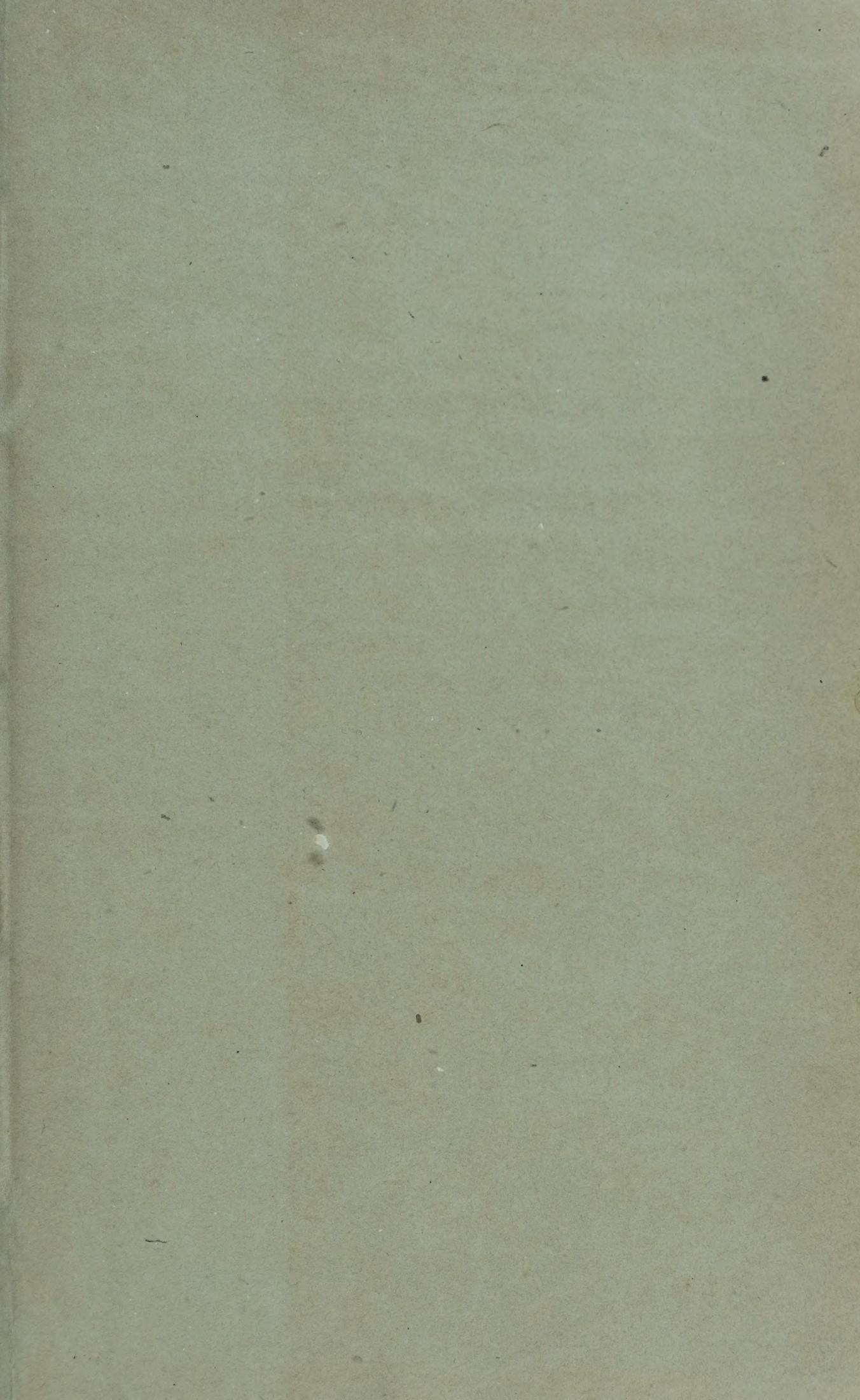


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THE MYSORE BLUE BOOK JOURNAL

Vol. VII. No. I.]

[1922-23.

INTRODUCTION.

This number commences the VIIth Volume of the Mysore Blue Book Journal, which, under revised orders, will be published in future once every quarter.

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In Part IV of this issue will be found the inspiring speech made by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the presentation of the Malaraja's Flag to the Prahlada Troop of the Mysore Boy Scouts in October last.

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In the same Part are also printed extracts from the Dewan's Address to the recent Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

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Yet another document of outstanding importance published in Part IV is the Announcement by the Dewan about the reconstitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with enlarged functions sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja.

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Part I contains, for the most part, orders relating to measures of retrenchment effected in some of the Government Departments.

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Two important orders published in this Part refer to (1) the transfer of the operations connected with the restoration of minor tanks in the State to the control of the Chief Engineer and (2) the appointment of a Special Officer to assist the Revenue Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners in expediting the disposal of large extents of land available for cultivation, with a view to securing an augmentation of revenue.

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In Part III is published the order issued by the Government of Madras, emphasising the policy of securing a due representation of various communities in the public service.

PART I—Orders of Government (Mysore).

FINANCIAL.

Kolar Gold Fields.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS WITHDRAWN.

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the Local Allowances originally granted to certain Gazetted Officers (noted in the appendix of this order) posted for duty at the Gold Fields, in view of the expensiveness of the locality, may be withdrawn as the cost of living in the Gold Fields is no more expensive than it is in many other parts of the State. Government agree that there is not now any special justification to continue these allowances in the Gold Fields, but they consider that it would be a great hardship to the officers now drawing the allowances to order their sudden withdrawal in their case. They are therefore pleased to direct that the allowances be reduced by one-half in the case of officers in receipt of them at present and be abolished fully on change of present incumbents.

(b) In the case of officers belonging to the Mining Department, however, the allowances will not be reduced in view of the specially arduous nature of the duties entrusted to these officers at the fields.

Although the Deputy Commissioner of the District and the Amildar of Bowringpet do not reside within the Gold Fields area, their allowances which were originally granted on grounds similar to those of the other officers posted at the Gold Fields, will also be withdrawn.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, the local allowance of Rs. 5 granted to officials drawing more than Rs. 50 per mensem in the Bowringpet Taluk and to School masters within 15 miles of the Kolar Gold Fields and the Mulbagal Town under Article 112A of the Mysore Account Code will also be withdrawn.

The Special Allowance sanctioned to the Police Officers posted for duty at the Gold Fields in Government Order No. 4609-18—Pol. 234-15-10, dated 10th May 1918 will be withdrawn in respect of those drawing a salary exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem.

G. O. No. Fl. 411-60—S. & A. 7-22-1, dated 18th July 1922.

DELEGATION OF POWERS TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

With a view to minimise correspondence and hasten the despatch

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| 1. Chief Court. | 10. Director of Industries and Commerce. |
| 2. Revenue Commissioner. | 11. Commissioner of Stamps. |
| 3. Excise Commissioner. | 12. Commissioner of Income-tax. |
| 4. Inspector-General of Police. | 13. Comptroller. |
| 5. Inspector-General of Registration. | 14. Chief Electrical Engineer. |
| 6. Inspector-General of Education. | 15. Director of Agriculture. |
| 7. Conservator of Forests. | 16. The Mysore University. |
| 8. Chief Engineer. | 17. The Senior Surgeon. |
| 9. Agent, Mysore Railways. | 18. The Chief Commandant. |

of public business, Government delegate the under-mentioned powers, now vested in Government to the marginally noted Heads of Departments to the extent indicated below :—

- (1) Power to sanction under Article 10 of Mysore Account Code, Volume I, arrear claims of all officers appointed by them.
- (2) Power within Budget grant to purchase or sanction purchase of stationery articles locally up to a limit of Rs. 20 under Article 168 (H), Mysore Account Code, Volume I.
- (3) Power to sanction recurring contingent charges under Article 168 (Q), Mysore Account Code, Volume I, subject to Budget provision, provided, the limit of Rs. 10 per mensem is not exceeded under each item and sanction does not exceed two years.
- (4) Power to purchase clocks of approved patterns of value of and under Rs. 25, within Budget provision.
- (5) Power to sanction in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers, the acceptance of rewards offered by private persons or by the public.
- (6) Power to sanction in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers, the acceptance of Honorarium for work for Co-operative Societies.
- (7) Power to confirm Probationers of Non-Gazetted rank after the period of probation is over and service is approved, in vacancies in regularly sanctioned scales of establishments when such appointments are within their powers of appointment.
- (8) Power to sanction repair of tents when cost does not exceed Rs. 25.
- (9) Power to sanction charge allowances to Non-Gazetted Officers under the Mysore Service Regulations.
- (10) Power to appoint persons over 25 years of age in exceptional cases. An annual return of persons so employed should be submitted to Government on the 1st of July of every year.
- (11) Power to sanction purchase of topo-sheets and taluk maps subject to budget provision.
- (12) Power to sanction charges in connection with the publication of handbooks and leaflets subject to budget provision,

- (13) Power to sanction journeys outside the State in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers.
- (14) Power to sanction advertisement charges for publishing notification, etc., in Newspapers within a limit of Rs. 25.
- (15) Power to sanction hot and cold weather charges within an annual limit of Rs. 100.
- (16) Power to sanction acceptance of remuneration by officers appointed as examiners for examinations conducted by the Educational Department and the Mysore Local Service and the Pleaders Examination Board in accordance with fixed scales.
- (17) Power to re-employ pensioners on pay not exceeding Rs. 100, provided, both pension and pay after re-employment do not exceed the pay drawn by them while last in service.

Powers Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 are delegated to Heads of Departments other than those specified in the margin of para 1.

G. O. No. Fl. 1181-230—G. F. 11-22, dated 30th August 1922.

Comptroller's Office.

RETRENCHMENTS EFFECTED.

Government have carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee and pass the following orders:—

- (i) The recommendation in regard to the withdrawal of Assistant Commissioners under training in the Comptroller's Office has been made on the ground that the training of junior Officers for work in the Comptroller's Office will not be necessary. Government observe that the system of training Assistant Commissioners in the Accounts Department is necessary in order to obtain a continuous supply of trained officers for the charge of Gazetted posts reserved for the Civil Service. The Officers now under training in the Comptroller's Office cannot, therefore, be withdrawn simply because they may not be required for work there.
- (ii) Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the system of deputing Accountants to Bombay for training in Commercial Accounts may be suspended for a period of two years. The reduction in the grant under contingencies is also approved.
- (iii) Government observe that the Committee consider that in view of the reduced grant for Krishnarajasagra Works, it should be possible to curtail the temporary Accounts Staff costing Rs. 22,056 per annum now maintained for

the purpose. The Capital grant for the Krishnarajasagara Works during the last two years has been considerably restricted and Government consider that a curtailment in the Accounts Staff should be effected without delay. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the establishment may be reduced by 25% of its present strength. The Comptroller will be requested to take action accordingly.

G. O. No. Fl. 1286-335—G. F. 32-32-1, dated 6th September 1922.

Treasury Establishments.

SCHEME OF RE-ORGANISATION.

The question of revising the pay of the District and the Taluk Treasury staff in order to improve the efficiency of Treasury work has been engaging the consideration of Government for some time past. The present scale of pay of the officials of the District Treasury was fixed long before 1897 and there has been no change since, although the officials of the other branches of the Deputy Commissioners' offices have had their pay revised twice, once in 1897 and again in 1913. The pay of Nagadi Gumastas in the Taluk Treasuries was raised from Rs. 15 to 15—1—20 in the general revision effected in 1897 and about half the number of gumastas got a further increase to Rs. 20—1—25 in 1913. In 1918 there was a revision of the Taluk Establishment, but the question relating to the Treasury establishment was reserved for future consideration.

The reorganization of the Treasury staff being overdue, the Revenue Commissioner was consulted recently and he has recommended that the pay of the Head Accountants and other Accountants may range from Rs. 60 to 80 and Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, respectively, and that the number of Assistant Accountants may be reduced from 51 to 41. As regards Nagadi Gumastas in Taluk Treasuries, he is of opinion that their pay may be fixed at Rs. 25 and 30 in lieu of the existing progressive pay of Rs. 20—1—25 and 25—1—30 and the Shroffs' pay at Rs. 30 instead of at Rs. 20—1—30. He has also proposed an addition of two Assistant Gumastas and two Assistant Shroffs on Rs. 20 each to the existing scale.

Government approve of the Revenue Commissioner's proposals with this modification, *viz.*, that the pay of the Gollars should be fixed at Rs. 12 and 11 in District and Taluk Treasuries respectively, instead of at Rs. 10 as at present, and they are accordingly pleased to sanction the revision of the pay of the District and Taluk Treasury staff, the extra cost amounting to Rs. 721 $\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem or Rs. 8,660 per annum, being met from the savings effected from the retrenchments already ordered in the Revenue Department.

G. O. No. R. 1425-34—L. R. 160-22-1, dated 14th September 1922.

R E V E N U E.

Powers of the Revenue Commissioner.

Government are pleased to delegate the following powers to the Revenue Commissioner:—

(1) To sanction relief to sufferers from accidental fires by the grant of Government trees, etc., under the control of the Revenue Department and by the grant of bamboos from forests with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests in all deserving cases.

(2) To sanction the appropriation of assessed occupied lands for non-agricultural purposes and to write off the proportionate assessment thereon.

(3) To sanction the appropriation of assessed unoccupied lands for public purposes.

(4) To make appointments and transfers of District Sheristadars and Head clerks of District Offices and of all ministerial officers of his office.

(5) To make transfers of Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

(6) To suspend Amildars and Deputy Amildars for a period not exceeding one month.

(7) To grant leave to Amildars and Deputy Amildars for a period of not exceeding 4 months.

(8) To sanction the entertainment and continuance of temporary establishments such as Phut Pahani carcoons, provided there is budget provision for the same.

(9) To sanction darkhasts under all special rules which now requires submission to Government, up to a maximum limit of 100 acres in each case.

(10) To sanction applications under large Landed Estates schemes when the block does not exceed 100 acres in extent.

(11) To sanction the constitution of village forests.

The following additional powers will be delegated to Deputy Commissioners of Districts:—

(1) Power to deal finally with all cases of occurrence of accidental fires including those in which there has been loss of life, cattle or property irrespective of the value, submitting only the quarterly statement of such cases to the Revenue Commissioner and submitting individual reports only in cases involving the wholesale destruction of houses or other property or loss of life on a large scale and requiring special measures of relief beyond his powers.

(2) To sanction the appropriation of assessed unoccupied lands and unassessed waste lands for public purposes, where the extent involved does not exceed 10 acres and 25 acres respectively.

(3) To sanction the remission of irrecoverable arrears of revenue, not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one case.

(4) To make appointments within their districts to all posts carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 77 including Taluk Sheristedars.

Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions are empowered to make all appointments within their jurisdiction carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 30.

The Amildars are empowered to make all appointments within their taluks carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 20.

The half-yearly statement relating to accidental fires now being submitted to Government by the Revenue Commissioner will be discontinued in future.

The question of delegating further powers under the Mysore Service Regulations and the Mysore Account Code to the Revenue Commissioner is reserved for separate consideration and orders.

This order supersedes all previous orders to the contrary.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit proposals for fixing the number of Taluk Sheristedars of each of the three grades to be allotted to each of the eight districts.

G. O. No. R. 48-109--L. R. 242-21-3, dated 6th July 1922.

Beds of Breached Tanks.

TO BE GRANTED FOR PERMANENT CULTIVATION.

Government direct that the following be added as para 3 of Rule 16 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code.

"Beds of tanks finally abandoned may be given out for cultivation permanently after being sub-divided and assessed in the same manner as other unassessed lands. But all such lands should be sold by public auction and the sales should be held by the Revenue Sub-Division Officer".

G. O. No. 453-63--L. R. 209-21-4, dated 19th July 1922.

Land Acquisition Work.

REVISED RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Several instances have come to the notice of Government in which the omission to observe important rules of procedure relating to land acquisition has led to serious embarrassment and loss to Government, unnecessary additional expenditure by way of compensation or interest to departments and caused considerable inconvenience to private parties.

2. Instances have also occurred in which acquiring officers have failed to give adequate attention to the rules prescribed in regard to

the fixing of compensation in cases where the compensation proposed to be awarded is considerably in excess of the original estimate. Lastly, there is considerable delay in the disposal of acquisition cases in the State. Owing to such abnormal delay in passing awards, payment of compensation to parties is delayed for want of provision in the annual budget of departments at whose instance, the acquisition is made and subsequent claims for interest have to be satisfied. Government have reason to believe that there are numerous instances in which acquisition has taken place long ago and lands taken possession of and yet the parties have not been paid compensation. Government regret also to note that instances in which parties go to the Civil Court are on the increase and the inference is that inquiries in Land Acquisition cases are not properly conducted. Government feel that Revenue Officers appointed as Land Acquisition Officers under the Regulation pay inadequate attention to Land Acquisition work as a rule and do not follow strictly the rules laid down.

3. The Government desire that all these defects should be carefully and strictly guarded against in future and with a view to ensure against any departure from the Land Acquisition Regulation and the Rules thereunder. Government are pleased to issue the following instructions.

4. The rules under the Regulation as they stand at present, do not differentiate between the rules having the force of law and instructions of an executive nature intended for Government officers. Government have therefore now revised the rules so as to effect this differentiation and these revised rules and instructions will now be notified as annexure * to this order.

5. The attention of all officers is invited to instruction (1) prescribing that whenever land is required for any public purpose, it should be acquired in conformity with the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation. Particular attention of all officers is invited to the instruction that a notification under that Regulation is necessary even in respect of lands, the price of which has been previously settled by private negotiation, or of land voluntarily offered by the owner to a Government department, as it is only by such notification that an indefeasible right can be acquired.

6. Officers of all departments should strictly understand that all cases of compulsory acquisition should be undertaken through the agency of the Revenue Department. When any land has to be so acquired, requisition should invariably be made to the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The department should in the application state that the estimated cost of acquisition has been provided fully in the budget and is ready for being deposited in the Court of the Land Acquisition Officer as soon as the award is passed. No land should be taken possession of except under the provisions of Land Acquisition Regulation. Any departmental officer taking possession unauthorisedly will make himself personally liable for any damages or loss caused to Government by such illegal procedure.

7. The preparation of the draft declaration is an important item of work which should not be treated as mere routine. The land should be properly identified on the ground, value ascertained and the names of persons interested correctly noted at a local enquiry by a responsible officer of Government.

8. Once the declaration has been published in the Gazette, the officer authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land should immediately take the case on his file and proceed to take further action. Government cannot too greatly emphasize the fact that the proceedings subsequent to declaration are judicial proceedings and that the acquiring officer should keep proper records of all his proceedings issue notices in proper form to all parties, see that they are duly served and record proper evidence on all the issues.

9. As a rule, the acquisition officers should not pass the award until they have the compensation money in their hands which should be placed to their credit by the Heads of the Departments or local bodies concerned. The date of passing of award should be notified to the parties so that they may appear in person and receive the compensation amount. If the party refuses to accept the compensation, his objections should be recorded and the compensation forthwith deposited in the Civil Court concerned without further delay under Section 31 (2).

10. In determining the amount of compensation, the acquiring officer should pay careful attention to all the circumstances laid down in detail in instruction 12 as now issued. When he has determined the amount of compensation payable in cases where such amount exceeds the original estimate, he should take further steps in accordance with instructions 13 and 14 before announcing the award. Such a step is absolutely necessary in order to avoid the incurring of exorbitant charges in respect of acquisition of an avoidable character. Any omission on the part of acquiring officers to take the precautions prescribed in instructions 13 and 14 will be severely noticed. They will, in addition, be held personally liable for any loss occurring to the department or local bodies concerned owing to their failure to act up to the instructions above referred to.

11. Lastly, Government desire that every acquisition case should be promptly disposed of and should not as a rule be prolonged beyond three months. Acquiring officers are warned that cases of delay in this respect will be severely dealt with by Government. They are also requested to see that no land is handed over before compensation is actually paid and if possession is taken before award is passed usual formalities are gone through under Section 17 of the Regulation. In all such cases enquiry should be proceeded with immediately.

12. Government look to the superior officers of the Revenue Department to see that their instructions on this subject are strictly and carefully followed in future and that all delays and irregularities in respect of this class of cases are checked. The control of these officers should not be limited merely to the checking of routine returns

but should extend also to personal inspection of pending cases and scrutiny of the records during office inspection. Government trust that definite improvement will be perceptible in respect of this branch of work in future.

13. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to submit for the information of Government until further orders, a quarterly review of Land Acquisition work bringing to notice all important features in the light of the instructions now issued.

G. O. No. R. 632-92—L. R. 56-22-1, dated 25th July 1922.

Toll Revenue.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPERVISION DEFINED.

Government observe that the revenue from tolls on State Fund roads is not now properly controlled and that sufficient attention is not paid by taluk officers to the prompt and timely collection of the khists payable by the toll contractors according to the terms of the sale and that loss of Government revenue occurs in consequence. Government have had to notice instances of neglect on the part of Amildars to obtain *mutchalikas* in due form from the auction purchasers of the right to collect tolls, and resell the right in default of payment of the first khist on the due date, owing to which, the recovery of the sale amount from the defaulting contractors (especially residents of British territory) has become impossible.

It does not also appear that any Demand, Collection and Balance account is maintained in the taluk offices to watch the collection of the amounts payable by the contractors, nor that one is rendered to the Deputy Commissioners. It is further seen from the Budgets of the last three years that the receipts under tolls are much less than the amounts for which the contracts to collect tolls at the several toll gates were sold in the respective years. There is thus a clear indication of leakage of revenue which has to be accounted for by district officers.

Better control over this item of revenue is necessary. The responsibility for supervision is also undefined. Government direct that the responsibility for the proper realization of the toll revenue on provincial roads and on State Fund bridges do vest in the Revenue Commissioner in future. The reports of annual sales of the right to collect tolls are now coming up to Government for confirmation. They will hereafter be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner who is invested with the authority to confirm the sales.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to include toll in his monthly Demand, Collection and Balance return and in his reviews of revenue collection.

G. O. No. R. 875-85—R. M. 4-22-8, dated 2nd August 1922

Acquisition of Lands in Villages.

INCREASED POWERS TO DISTRICT BOARDS AND VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Government direct that in future, all questions relating to acquisition of lands for house sites and other sanitary purposes in villages, i.e., areas other than Municipal towns, be left to the decision of the District Boards and the Village Panchayets, if any, concerned. All such acquisitions should be undertaken at the instance of the Village Panchayet, if any, supported by the Taluk Boards in respect of villages having Panchayets and at the instance of District Boards in respect of villages having no Village Panchayets. The cost of acquisition will be met from the funds of the Taluk Boards or Village Panchayets respectively and all proceeds from sale of sites laid out and also any contributions paid in advance by intending house builders will be credited to the funds of the District Board or the Village Panchayet concerned.

The proposals for acquisition of lands for this purpose need not pass through the Revenue Commissioner in future.

G. O. No. R. 1106-24—L. R. 85-22-1, dated 19th August 1922.

Disposal of land for cultivation.

APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL OFFICER.

A survey of the growth of cultivation and occupancy during the last thirty years, discloses that the increase under occupied area during each decade has been successively 970,000 acres, 366,000 acres and 321,000 acres representing an increase of 14·4, 5 and 4·2 per cent respectively, over the previous occupied areas during each decade. From the detailed statistics of the annual growth of the area under occupancy appended* to this order, it will be seen that the pressure of population on land became rather acute about a decade ago. This is evident also from the repeated representations of the raiyats for throwing open reserved lands, such as date reserves and Amrut Mahal kavals for cultivation and for the speedy disposal of darkhasts. As the result of these representations, which have been numerous since 1906, Government have passed several orders, not only to ensure the speedier disposal of darkhasts, but also to throw open certain reserved lands for cultivation.

While thus on the one hand there is an increased demand for fresh area being set free for cultivation, on the other, the present revenue agency has not been able to speedily dispose of the application of the raiyats for the cultivable lands. The reasons are partly administrative and partly economic. In reviewing the administration reports of successive years, Government have enjoined on the Revenue Officers, the necessity for the expeditious disposal of darkhasts. But these

* Omitted here.

instructions have been of little avail. Delay in the disposal of darkhasts has led not only to inconvenience to raiyats, but has also retarded the growth of revenue and hampered the economic development of the country. Thus, while the land revenue rose by 17 lakhs in the decade 1881-91, by 10·6 lakhs in 1891-01 and by 8·8 lakhs in 1901-11, there has been an increase of only 3 lakhs in the last decade 1911-21 in spite of the introduction of revision settlement into some taluks.

There are at present over 750,000 acres of assessed waste land available for cultivation. The returns received of pending darkhasts show that there are over 9,000 darkhasts pending all over the State for 96,000 acres of land. Out of about 27,000 acres of land specially sub-divided over six years ago and made available for cultivation, in the Kankanhalli Taluk and Closepet Sub-Taluk, only 15,500 acres have so far been granted for cultivation. Leaving out of account, the areas reserved for communal and other purposes, there are still 9,700 acres of these lands available for disposal. Over 120,000 acres of Amrut Mahal kaval lands and nearly 4 lakhs of acres of date reserves have been ordered to be thrown open for cultivation in 1917, 1918 and 1921. Out of these large areas only 8,000 acres of Amrut Mahal kaval lands and 100 acres of date reserves are reported to have been granted till now for cultivation. There are also about 2,100 acres of available land included in the block area under Vani Vilas Sagara, which were till now reserved and which have recently been ordered to be disposed of. Certain valuable lands are also available under Krishnarajasagara consequent on the draining of beds of certain tanks in the Mysore District rendered unnecessary by the construction of this reservoir.

It is evident from the above resume that the ordinary revenue agency has been unable to cope with the work incidental to meeting the increased demand for lands for cultivation. The large areas of land now made available for disposal for cultivation will throw onerous responsibilities on the Revenue Department which they cannot adequately discharge with satisfactory results to Government and the raiyats, within a reasonable time. Past experience has shown further that local officers do not take special measures in this respect, but treat this important matter of disposals of lands as a mere routine with the result that due publicity is not given to sales and the information given only to few local raiyats entirely within the influence of the village officers of the neighbourhood. Certain orders have recently been issued for facilitating the speedy disposal of darkhasts. But these by themselves are not sufficient to bring about the results that Government have in view, namely, on the one hand, increase in the Land Revenue demand, both under sale of lands and assessment to be secured within the next three years in accordance with their financial programme, and on the other hand, provision of facilities for increasing rapidly the area under cultivation in the State and augmenting the food resources of the State. It is necessary to secure an augmentation of revenue as quickly as possible and having regard to the volume of business that has to be got through, it appears necessary

to make special arrangements for speedily sub-dividing the lands, preparing maps and sketches, fixing assessment and helping in the quick conduct of sales after notifying their dates in the Gazette and in Newspapers both inside and outside the State so as to secure full value for these lands.

Government have accordingly decided to place an officer on special duty for this purpose under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. This officer will, to start with, prepare all the necessary data and records and collect all the necessary information for facilitating the disposal of the lands surrendered, but also help the Deputy Commissioners when necessary in conducting the sales and in fact devote undivided attention to all the work connected with these long pending darkhasts which at present is attended to as a matter of ordinary routine by the local Revenue Officers amidst their multifarious duties. The Revenue Commissioner may depute the Special Officer in the first instance to Tumkur and Hassan Districts where the extent of land newly made available for assignment is the largest. The Special Officer should personally inspect all the blocks which have been surrendered, prepare suitable sketches marking the different blocks therein with all the necessary particulars, print as many sketches as possible for distribution to the neighbouring taluks, prepare sale notices giving the area and description of land and help the District Officers in conducting the sales, being present at the sales whenever necessary to give the necessary information. He should also secure the co-operation of the Survey Department wherever survey work is necessary and expedite the revision of the Akarband in respect of these lands by placing himself in close touch with the Survey Superintendent and giving him all necessary assistance. Government note that there is considerable lack of information as regards the nature and extent of lands available for assignment in the State. It will be the duty of the Special Officer to conduct necessary publicity work in this connection and develop a scheme of colonisation in case there is not adequate demand for these areas from the local population. Government desire, however, that before importing outside colonists, the fullest information about the available lands should be collected and published not merely in the Gazette, but also in the local Newspapers and by means of large notices in the Railway Stations, Carriages and village Chavadies, Taluk Offices, Sub-Division Offices and District Offices throughout the State and in all other places of public resort with a view to attract applications from all intending cultivators within the State.

G. O. No. R. 1152-65—L. R. 92-22-1, dated 23rd August 1922.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

REVISED ORDERS.

The working of the Minor Tank Restoration Scheme has been examined by two Committees of the Representative Assembly, by various officers of Government and by the Central Irrigation Board. Before dealing with the proposals received on the subject, it might be useful to recall the principal incidents in the evolution of the present tank policy in Mysore.

2. There are nearly 25,000 tanks in the State varying in size from mere ponds to immense lakes, and irrigation in the aggregate, an area of 766,000 acres. More than 22,000 of these tanks are classed as minor, *i.e.*, have an *atchkat* of less than Rs. 300. They irrigate an area of nearly 400,000 acres, yielding an aggregate land revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs.

3. The tank system of Mysore was developed in very early days and shows that even then a high degree of empirical skill had been attained in the selection of sites and in the construction of reservoirs.

4. In process of time many of the tanks breached, silted up, or became otherwise useless, and the foresight and industry of the cultivators which brought the tanks into existence were not forthcoming for the task of repairing or restoring them. The administration was therefore faced with the serious problem of devising measures to restore the numerous tanks of the country all at once, and bring them up to some standard of safety and usefulness.

5. *History of Tank Restoration. Early days.*—Not much is known of the endeavours made in this direction before the beginning of the 19th century, though, doubtless, there must have been considerable, if spasmodic activity on the part of the early rulers. During the administration of Dewan Purnaiya—1800 to 1810—tank restoration was energetically pursued and the public records of that period show that annually a sum of about 1½ lakhs of rupees on the average was utilised for this purpose.

6. *British Commission.*—No special activity was visible in the early days of the British administration. From 1831 to 1856 when the Public Works Department was constituted, the money annually spent on the restoration and repair of tanks was considerably less (being about Rs. 80,000) than in Purnaiya's time. The duty of carrying out the works was entrusted to Revenue Officers—a duty they continued to perform even after the constitution of the Public Works Department in 1856.

7. The need for associating the Public Works Department in the work of restoration was not definitely recognised till 1863, when it was laid down that all major repairs involving an outlay of Rs. 500 or more should be entrusted to the Public Works Department, while the minor repairs were left in the hands of the civil authorities as before.

8. In 1872, a separate Irrigation Department was formed and the task of dealing with tanks serially was put in hand. After the

great famine, however, establishments were reduced and the Irrigation Department was abolished in 1879 as too expensive.

9. After the formation of the Public Works Department in 1856, tank restoration received more earnest attention than at any time previously. About 5,000 tanks are said to have been restored within the period, 1856-76; the average annual expenditure for the repair of tanks being about Rs. 1½ lakhs.

10. *Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme—1885-86*—It was to give greater precision to these arrangements and to more clearly define the spheres of action of the raiyats and the Government agency that the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme was introduced in 1885-86. According to this scheme, as finally adopted in 1887, all tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 and under were classed as "Minor" and their restoration was left to the raiyats (under the control of the civil authorities), only stone and masonry work being done by Government. Tanks yielding more than a revenue of Rs. 300 were styled "Major". The restoration of these works was ordered to be carried out by Government (Public Works Department) with the help of contributions from raiyats, for the imposition of which certain definite principles were laid down. Referring to this scheme, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer observed that "the failure of our system of tank management is due to the non-recognition of the important fact that the raiyat is jointly interested with Government in the maintenance of this chief source of irrigation. At one time, undue importance was given to the responsibility of Government for the up-keep of the tanks, the raiyats' liability being altogether ignored and when Government found that its costly agency could not, with any prospect of adequate return for its capital, undertake the management of the tanks in the Province, the raiyat was called upon to take charge of the majority of the tanks." Sir Sheshadri Iyer considered that by confining the raiyat's obligations for restoration of "Minor" tanks, their burden would be more cheerfully borne, while by restricting the attention of Government agency to "Major" tanks, more tangible progress on these works would be achieved. It must be observed here that the raiyat's obligation to do ordinary maintenance work, as opposed to restoration, in the case of all restored tanks—major or minor, was unaffected by these arrangements.

11. Sir Sheshadri Iyer in introducing the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, hoped that with the facilities offered by the Scheme, the entire tank system of the State would be brought to a satisfactory condition within 10 or 15 years. But these hopes were not destined to be realised.

12. *Changes in 1904*.—The Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme remained unaltered till 1914 with, however, one important change, *viz.*, that in 1904, minor tanks with an *atchkat* of Rs. 100 and below, which hitherto had been exclusively left in the hands of the village community, were brought under the scheme.

13. *Rules of 1914*.—The operations conducted under the scheme came under review in 1914 and it was observed that though

the rules had been in force for over a quarter of a century, no appreciable progress had been made. Only 2,500 tanks had been restored during 25 years, at the rate of 100 tanks per annum, while 19,500 tanks were still awaiting restoration. At this rate, it would take two centuries to complete the work. In order to accelerate progress, it was resolved :—

(1) that, in lieu of the existing system, the raiyats should be required to contribute one-third of the total cost of restoration including earth-work and stone and masonry work, the other two-thirds being met by Government, and

(2) that the actual execution of the work should be entrusted to the villagers themselves, subject to the condition that the work should be checked and measured by responsible Government Agency.

It was hoped that as a result of these measures, about 1,000 tanks would be repaired every year, involving an annual outlay of 8 lakhs of rupees. Of this amount, it was expected that the contribution from the people would come to $2\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and the Government share to about $5\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

14. When the revised scheme referred to above was under the consideration of Government, a revised scale of Maramat establishment for each district was sanctioned in G. O. No. R. 8464-74—L. R. 193-13-2, dated 28th April 1914, tentatively for a period of three years from 1st July 1914, with the expectation that the annual allotment for the restoration of minor tanks which had been raised to 2 lakhs, would be fully and judiciously utilised, so as to ensure a rapid progress in the restoration of these tanks.

15. As the revised rules for the restoration of minor tanks laid down in the Government Order No. R. 5042-89—L. R. 408-14-1, dated 11th December 1914, did not prescribe the procedure regarding payment of the Government share of the cost of restoration of such tanks, check measurement of bills, and disposal of contracts for works, and did not also define the powers of the several grades of officers for payment of bills, it was found necessary to frame rules in these respects. Revision of the rules was necessary also in order to bring all classes of Maramat work executed by the Revenue Department under one set of rules, so that the procedure regarding execution may be the same and be subject to concentrated scrutiny and supervision. Accordingly, a set of consolidated rules were issued under Government Order No. R. 2440-87—L. R. 408-14-40, dated 29th August 1916, according to which all Maramat works up to Rs. 2,500 (tank restoration and construction and repairs of buildings) were placed under the administrative charge of the Revenue Commissioner, the Public Works Department executing works costing over Rs. 2,500 under the Public Works Code Rules.

16. The Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, XIII of 1916, was passed in December 1916, providing for the recovery of the raiyats' share of the cost of restoration or improvement compulsorily when the holders of not less than two-thirds of the area of irrigable lands under an existing tank agreed to pay it.

17. The detailed rules of procedure laid down in the Government Order of 29th August 1916 were revised in certain respects in Government Order No. R. 9435-36—L. R. 36-16-17, dated 10th March 1917, so as to accelerate progress in the restoration of tanks. In this order provision was also made for works being started in special cases in anticipation of the receipt of contributions from the raiyats on their executing mutchilikas agreeing to pay the contribution within a specified time not exceeding five years from the date of the starting of the work. Discretion was also given to Deputy Commissioners to accept in special cases, contribution in the shape of labour or partly labour and partly cash. The limit of ten times the assessment prescribed in respect of cost for the selection of a tank for restoration was raised to twenty times. The pecuniary limit up to which the Revenue and Maramat Officers could check measure the works, was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500, officers of the Public Works Department being relieved of all responsibility in respect of such works. It was also directed that the staff of Tank Inspectors, who were reported to be inefficient, should be replaced by better men.

18. As had been the case with the earlier scheme, this one, too has not so far fulfilled expectations in spite of the facilities created.

19. The following statement shows the work done since the introduction of the revised rules.

Year	Number of tanks dealt with	Number completed	Government share of outlay	Value of earthwork done by raiyats	Total outlay
			Rs.	Rs.	
1914-15	...	692	161	88,967	31,577
1915-16	...	597	169	68,814	51,752
1916-17	...	542	95	98,729	52,835
1917-18	...	596	108	1,46,284	44,471
1918-19	...	750	79	1,53,798	37,751
1919-20	...	*611	79	1,21,355	39,454
1920-21	...	763	85	1,26,829	32,817

* This excludes figures for Bangalore District.

Comparing the above figures with those of the previous five years (which however appear to include not only restoration work properly so called, but also "repairs") as shown below, it will be seen that no material advance has taken place in the quantity of work turned out.

Year	Number of tanks restored or repaired	Amount spent by Government	Value of earthwork done by raiyats	Total outlay
		Rs.	Rs.	
1909-10	...	470	80,559	94,924
1910-11	...	477	67,405	52,036
1911-12	...	473	82,137	96,116
1912-13	...	393	65,866	74,187
1913-14	...	562	99,130	66,364

While the volume of work showed no appreciable increase, the establishment charges have increased to about one lakh per annum. The hope that the raiyats could be trusted to carry out restoration work with a grant-in-aid from Government has not materialised.

20. *Present proposals.*—Two special committees of the Representative Assembly in 1918-19 examined the existing rules and submitted detailed reports outlining some useful suggestions. They are briefly (1) that the present inefficient and unpassed Tank Inspectors should be replaced by competent Sub-Overseers, (2) that the Maramat Department should be given power to execute works up to Rs. 4,000, and (3) that as it is hard for the raiyats of the maidan taluks to pay one-third of the estimated cost either in cash or labour, they may be made responsible for the amount required for earthwork and turfing only, or the proportion of their contribution may be reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ th and recovered compulsorily. The Central Board of Irrigation, to which the question was subsequently referred by Government, has also submitted certain proposals of which it is necessary to refer to the following:—

(1) That an Assistant Engineer should be posted to every district instead of a Sub-Assistant Engineer, to help the Deputy Commissioner in Maramat work.

(2) That the present staff of Tank Inspectors should be replaced by Sub-Overseers to be appointed at the rate of one for each taluk.

(3) A small addition be made to the clerical establishment.

(4) With regard to the levy of contribution from raiyats, it is proposed to amend the existing rule so as to enable the raiyats to pay either one-third of the cost of the entire work, or the actual cost of earthwork alone, whichever is less.

(5) Proposals were also made for ensuring prompt payment for work done to contractors and on other matters of detail.

21. The proposals of the Irrigation Board suggest the obvious criticism that they will only entail a heavy outlay on establishment without ensuring a proportionate increase in the scale of operations. Mr. Datta, in his Note No. 39, dated the 15th August 1917, invited attention to the high percentage of establishment charges in the Maramat Department. Commenting on the figures of the three years ending 1915-16, he observed that establishment charges were more than 72 per cent of the allotment spent upon the works themselves, while in one district the percentage was as much as 147. An analysis of the work done during 1916-17 showed that the establishment charges were as high as 207 and 393 per cent of the total value of work in the Mysore and Chitaldrug Districts, respectively. During 1920-21 the percentage was the highest, i.e., 195 in the Tumkur District and 178 in the Kolar District. It must be remembered that the establishment sanctioned in 1914 was based on the expectation that the annual programme of work would eventually come to about 8 lakhs of rupees. Actually this has not gone much beyond one lakh. In the opinion of Government the total establishment charges

should not exceed 25 per cent of the total expenditure. This establishment, which was directed in G. O. No. 3612-22—L. R. 198-17-14, dated 30th January 1922, to be continued until further orders, has since been reduced to the extent of Rs. 17,040 per annum owing to reduced outlay on works, pending reorganisation of the Public Works Department (G. O. No. R. 5231-41—L. R. 15-21-26, dated 7th April 1922).

22. As regards the proposal that the raiyats may, at their option, pay either one-third of the cost of the project or the actual cost of the earthwork, it is true that such a provision may occasionally be more favourable to the raiyats than the present rule, but it is to be doubted if it will really go very far. Under the old rules of 1887, the raiyats had only to do the earthwork and could call on the Government to do the stone and masonry work. But as this concession was found insufficient, the present rule was introduced in 1914, making the raiyats responsible for one-third of the entire cost of the work. Neither the old concession nor the new one has given that impetus to the restoration of tanks which was hoped for, and it is unlikely that a choice between the two will produce any more striking results.

23. The two objects which have to be kept in view in regard to this scheme are:—

- (1) to extend the scale of operations and ensure better progress and
- (2) to keep the establishment charges at a reasonably low level, considering the probable outlay.

24. Government do not consider that the proposals of the Irrigation Board are likely to help them to achieve either of these objects.

25. *Compulsory levy of contribution.*—Neither the scheme of 1887 nor that of 1914, though thought out with care and pursued with the characteristic energy of their authors, has realised anything like the anticipations which were originally entertained. The principal cause of failure in both cases seems to be that while the Government were enthusiastic to perform their share of the task, there was no reciprocal anxiety on the part of the cultivators. There are still 14,145 (excluding 4,241 unfit for restoration) tanks awaiting restoration, and if these are to be brought up to standard within any reasonable time, the levy of contributions from raiyats should either be abolished or should be made compulsory. As the former course would impose a serious burden on the resources of the State, the only alternative left is to levy contribution compulsorily from the raiyats concerned.

The compulsory levy of contribution under minor tanks, though it would be a change of existing rules, would certainly be based on principles which are already, though partially, recognised. And this measure has actually been advocated by the Committee of the Representative Assembly. The opinion of the general body of members was ascertained at the meeting of the Representative Assembly held in April 1919 and they mainly approved of this principle. Legislative action will now be taken to fix the raiyats' share at one-fourth of the cost, and to levy it compulsorily in all cases, of course,

by easy instalments, as a temporary addition to the wet assessment. In these matters, we have to look to practical methods and suggest a solution of existing difficulties which, as years go by, are having their cumulative effect on the agricultural situation of the whole country.

26. *Agency and establishment.*—The next question is as to the agency and establishment required for the work. At present, while the working of the Tank Restoration Scheme is entrusted to Revenue authorities, it is found that they cannot attend to it without the aid of a special maramat agency. This consisted of a small complement of subordinates in early days, but the establishment has grown considerably of late. Under the proposals submitted by the Irrigation Board, the Maramat Department will practically become a miniature Public Works Department costing annually over a lakh of rupees.

27. There are two ways of looking at this question; one is that the Revenue Department has proved itself unable with the existing staff which costs a considerable sum as it is, to deal with the situation and that therefore it is better to make the Public Works Department alone responsible for both minor and major tanks. The other is that the work of restoring minor tanks is too extensive and in many cases the Public Works Department, with its rules and procedure, would be unsuitable and illadapted for executing works of this nature, and without the help of the Amildar and Village Officers, will prove hopelessly impotent, even with the skilled supervision and professional knowledge at its command, in coping with the situation.

Both views have a substratum of truth in them and some practical and effective course of action has now to be thought of in the interests of the large body of agriculturists who depend entirely on the twenty and odd thousand tanks.

28. There are some other points which require to be mentioned in this connection.

(1) Though enormous labour has been spent at different times for the preparation of lists of tanks, yet there is no reliable information as to the number of tanks which require and are capable of restoration.

(2) In the Government Order of 10th March 1917, it has been laid down that contracts should not be given to any one from outside the taluk, that ordinarily professional contractors should not be employed, and that the villagers should be entrusted with the work of restoring the village tanks. But it is brought to notice that neither Tank Panchayets wherever they exist, nor local men, evince sufficient interest in taking up tank works on contract and that the progress is retarded owing to paucity of contractors in many of the districts.

29. Government have given their careful consideration to the question of the future policy and agency in respect of these works, and have come to the conclusion that in the interests of expeditious restoration of minor tanks and efficient execution at a moderate cost, and under existing circumstances, the only feasible course is to place the entire operations under the control of the Chief Engineer and to amalgamate the work with the rest of the operations of the Public

Works Department as now reorganized. They are accordingly pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1922, the entire allotment for Minor Tank Restoration Work and other civil works now undertaken in the Revenue Department be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the respective divisions and that the entire Maramat establishment be absorbed in the Public Works Department. Government have, in passing orders on the reorganization of the Public Works Department, sanctioned the appointment of a wholetime Chief Engineer for irrigation and it will be his primary duty to exercise unified control over all irrigation works including the restoration of minor tanks. Government trust that this arrangement will result in greater attention and activity in respect of minor tanks.

30. It is now necessary to issue definite instructions to ensure satisfactory co-operation between the Revenue and Irrigation Departments. The programme of minor tank restoration for each year will be prepared by the Executive Engineers in close consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and an annual report on the progress of minor tanks restoration works will be furnished to the Government by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation through the Revenue Commissioner for their information and orders in place of the two half-yearly reports now submitted by the Revenue Commissioner.

31. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to instruct the Deputy Commissioners and all subordinate officers of the Revenue Department to co-operate closely with the officers of the Public Works Department in the selection of works for restoration and in the recovery of contributions from the raiyats. The officers of the Revenue Department should also render all reasonable assistance to the Public Works Department in procuring labour at emergencies, obtaining departmental supplies, etc.

32. The responsibility for the efficient maintenance of restored tanks will continue to vest in the Revenue Department and arrangements now in force in this behalf will remain unchanged. Where, however, owing to cumulative neglect of raiyats to do annual maintenance works, repairs on a large scale have to be undertaken, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will request the Executive Engineers to arrange for the preparation of necessary estimates and for the execution of the works by the Public Works Department, the cost thereof being rateably distributed among the defaulting raiyats and recovered from them by Revenue Department under standing orders.

33. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinate officers not below the rank of Assistant Commissioners can inspect tank works in progress and address the Executive Engineers concerned in respect of any defects, or irregularities that may be noticed during execution. The Executive Engineers should give due consideration to all such references received from the Revenue Officers.

34. It should be clearly impressed upon the officers of both Departments that lack of co-operation on the part of officers, of any grade whatsoever in these Departments will be visited with serious displeasure and severe notice will be taken of the conduct of the officer or officers reported for apathy or indifference in this connection.

The Deputy Commissioner who is the responsible head of District administration, will require the assistance and professional advice of the Executive Engineer even more than heretofore, since he will have no Engineering Assistant in future. Any information called for, or requisition sent by him should receive prompt attention. Similarly information required by, or requisition received from, subordinate Revenue Officers will receive due attention from the officers of the Public Works Department of corresponding rank.

35. Separate action will be taken in the Legislative Department to authorise the compulsory levy of contribution in respect of minor tank works at one-fourth of the cost by suitably amending the Minor Tank Restoration Regulation, XIII of 1916.

36. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to submit very early for the approval of Government revised Minor Tank Restoration Rules in view of the altered arrangement sanctioned by this order and a set of additional rules enjoining the co-operation of Public Works Officers with the officers of the Revenue Department.

G. O. No. R. 1299-1309, dated 8th September 1922.

EXCISE.

The Excise Depratment.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

The Special Finance Committee have, in consultation with the Excise Commissioner made the following proposals for retrenchment in the Excise Department:—

	Savings—Rs.
1. Abolition of the posts of Headquarter Inspectors of Excise attached to the Deputy Commissioners' offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur	3,600
2. Abolition of seven Excise Ranges ...	6,300
3. Abolition of the posts of six Assistant Inspectors	2,520
4. Reduction of the number of Patrol Sub-Inspectors by 15	3,600
5. Abolition of seven Range office clerks ...	1,680
6. Abolition of 19 peons ...	2,280
7. Abolition of 3 special shroffs ...	984
8. Abolition of 2 clerks in the Excise Commissioner's office	720
9. Savings under Range and Sub Range contingencies	373
Total ...	22,056

They have also recommended that the Excise Intelligence Bureau which is costing Rs. 3,168 per annum besides expenditure on travelling allowances, etc., be abolished. The Excise Commissioner does not agree with this recommendation.

Government direct that the proposals for retrenchment referred to above be sanctioned with the proviso that the Head Clerks in charge of the Excise Work in the Deputy Commissioners' offices in Shimoga, Kadur, Bangalore and Mysore be given the scale of pay sanctioned to Revenue and Judicial Head Munshis on account of increased work caused by the abolition of the Headquarter Inspectors of Excise. This is expected to result in an increase of expenditure of Rs. 480 per annum on their present pay.

4. The Excise Intelligence Bureau was first established in 1912 and was made permanent in 1920 when the Department was last reorganised. The staff attached to the Bureau are employed in the investigation of offences against Excise Laws committed on an

extensive scale by organised bodies and are in touch with similar work carried on by Intelligence Bureaus in other parts of British India. Government do not consider that it will be advisable to abolish the Bureau.

The Excise Commissioner suggests that in consequence of the abolition of 7 Excise Inspectors referred to above, it will be necessary to revive the appointment of Probationary Inspectors ordered to be abolished by Government in their Order No. R. 1327-8—Ex. 109-20-6, dated 8th September 1921. The Committee do not support this recommendation. Apart from the fact that a reduction in the number of Excise Inspectors renders it necessary to revive the system of probationers with a view to fill up casual vacancies, it is desirable that a means of direct recruitment to the posts of Excise Inspectors should be provided to suitably qualified candidates. Government therefore direct that the appointment of 3 Probationary Inspectors may be revived as recommended by the Excise Commissioner. It should however be clearly understood that these officers should be placed in charge of Ranges only after they have received full training and on the occurrence of vacancies.

Government direct that the privileges of drawing travelling allowance under the ordinary rules in addition to their permanent horse allowance by Excise Inspectors under Note (i) to Article 575 of the Mysore Service Regulations be withdrawn in future. The permanent horse allowance of the Excise Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors will be raised to Rs. 35 and Rs. 15 per mensem respectively.

The total saving in the expenditure of the Excise Department which will be effected as a result of this order will amount to Rs. 19,596.

G. O. No. R. 7569-80—Ex. 71-21-5, dated 30th June 1922.

Excise Appeals.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The Excise Commissioner will hear appeals from the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in all cases falling under the Excise Regulation except in regard to sales which will continue to be regulated by condition 7 of the conditions of sale. No appeals shall lie to Government from an appellate order passed by the Excise Commissioner except on a point of law or usage having the force of law.

The Government or the Excise Commissioner may call for and examine the records of any enquiry or the proceedings of any Excise Officer, for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer, and may modify, annul or reverse such order to the extent found necessary.

Notification No. Fl. 519—Ex. 61-21-5, dated 24th July 1922.

Powers of Excise Officers.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

I. Powers to be exercised by the Excise Commissioner.

1. Appointments.

- (a) Power to appoint, transfer and grant leave to all Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors and to promote Assistant Inspectors from the second to the first Grade. The appointment of Inspectors on pay of Rs. 100 and above will be subject to approval of Government.
- (b) Power to appoint and transfer ministerial and menial establishment in his own office and in the Central Distillery including the executive establishment in the latter, the appointment of officials on Rs. 100 and above being subject to the approval of Government.
- (c) In regard to punishments full powers in respect of all the above officials.

2. *Remissions*.—Power to write off irrecoverable arrears of Excise Revenue subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case. Statements of items so written off by the Excise Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners being submitted to Government quarterly as hitherto.

3. *Refunds*.—Power to sanction, without any limit, refunds of:—

- (1) Excise recovery.
- (2) Amounts wrongly recovered.
- (3) Amounts recovered but ordered by Government to be remitted.
- (4) Excise Revenue due to Inamdar, whose claims to it have been recognised by Government.

All cases of importance and cases not authorised by standing orders and rules should be submitted to Government.

4. *Date of birth*.—Power to sanction alterations in the dates of birth of officials.

5. *Prohibition of Transport*.—Power under Section 9 of the Excise Regulation to prohibit the transport of liquor or of intoxicating drugs from any local area into any other areas.

6. Power to purchase within the budget allotment paint (for marking trees) and liquor testing instruments. The purchase should be made in accordance with the rules regulating purchase of stores laid down in Government Order No. F1. 3238-37—G. F. 10-17-47, dated 4th January 1918 (*Vide* pages 176-221 of the Mysore Account Code, appendices to Volume I).

II. Powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

- (a) Power to appoint, transfer and grant leave, etc., to Assistant Inspectors of Rs. 30 and above except the promotion of Assistant Inspectors from the 2nd to the 1st Class.

- (b) Power to appoint ministerial officers above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.
- (c) In regard to punishments, full powers in respect of all the above officials.
- (d) Power to write off irrecoverable arrears of Excise Revenue up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each case, statements of items so written off being submitted quarterly to Government through the Excise Commissioner.

III. Powers to be exercised by the District Excise Officers and Assistant Commissioners in charge of Excise Works.

- (a) Power to appoint and transfer Sub-Inspectors and menial servants and Assistant Inspectors of the last class, but when they are to be transferred from one district to another, the approval of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned should be obtained.
- (b) In regard to punishments, power to fine up to Rs. 5 and to award black marks up to Assistant Inspectors of all grades, to degrade and suspend Assistant Inspectors of the last class and full powers in the case of Sub-Inspectors and menial servants.
- (c) Power to appoint clerks and Vottu Mutsaddis up to Rs. 25 and menials of all classes in District Excise Office Establishments, subject to the condition that the appointment of clerks and Vottu Mutsaddies is intimated without delay to the Deputy Commissioner, who may for reasons stated cancel the appointment as in the Revenue Department.

Notification No. Fl. 684—Ex. 61-21-5, dated 1st August 1922.

FOREST.

The Forest Department.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

No definite orders have yet been passed fixing the salary of the appointment of the Conservator of Forests, the pay having varied from time to time according to the exigencies of the case. The salary of the Officer appointed as Conservator of Forests was fixed at Rs. 1,000—40—1,200 in 1906 and again Rs. 1,050—100—1,250 in 1915. The Special Finance Committee recommend that the pay of the post may be fixed at 800—100—1,200. Government are pleased to accept the maximum and the minimum pay recommended by the Special Committee for the post with a slight difference in regard to the amount of the annual increment proposed. The pay of the Conservator of Forests in future will be 800—50—1,200.

(b) The number of Divisional charges has already been, restricted to 10 in Government Proceedings No. 6245-8—Ft. 113-21-6, dated 23rd June 1922. Government accept the recommendation of the Committee in regard to the controlling staff and the post of the Reserve Sub-Assistant Conservator will be abolished.

(c) In regard to the recommendation of the Committee for the abolition of the Third Working Plan Officer, Government observe that working plans have already been prepared for 1,236 square miles of Mysore Forests as against a total extent of 3,340. It is reported that a number of forests for which working plans have been prepared are not yet exploited. Government consider that there will be no objection if the preparation of working plans of the State Forests is restricted to two officers of the Department and the post of the Third Working Plan Officer as well as the establishment of Rangers and peons of his office abolished temporarily.

(d) The Forest School was established in 1917 with a view to provide adequate training to the large number of Rangers proposed to be appointed as a result of the augmentation in the number of Ranges in view under the contemplated reorganisation of the Forest Department. Sufficient number of Rangers have already received training in the school since it was started and the school was ordered to be restricted only to the senior class last year. The Conservator of Forests recommends that it may be abolished as the vacancies that are likely to occur in future among the Forest Rangers will not justify the continuance of this institution. Government therefore direct that the school be abolished with effect from 1st July 1922.

(e) The grant for the department under "Conservancy and Works" for the next year has been finally fixed at Rs. 8,06,000 as against Rs. 7,16,400 in the budget estimate of last year. The grant incorporates the provision of Rs. 50,000 for exploitation of timber as recommended by the Committee. There has also been an increase in the allotment of Rs. 52,000 in regard to the charges for the fuel collection in view of the contemplated starting of operations in the Bhadra-vati Iron Works during the course of the current year.

(f) Government do not propose to abolish the grant of Rs. 2,000 for Kumri cultivation, as they consider that this interesting experiment in the colonisation of the Malnad, need not be abruptly terminated especially as the annual expenditure involved in the scheme is not excessive.

(g) The Committee suggest that in view of the reduction in the number of officers, the grant under contingencies and travelling allowances may be curtailed by Rs. 2,600. The expenditure under travelling allowances in the Forest Department has increased largely as a result of Government Proceedings No. 4947-96—S. & A. 107-19-37, dated 7th February 1921, in which the Forest Rangers were given the privilege of drawing traveling allowances in addition to their fixed horse allowance. Government direct that the horse allowance of Forest Rangers may be increased from Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 and the privilege of drawing allowances withdrawn as in the case of corresponding officers in certain other departments.

(h) In his proposals to the Special Finance Committee, the Conservator of Forests had agreed to a reduction of Rs. 3,660 in the cost of elephant establishment in view of the number of elephants now in charge of the department being only 28 as against the sanctioned strength of 40. In Government Order No. R. 1902-3—Ft. 203--17-5, dated 1st August 1918, Government have directed that the establishment should vary according to requirements from time to time and the reduction suggested by the Conservator will be carried out with effect from 15th July 1922.

(i) Government accept the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee that the license fees on fuel collected in the forests may be enhanced by two annas per cart-load. Revised rates will be brought into force from 15th July 1922.

(j) Separate orders will be passed regarding the proposals for raising grazing fees in the State Forests.

The savings expected to be effected as a result of this order will amount to Rs. 37,696.

G. O. No. I. C. 342-462—Ft. 113-21-7, dated 15th July 1922.

POLICE.

The Police Department.

REVISED RULES OF RECRUITMENT.

In supersession of the rules of recruitment contained in Chapter III of the Police Manual (Volume I), Government approve of the following rules for promotion and direct recruitment among the executive subordinates of the Police Department.

(1) *Daffedars*.—Two-thirds of the vacancies to be filled up by promotion and one-third by direct recruitment. New recruits should have passed at least the Lower Secondary Examination and should undergo training in the Police Training School after appointment and pass the Daffedar's examination.

(2) *Jamedars*.—This may be filled up entirely from among the Daffedars.

(3) *Sub-Inspectors*.—One-fourth of the vacancies may be filled up by promotion and three-fourths by direct recruitment. New recruits should pass at least the S. S. L. C. Examination and should undergo the training in the Police Training School as Probationers and pass the Sub-Inspector's Examination.

(4) *Inspectors*.—Two-thirds of the vacancies should be filled up by promotion and one-third by direct recruitment. Fresh recruits should be graduates and should undergo training in the Police Training School after appointment as Probationary Inspectors and pass the Inspector's Examination.

Admission to the Police Training School will, in future, be open to private candidates approved by the Inspector-General of Police, so that candidates intending to enter the Police service may have the opportunity of getting themselves trained in advance of the occurrence of vacancies among the probationers or in the regular staff. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to take the necessary further action in regard to this matter.

G. O. No. P. 2157-9—Pol. 43-22-6, dated 13th September 1922

MILITARY.

Grant of lands to Military Men.

PERIOD OF RESERVATION EXTENDED UP TO JUNE 1927.

An extent of 3,107 acres and 5 guntas in the Kankanhalli, Hunsur and Krishnarajpete Taluks has been reserved for being granted to Military men under the scheme of Military Settlements. It is reported that out of this extent, 1,478 acres, 5 guntas have been allotted. The remaining portion will probably be taken up in the near-future, but no time limit has been fixed for the reservation of these lands and Government consider it inexpedient to continue to keep the lands not taken up as reserved for an indefinite period. Government accordingly direct that the reservation be continued for the present for a period of five years only, *i.e.*, up to the end of June 1927. The question of cancelling the reservation of lands not taken up till then and making them available to ordinary cultivators will be considered about the end of the period.

With a view to afford facilities to those persons who become entitled to the grant of land under the Notification of 12th September 1917 but who may not elect to take any of the reserved lands, Government direct that such men be given unoccupied assessed lands to the extent admissible in any other locality selected by them. Such grants will also be subject to the rules laid down in the Notification of 12th September 1917, but they will not enjoy the benefit of the shraya tenure and will be liable to the payment of full assessment from the date of the grant.

G. O. No. P. 1440-50—Mily. 53-22-1, dated 22nd August 1922.

Amrut Mahal Department.

RETRENCHMENTS EFFECTED.

The main recommendations of the Special Finance Committee in regard to the retrenchments in the Amrut Mahal Department are briefly as follows:—

(a) The number of cattle now in the Department may be reduced to 4,000 head of cattle. This may be divided into 9 herds and located in the districts of Chitaldrug and Kadur under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts, the Amrut Mahal as a separate department of Government being abolished.

(b) One lakh of acres of the Amrut Mahal kavals out of a total extent of 2,68,000 acres be thrown open for cultivation.

(c) All cattle exclusive of those proposed to be reserved, (*i.e.*) 5,228 may be sold off.

(d) A training depot for the domestication of cattle before they are put up for sale may be established at Ajjampur.

The Committee consider that if their recommendations are approved, it will be possible to effect retrenchments in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 22,000 on the annual establishment charges of the Department and that there would be an increase in Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum as a result of a portion of the kavals being thrown open for cultivation. They also expect a lump sum revenue of nearly Rs. 25,00,000 as a result of the sale of lands and the Amrut Mahal cattle.

The recommendations of the Committee are based on the proposals submitted to Government by the Amrut Mahal Superintendent. Government consider that in view of the supplies of bullocks to the British Military Department having ceased long ago and the requirements in respect of bullocks of the Imperial Service Transport Corps being likely to be very restricted in future, a reduction in the number of herds maintained in the Amrut Mahal Department can be effected without inconvenience. They are accordingly direct that the number of herds may be reduced from 18 to 12 comprising 5,500 head of cattle and that the excess in stock, *i.e.*, 3,728 may be sold off in batches in accordance with public demand.

The Committee recommend that the herds may be located in the two districts of Chitaldrug and Kadur and placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioners. The history of the Amrut Mahal Administration in the State affords abundant testimony pointing unmistakably to the conclusion that unless an independent department of Government is entrusted with the care and supervision of this breed of cattle, the peculiar characteristics for which they are famous are soon likely to disappear. Government note that the Committee are themselves anxious for the maintenance and the improvement of this famous breed of cattle. This is, however, not likely to be attained by entrusting the supervision of the herds to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, who cannot with their multifarious duties be expected to pay the special attention which a careful supervision of this department entails. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Department be continued, as at present, under the Chief Commandant with a Superintendent in immediate charge. In view of the reduction of the establishment of cattle, Government consider that a Senior Amildar with a suitable local allowance may be placed in charge of the establishment. They are pleased to appoint Mr. Abdulla Sheriff, Amildar, as Superintendent of the Amrut Mahal Department on probation for one year with an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem in addition to his grade pay. The establishment of the Department will be reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$ in view of the reduction in the strength of the cattle maintained. The Chief Commandant will be requested to submit proposals for the revision of the establishment.

The Committee suggest that one lakh of acres may be thrown

open for cultivation and that a Special Officer may be appointed for realising this revenue with a set of Mozinidars for phoding the lands proposed to be disposed of for cultivation. Government observe that about 1,25,000 acres out of the Amrut Mahal kavals were placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department only a few years ago and that only a very small proportion of this extent has yet been taken up for cultivation. They consider moreover that in the interests of the cattle establishment, suitable lands have to be reserved for grazing purposes if the breed of cattle should be maintained and improved. Under these circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to decide immediately as to the extent of lands that may be relinquished by the Amrut Mahal Department. They are of opinion that it will be sufficient, if, for the present, the lands at the disposal of the Amrut Mahal Department are carefully classified with a view to ascertain the requirements of the Department and to determine the additional blocks of lands which may be thrown open for cultivation by a Committee appointed for the purpose. They are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Chief Commandant, and the Director of Agriculture, with the Amrut Mahal Superintendent as the Secretary. The Revenue Commissioner will be the Chairman and the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the lands dealt with by the Committee are situate will be co-opted as a member for the time being.

Government are pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the establishment of the Training Depot at Ajjampur in order to facilitate the sale of cattle in excess of the number proposed to be retained. The Training Depot will be opened immediately. The Chief Commandant will be requested to submit for the sanction of Government, an estimate of the initial cost and the establishment required for the Training Depot.

G. O. No. P. 1644-710—Mily. dated 30th August 1922.

JUDICIAL.

Second Grade Pleaders.

PERIOD FOR ENROLMENT EXTENDED.

Government observe that the case of those who have a single subject or so to get through to enable them to be enrolled as Second Grade Pleaders is really hard as their labors for years will end in waste. Government consider that the benefit of the Second Examination to be held in December next may be extended to them and they are pleased accordingly to extend the time for enrolment as Second Grade Pleaders till 31st March 1923.

G. O. No. P. 2372-81--Cts. 11-22-17, dated 16th September 1922.

EDUCATION.

Education Cess.

Government direct that the amounts which may be collected as Education cess in any district or Municipality should be kept as a separate fund and utilised solely for the benefit of the district or town concerned in consultation with the local body raising the cess.

G. O. No. E. 943-55—Edn. 31-22-4, dated 4th August 1922.

A.-V. SCHOOLS.

Introduction of Polytechnic Scheme.

While passing orders on the Education Memorandum, Government laid down in paras 33 and 34 of their Order No. 11180-250—Edn., 498-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, the future policy to be adopted in giving a practical bent to education by the combination of industrial and literary subjects in the curriculum. Briefly stated, the reform contemplated a good system of Kindergarten, Nature study and Drawing in the Primary Schools, training of an elementary standard in Agriculture in rural Middle Schools and in industries in Urban Middle Schools and fairly advanced industrial or agricultural training in High Schools. In their Order No. 3474-5—Edn., 201-21-6, dated 3rd March 1922, Government have already passed orders revising the syllabuses of instruction in Primary Schools so as to devote special attention to Kindergarten, Nature study and Drawing.

The introduction of industrial and agricultural courses in Middle Schools, involves considerable expenditure and the resources relied on for opening these industrial classes mainly in the form of cesses to be raised by local bodies have not yet been realised in most of the districts. It is therefore not possible to make adequate provision for these courses throughout the State as at first contemplated as Government are unable to devote funds to a large extent for the purpose. In the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, however, a cess of half-anna in the rupee has been raised and funds, though limited, are available for the purpose in these two districts. The question of introducing industrial and agricultural instruction in the A-V. Schools in these districts which are situated in rural areas which have contributed the cesses is engaging attention separately in consultation with these District Boards. But pending the realisation of the additional resources and the introduction of the scheme on a large scale into all the A-V. Schools, Govern-

ment desire to make a small beginning on an experimental scale in orban areas also. They therefore, direct that the scheme of practical instruction be given effect to in the five centres and with the scale of expenditure indicated below :—

Centres	Schools	Class	Expenditure for each class
1. Bangalore	S. R. N's A.-V. School. Model A.-H. School	First class in carpentry.	(a) Building Rs. 1,000 (b) Equipment 250 (c) Repairs to tools, etc. 200
2. Mysore	Practising A.-V. School and A. H. School.	do ...	Recurring.
3. Tumkur	A.-V. School ...	do ...	Staff 12×25 300
4. Bangalore	Aryabalikapatasala	First class in tailoring.	Contingency 750
5. Mysore	Lakshmipuram Girls' School.	do ...	Unforeseen items 500
			Total 3,000

The expenditure of Rs. 15,000 involved in the above measure will be met out of the lumpsum of Rs. 25,000 provided for the purpose in the current year's budget. Government approve of the syllabuses of Practical Instruction in carpentry and Tailoring proposed by the Inspector-General of Education in his letter No. H. C. 2042, dated 1st July 1919, and they are appended to this order.

As regards High Schools, Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that the introduction of the scheme may be deferred until the scheme of practical instruction is fully given effect to in the Middle Schools and the consequent demand for more advanced training arises in the higher grades.

G. O. No. E. 1270-1—Edn. 48-22-2, dated 21st August 1922.

Free-Studentships in Schools and Colleges.

REVISED SCHEME.

The question of revising the scale of free-studentships in schools and colleges has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The scale of freeships in High Schools and Colleges was originally fixed at 20 per cent as far back as 1894 in Government Order No. C. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894. With a view to afford special facilities for the encouragement of higher education on the opening of the Mysore University, it was considered desirable to raise the percentage in the Entrance and College classes, and the percentage of freeships in these classes was raised to 33 in July 1917 and

further raised to 40 in College classes in January 1919. When the scheme of scholarships for the backward classes was introduced, the freeships attached to these scholarships were considered as additional freeships over and above the percentages above referred to.

The B.Sc. courses and the Engineering Faculty were newly started after the opening of the Mysore University and when the Senate of the Mysore University proposed in April 1918, that University Education in the Arts course be made free, Government considered that technical and scientific training stood in need of greater encouragement than purely literary education and accordingly directed in January 1919, with a view to popularising the B.Sc., and Engineering courses, that for a period of three years the B.Sc. students in Physics and Chemistry may be free and the percentage of freeships in the College of Engineering be increased to 50.

All girls are taught free in girls' schools. Mahomedan Boys are half free. The Heads of Educational institutions are also authorised to remit wholly or in part, the fees due by such boys of the Hindustani Rajput Community as may be found on enquiry to be really unable from poverty and straitened circumstances to pay the same. Recently it has also been ordered that all pupils of the Depressed classes may be treated as free pupils in all stages of instruction.

In a view of the fact that the scale in force at present in High Schools was fixed years ago and the scale in Colleges was fixed with great liberality as a temporary measure on the inauguration of the University, Government considered that the entire question should be re-examined and a permanent scale fixed with due regard to the altered circumstances. The Board of Education, the University Council and the Inspector-General of Education have also been consulted in regard to modifications considered desirable in the existing scheme. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the percentage of freeships may be reduced in the Entrance classes from 33 to 20 and that it may remain at 20 in the High School classes, while the Board of Education consider that no change in the existing rates is called for, but that in the case of girls and Mahomedans poverty should be made a condition for the grant of freeships. The University Council have recommended that the percentage of freeships exclusive of those attached to all scholarships be fixed at 30 per cent in the Maharaja's and Central Colleges and 35 per cent in the Engineering College, the percentage being calculated on the total strength of the College.

On careful consideration Government are of opinion that the present scale of freeships in High Schools being low should not be reduced as this is an important grade of Education intended to qualify pupils both for higher studies and for entering the lower ranks of any profession or calling, and that the percentage of freeships in the Entrance and higher classes may be increased grade by grade according to the progressive increase of the cost of education of these grades. They accordingly direct that the scheme of freeships be revised as follows:—

- (1) All scholarship-holders including holders of backward class scholarships will be free.

- (2) Of the remaining number, 30 per cent in the University classes (including the Engineering College), 25 per cent in the Entrance classes and 20 per cent in the High School classes will be free. These will be open to all communities.
- (3) The existing concessions to the Rajputs and the Mahomedan pupils, girls, and the Depressed classes will remain unaffected by this order.

G. O. No E 1720-4—Edn. 354-21-10, dated 6th September 1922.

Scholarships for women in the University.

REVISION OF EXISTING SCHEME.

The University Council have submitted the following proposals in regard to the scholarships for women in the University:—

- (1) The title be changed to "University Scholarships for women under-graduates" (including students of the Entrance Classes).
- (2) The number and rate be:—

Entrance.—6 scholarships of Rs. 16 each tenable for a year. (Rs. 1,152).

B. A. Maharani's College.—12 of Rs. 20 each tenable for a year (Rs. 2,880).

B. A. or B. Sc. Central College.—3 of Rs. 25 each tenable for a year (Rs. 900).

- (3) No one who fails or is not promoted or does not show satisfactory progress in the class will ordinarily retain scholarship, and
- (4) Scholarships not awarded as above may be redistributed by the Vice-Chancellor according to actual needs.

Government consider that since Entrance Classes have been opened in the Vani Vilas Institute at Bangalore some scholarships may be made tenable in that Institution also and that the number of scholarships in the B.A. Classes of the Maharani's College is large for the college in view of its low strength. They are therefore pleased to direct that three scholarships of Rs. 20 each tenable for a year be made available for students in the Entrance Class of the Vani Vilas Institute by reducing the number of scholarships for the B.A. Course in the Maharani's College from 12 to 9.

As regards the redistribution of scholarships according to needs by the Vice-Chancellor proposed in Rule 4 above, Government accept the view subject to the condition that the value of the scholarships need not be enhanced.

With the above modifications, the proposals of the University Council are sanctioned. The rates now sanctioned will be in force for a period of three years after which the number and value of the scholarships will be further revised if necessary.

The number and value of the scholarships and the rules for their award as now sanctioned are given in the annexure to this order.

ANNEXURE.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY CLASSES.

1. These scholarships will be styled University Scholarships for women under-graduates including students of the Entrance Classes.

2. The number and rate of the scholarships will be:—

- (a) Six scholarships of Rs. 16 each tenable for a year for students in the Entrance Class of the Maharani's College, Mysore.
- (b) Three scholarships of Rs. 20 each tenable for a year for Entrance Class students in the Vani Vilas Institute at Bangalore.
- (c) *B. A. Maharani's College.*—Nine scholarships of Rs. 20 each tenable for a year.
- (d) *B. A. or B. Sc. Central College.*—Three scholarships of Rs. 25 each tenable for a year.

3. No one who fails or is not promoted or does not show satisfactory progress in the class will ordinarily retain her scholarship.

4. Scholarships not awarded as above may be redistributed according to needs by the Vice-Chancellor provided the value of the scholarships is not enhanced.

5. These rates and rules will be in force for three years.

G. O. No. 1861-3—Edn. 9-22-3, dated 8th September 1922.

Educational Institutions.

TENURE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Government consider that as a measure of economy the local scholarships may be made tenable only for the period during which the Educational institutions are in session, and that as the Colleges and most of the schools have vacation at the end of the year for about two months, the scholarships need be awarded only for ten months in the year. They accordingly direct that the period of tenure of all scholarships tenable in the State including those in the University be reduced to ten months.

G. O. No. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57, dated 18-9-22.

CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative Department.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

Government have carefully considered the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and pass the following orders:—

- i. The total number of Co-operative Societies in the State is 1,500 and Government do not consider that the Societies can be efficiently supervised by a Registrar with the aid of only a Personal Assistant. They consider that the abolition of the appointments of Assistant Registrars would be a retrograde step in the interests of the further development of the Co-operative movement in the State.
- ii. As the Registrar is agreeable to reduce the number of Inspectors as recommended by the Committee. Government direct that the cadre of the Inspectorate may be reduced by 7 Inspectors of the last grade.
- iii. In regard to the recommendation for the levy of court fees on suits filed before the Registrar, Government consider that as the concession now granted by Government only benefits the defaulters against whom suits are filed and who are no longer members of societies, they are pleased to accept the recommendation and direct that fees at half the rates charged in Civil Courts may be imposed on suits filed before the Registrar and the rules under the Regulation modified accordingly.

G. O. No. 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922.

Suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

LEVY OF COURT FEES.

Government direct that the levy of fees on suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, shall come into force from the 1st October 1922.

G. O. No. 12652-3—C. S. 21-22-3, dated 25th September 1922.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department.

RULES FOR RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEER OFFICERS.

In Government Order No. P. W. 1488-96—E. 7757-65, dated 19th June 1919, a set of rules for the recruitment of Engineer officers to the Public Works Department was sanctioned, and, in accordance therewith, five appointments have been guaranteed to the successful students from the College of Engineering, 3 for Civil and 2 for Mechanical. Of these, the first student in the final B. E. Examination with Civil Engineering and the first student in the Mechanical Engineering are to be appointed as Assistant Engineers on Rs. 200 on probation for two years, while the remaining three are to be appointed as Sub-Assistant Engineers on Rs. 100 per mensem. On account of the present financial stringency, the Engineering activities in the various Departments of the State have had to be reduced. Consequently, it has become necessary to carry out considerable reductions of establishment in the Public Works Department. In view of the above contingency, the Government order in the matter of guaranteed appointments to the successful students of the Engineering College requires modification.

Government, after a careful consideration of the question, direct that only the candidates who head the B. E. list (theoretical) in the Civil and the Mechanical branches in the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 may, after the completion of their practical training, be appointed Assistant Engineers on probation for two years and confirmed thereafter on the occurrence of vacancies, or kept as supernumeraries if there are no vacancies. When additional appointments are made in the Department of Public Works owing to expansion, or under temporary establishment, preference will, however, be given to those that do not head the list but are included in the specified number under the Government Order of 1919.

G. O. No. P. W. 293-302—E. 1518-27, dated 22nd August 1922

The Public Works Department.

SCHEME OF REORGANISATION.

For some time past, Government have had, under their consideration, the subject of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department which has become necessary in view of the defects which

experience has disclosed in its present constitution and the methods of administration in vogue in the Department. The changes introduced in the organisation of the Department from time to time with a view to meet the varying demands not only of the Public Works Department proper, but also of the Railway, the Industries and Commerce and certain other Departments which obtain their technical officers from this Department, have resulted in the creation of a number of overlapping grades in its present constitution. The frequent loan of officers of the higher grades to other Departments has led to the work of the main Department being placed in the hands of junior officers resulting in sacrifice of efficiency, and serious complaints, both from the general public and the raiyat population, in regard to the need for more energetic efforts towards the maintenance of roads and the restoration of tanks, indicate the necessity for a radical change in the constitution of the Department.

2. Government have also had an opportunity of considering the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee in regard to the future organisation of this Department made with special reference to the restricted allotments which are likely to be available for expenditure during the next few years in this Department and are now in a position to pass definite orders on the subject.

3. The future constitution of the Department will consist of two Chief Engineers, one of whom will be in charge of the Roads and the Buildings in the State, while the other will be placed in charge of all Irrigation Works and works connected with Sanitation and Water-supply. The officers will be independent of each other and will be *ex-officio* Secretaries to Government in their respective branches. Government consider that the appointment of a separate Chief Engineer for each of the main functions discharged by the Department will lead to greater concentration and more efficient supervision of the different classes of works than is possible under an organisation consisting of a Chief Engineer assisted by a Deputy Chief Engineer as proposed by the Special Finance Committee.

Government direct that, pending the retirement of Mr. Cadambi at the end of his term, he will continue to be Secretary to Government in both the branches of the Public Works Department as well as in the Electrical Department as hitherto. He will be relieved of the administrative charge of the entire work of the Department by the two Chief Engineers with the exception of that relating to Krishnarajasagara Works. He will be given the assistance of a special Assistant Engineer for Krishnarajasagara Works as well as an Assistant Secretary. Half the pay of the Secretary to Government Public Works and Electrical Departments, as well as the Assistant Secretary, will be debited to the Krishnarajasagara Works and the other half to the Public Works Department. These arrangements will be temporary and cease from the date of Mr. Cadambi's retirement, on which date the two Chief Engineers will be *Ex-officio* Secretaries to Government and the charge of Krishnarajasagara will be included under the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

4. As the scheme of Restoration of the Minor Tanks in the State through the agency of the Revenue Department has not met with any success, Government have decided that it should be transferred to the control of the Public Works Department, and the appointment of a separate Chief Engineer for Irrigation will render it possible for the exercise of unified control over all the irrigation works in the State.

5. Government are pleased to fix the grade pay of each of the two Chief Engineers at Rs. 1,250—50—1,400. Each of the two Chief Engineers will be given the assistance, for office work, of an Assistant Engineer who will be *Ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to Government. This officer will draw, in addition to the grade pay of his appointment, a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

The office establishment of the two Chief Engineers will be provided out of the present establishment of the Chief Engineer's office. The total expenditure under this head will be limited to Rs. 30,324. Separate orders will issue in regard to the details of the establishment of each office.

The necessary establishment required by Mr. Cadambi, the present Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments, should be provided out of the permanent scale sanctioned above without any extra cost to Government. This establishment will be distributed among the offices of the two Chief Engineers in proportion to the work devolving on them after the temporary arrangement sanctioned in para 3 is terminated.

6. The Special Finance Committee recommend that the appointment of Superintending Engineers may be abolished. Experience has proved that the institution of Circles of Superintendence which have been in existence in the State more or less continuously since 1896 with the avowed object of affording assistance to the Chief Engineer in the supervision of the works of the Executive Engineers has led to no real advantage. As a separate Chief Engineer is appointed for each independent class of work in the Public Works Department, the Superintending Engineers become unnecessary intermediaries and the appointments will therefore be abolished.

7. In regard to the establishment under "Construction," the Committee consider that ten Executive Engineer are sufficient for the needs of the State, inclusive of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Krishnarajasagara Works. They recommend that the two Channels Divisions under Krishnarajasagara may be abolished and the Water-supply and the Sanitary Divisions may be combined under one Executive Engineer. Government consider that it would be inexpedient to include in the general cadre of the Department, the establishment required for Krishnarajasagara Works, which is a large Capital Work under construction. They are also of opinion that in view of the large interests involved in the proper maintenance and restoration of the Irrigation Channels in the State, it would be inadvisable to abolish the Channels Divisions. They are, however, pleased to accept the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the

combination of the Water-supply and the Sanitary Divisions under one Officer. The number of Executive Engineers in the Department will therefore consist of eleven distributed as follows:—

For charge of Districts	...	...	8
For charge of Channels	..	..	2
Water-supply and Sanitary	..	..	1
			Total ... 11

The pay of the officers of the Executive Engineers' grade will as recommended by the Committee, be Rs. 500—25—850.

8. The Special Finance Committee recommend that the grade of the Sub-Assistant Engineers need not be abolished, and that the number of Assistant Engineers need not be increased. Government consider that the retention of the Sub-Assistant Engineers' grade will perpetuate a large number of overlapping appointments in the present constitution of the Department, which is an undesirable feature, and that no advantage is gained in retaining the grade. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the number of Assistant Engineers be fixed at 35; their pay being, as recommended by the Committee, Rs. 200/2—250—25—400.

9. The Subordinate Executive Establishment of the Public Works Department will consist of 13 Upper Subordinates on Rs. 150-10-200, 30 Overseers on Rs. 100—10—150 and 250 Sub-Overseers on Rs. 35—512—80. The grades of Taluk Maistries, Tank Inspectors and Nala Monegars will be abolished. Of the 13 Upper Subordinates, 8 will be deputed to the eight districts for the control of Minor Tanks to be transferred from the Revenue Department. The entire Marahmat Establishment under the Deputy Commissioners of Districts will be absorbed.

10. Government have carefully considered the office establishment required for Executive and Assistant Engineers and are pleased to fix the total establishment charges as per details enclosed as follows:—

		Rs,
Eleven Division Offices	..	54,043
Thirty Sub-Division Offices	..	32,850
Stores	..	2,083
Ooty. Sub-Division	..	480
Total	...	89,456

11. The total cost of the scheme of reorganisation, as sanctioned under this order, will be Rs. 1,44,216 as against Rs. 9,18,736, representing the cost of the establishment sanctioned at present, resulting in a saving of Rs. 2,74,520. Government have found it possible to effect this reduction in the total expenditure on establishments in the Public Works Department while improving materially the conditions of service in the subordinate grades of the Department. They regret, however, that, in view of the present financial conditions, they have

been unable to effect any improvements in the scale of pay in the higher grades of service as proposed in the memorial of the Engineers' Association presented in February 1921. This question will be taken up as soon as the financial situation of the State shows improvement. The details of the establishment as sanctioned in this order are given in the Appendix.

12. The present order provides for the staff required for carrying out the ordinary administrative work of the Department. The Chief Engineer will submit separate proposals to Government after ascertaining the views of the Railway and the Education Departments, the University and the Palace, etc., in regard to the number and the grades of Engineer Officers required by them. Separate orders will be passed regarding the constitution of a reserve staff of Engineer Officers for loan to other Departments as well as the terms and the ordinary period for which such deputation may be sanctioned, on receipt of these proposals.

13. The Chief Engineer will further be requested to report, for the orders of Government, any modification that may be required in regard to the orders relating to recruitment to the Department as well as the terms and the conditions under which temporary appointments should be made in the Department from time to time.

14. In view of the absorption of the Marahmat Department and the transfer of all the responsibility over the restoration of Minor Tanks to the Public Works Department, it will be necessary to issue a set of rules defining the responsibilities of the Revenue and the Public Works Departments in regard to this matter, and questions relating to the preparation of estimates, the recovery and contribution, the selection of tanks for restoration and the execution and completion of works will have to be considered. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit suitable proposals along with the draft rules on all these points in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the details of Establishment sanctioned.

I DIRECTION.—

(a) Officers.—

	Rs.	ANNUAL COST.
	Rs.	
One Chief Engineer } 1,250—50—1,400	1,370	
One Chief Engineer }	1,370	
One Assistant 200/2—250—25—400 plus Rs. 50 D. A.	379	
One Assistant 200/2—250—25—400 plus Rs. 50 D. A.,	379	
	<hr/>	
	3,498	41,976
	—	—

(b) <i>Office Establishment.</i> —			
Actual charges as per Budget for			30,324
1922-23			—
			72,300

II CONSTRUCTION.—

(a) <i>Officers.</i> —		Rs.	
Eleven Executive Engineers 500—25—850	...	92,180	
Thirty-five Assistant Engineers 20012—250—25—400	...	1,38,180	
			—
(b) <i>Upper Subordinates.</i> —			
Thirteen at 150—10—200	...	28,600	
(c) <i>Overseers</i> —			
Thirty Overseers 100—10—150	...	48,000	
Two hundred and fifty Sub-Overseers)	...	75,500	
(d) <i>Office establishment.</i> —			
Eleven Division offices	...	54,043	
Thirty Sub-Division offices	...	32,850	
Stores	...	2,083	
Ooty. Sub Division	...	480	5,71,916
			—
			6,44,216

(G. O. No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated 9th September 1922.

G E O L O G Y.

The Geological Department.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Special Finance Committee and direct as follows :—

(i) The programme relating to mineral exploration and prospecting laid down in Government Order dated 18th September 1919, is an important part of the work of the Department as it proposes to follow up the results of the Geological Survey work. It involves the exploration, prospecting and sampling of mineral areas especially new areas and minerals reserved to Government, and aims at investigating and recording the mineral resources of the State not merely in view of immediate requirements but to provide for future developments. It has not, however, been possible for the Department to pay much attention to this part of their programme owing to the inadequacy of trained staff. In view of the need for economy Government are however pleased to accept the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee to restrict the scope of the Department, for the present, to the completion of the Geological Survey leaving mineral exploration and prospecting work for being carried out at some future time.

(ii) The Committee suggest that no revision survey is necessary and that a correlated history of the Geological features of the State may be published on the basis of the preliminary survey already effected. Dr. Smeeth, the former Director of the Department, under whom much of the survey was carried out, has left it on record that the greater portion of this work having been carried out by junior officers under training, requires to be carefully revised and reduced to a uniform and comprehensive basis. He also recommends that a number of scientific problems in connection with the survey, require investigation by senior officers before a final report can be issued. Government are of opinion that it is essential that the accumulated experience of the senior officers of the Department should be fully utilised to revise and check the results arrived at in the preliminary survey already effected, if the work of the Department carried out for the last 28 years should not be fruitless. It is also necessary that the mining and prospecting work carried on by private enterprise in the State should be subjected to careful supervision by an Executive Head of the Department. For this reason, Government do not consider that it would be in the best interests of the Department to place it under the control of the Professor of Geology in the Central College as *ex-officio* Director as recommended by the Committee. They are

pleased to direct that no essential change in regard to the constitution of the Department is therefore necessary beyond a restriction in the scope of the Department necessitated in view of the need for economy and the want of suitably trained staff for carrying out prospecting and exploration work.

The strength of the Department will in future consist of the following Gazetted Staff:—

Designation	Grade	Monthly average
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Director ...	1,000-50—1-200	1,146 2/3
2. Assistant Geologist ...	300-25—1-450	796 2/3
1. Sub-Assistant Geologist ...	125-25—2-250	200
1. Office Assistant ...	150-25—2-200	187½
1. Assistant Chemist ...	75-10-150	120 2/3
Total ...	.....	2,451½ or
	Rs. 29,418 per annum	

The following posts on the sanctioned cadre of the Department will be abolished, namely 1 Deputy Director, 1 Senior Geologist, 4 Sub-Assistant Geologists, 1 Assistant Chemist and 4 Probationers.

The appointments of the Deputy Director and three of the Sub-Assistant Geologists are vacant. The Senior Geologist, the Sub-Assistant Geologist, as well as one of the Assistant Chemists now working in the Department, will be transferred for duty to the Bhadravati Iron Works. Notice of not less than three months will be given to the Probationers serving in the Department before dispensing with their services if they cannot be provided with employment elsewhere.

The Office establishment will be reduced by three clerks and eight peons effecting a total reduction in expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,544.

The total retrenchment in the Gazetted and clerical establishments of the Department will be Rs. 31,264 plus Rs. 2,544 or Rs. 33,808 per annum.

G. O. No. I. C. 974-1033—Geol. 19-22-1, dated 9th August 1922.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Government Servants.

NOT TO STAND FOR ELECTION.

Instances have come to the notice of Government of cases in which *ex officio* members of Municipal Councils have stood as candidates for election as Vice-Presidents of such Councils although the practice was deprecated as being opposed to the principle of local self-government. To avoid further misconception in the matter, Government direct that in future no Government servant shall stand for election either as a President or Vice-President of a Municipal Council or of a District or Taluk Board. Public Servants Conduct Rules will be amended accordingly.

G. O. No. L. 896-958—Ml. 70-21-237, dated 28th July 1922.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revised Petition Rules.

In G. O. No. 2,542-91—E. A. G. 209, dated 12th June 1918, revised Rules for the receipt and disposal of petitions in Government Offices were issued. It has come to the notice of Government that these revised rules are not being strictly enforced in practice in the various offices. Government have also reason to believe that sufficient attention is not paid by heads of offices in the matter of prompt disposal of petitions with the result that persons aggrieved have to resort to higher officers for redress. The direction laid down in Rule 19, that there should be a fixed time for receipt of petitions is not always practised regularly by heads of offices. There is also no uniformity as regards the levy of Court fee stamps on petitions and the stamps even when affixed are not always punched and cancelled.

2. The public who have business in Government offices should also clearly understand that each officer of Government has clearly defined functions and that for each class of business application has to be made in the first instance to the officer empowered to deal with it. Government find, however, that owing to delay in the disposal of petitions and other causes, there is an increasing tendency of late to present petitions to higher authorities in the first instance. They desire that it should be an invariable rule in future that no petition relating to matters, within the competence of subordinate officers, should be received in an higher office unless it be of the nature of an appeal or revision or contains complaints of delay in the disposal of those cases on the part of the subordinate officers or contains complaints against a subordinate officer, sufficiently grave in the opinion of the receiving officer to warrant a personal enquiry by himself or by some officer senior to the one complained against.

3. The following instructions are accordingly issued with a view to rectify the above defects and to secure despatch in the disposal of petitions.—

(1) A fixed hour should be notified by each head of office in the State for receipt of petitions and parties presenting should be personally heard.

(2) Petitions requiring stamp under the rules and not duly stamped should not be entertained and should be returned or rejected forthwith, without being entered in the office Registers.

(3) No officer should entertain a petition presented to him and relating to a matter within the powers of disposal of a subordinate officer, unless it is an appeal or revision petition duly stamped and

accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, or contains an allegation that the petitions to the subordinate officers have not received adequate attention or contains other complaints against a subordinate officer and the receiving officer is satisfied that the allegations or complaints deserve to be enquired into. In all other cases, petitions shall be returned forthwith for being presented to the lowest authority competent to dispose of the subject matter.

(4) Petitions should be disposed of as promptly as possible and when any enquiry or investigation is necessary, it should, whenever possible, be undertaken by the officer entertaining the petition by local inspection, if necessary, and not forwarded to a subordinate officer as a matter of course.

(5) When any petition is referred to a subordinate officer for a report, the points on which information is wanted should be clearly and categorically stated and a time fixed for the return of the petition with the report. Subordinate Officers should strictly adhere to the time limit so fixed.

(6) When only the file of a subordinate office is required, it should be called for by a memo, and the original petition should not be sent with the Memo. The officer receiving the Memo, will submit the file, if it is in his office. If it is in a subordinate office, he will instruct such subordinate officer to submit the records direct to the authority calling for the same.

(7) Scriptory work should be kept at a minimum avoiding registering of correspondence at undue length, preparation of abstracts of petitions, and registering of petitions not entertained but returned or rejected.

(8) An endorsement should invariably be issued by the receiving officer as soon as a petition is disposed of. It should as far as possible be in the vernacular and should be in sufficient detail to enable the appellate authority to understand the case and arrive at a *prima facie* decision whether an appeal petition may be admitted or not.

4. The petition rules as now revised are printed as an annexure to this order.

ANNEXURE.

REVISED PETITION RULES.

Nothing contained in these rules will affect the procedure, if any prescribed by law or by competent authority for any special class of petitions.

2. Every petition must be written on durable thick paper of foolscap size leaving a quarter margin blank on the left hand side. The Court fee stamp, if any, due should not be affixed on the left hand quarter margin.

3. Every petition must be complete in itself and refer to a single subject. It should contain all material facts and arguments relied on by the petitioner. All documents in the possession of the

party necessary for its disposal or copies thereof should accompany the petition. Appeal petitions should be accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders appealed against or endorsements issued to the party.

4. Every petition must be legibly written and as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. It should not be unnecessarily perolix, or couched in unintelligible, exaggerated, or disrespectful terms.

5. Petitions which are not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the stamp law will not be entertained and will be returned or rejected. A summary of the chief provisions governing the levy of stamp duty on petitions is appended.

6. Petitions not addressed to the lowest authority competent to grant the relief prayed for will be returned to the petitioner with an endorsement specifying the officer to whom the petition should be presented.

7. Petitions from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position should be forwarded only through their official superiors. Appeal petitions addressed to higher authority should always be forwarded by the officer receiving them with his remarks on the appeal grounds urged.

8. Petitions once disposed of on their merits after enquiry by proper authority will not be re-entertained. Review petitions will be rejected, unless they contain any new or additional information having a material bearing on the case, so as to justify reconsideration.

9. Any petition that is not drawn up or presented in conformity to the preceding rules will be returned with an endorsement, specifically pointing out the rule or rules infringed.

10. Petitions should be presented in person at the hour fixed by heads of offices daily for hearing petitioners. Petitions not duly authenticated received by post or representations of a similar nature sent by telegram will not be entertained.

11. Every petitioner should be informed of the final order on his petition direct from the office to which the petition was presented, by a full endorsement in writing in the vernacular as a rule.

12. Petitions should be disposed of as promptly as possible, and not forwarded to subordinate offices for enquiry and report as a matter of course, unless local enquiry which can be made with expedition by such subordinate officer is necessary and in such cases the points on which information is wanted should, as far as possible, be clearly indicated, and a time fixed for the return of the petition with the report.

13. When a petition is sent for explanation or report to a subordinate officer, a reply should be despatched within ten days after its receipt if the required information can be obtained from the records. If local inspection is necessary such inspection should be made within the time fixed by the superior officer.

14. A notice informing the public of the hours between which petitions should be presented should be affixed to a notice Board outside the office.

15. In every office a separate register should be maintained for entering petitions admitted for consideration. Copy applications, darkhasts and other kinds of petitions for which special registers are maintained need not be entered in the petition register. In the case of officers in which the disposal number system has been introduced, the current register of petitions prescribed thereunder should be maintained. Only petitions admitted for being dealt with in the office and in which endorsements will have to issue either after reference to available records or after report or enquiry should be entered in this register. Petitions returned as contravening any of the previous rules or for presentation to a lower authority need not be registered in this register. It will be sufficient to enter such petitions in the tappal book.

16. Below the entry of each petition sufficient space should be left for entering reminder petitions, if any, should be received.

17. The register should be in the form given below:—

Serial No.	Date of receipt	Petitioner's name and place of residence	Purport of petition	Value of court fee stamps attached and enclosures	Notes of action taken	Date and order of disposal in brief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Note.—*In column 6 should be entered briefly every step in the progress of the case, including reference, if any, made upon the petition to other officers and the replies received thereto.

18. An alphabetical index of places and persons should be attached to the register and written up from time to time.

19. In cases where petitions are sent to subordinate officers for report the endorsements may as far as possible be written on the petitions themselves, without any abstracts being prepared. The purport of the petitions should be entered in the petition register.

Some provisions governing the levy of stamp duty on petitions.

Nature of petition	Proper fee
<i>Application or petition :—</i>	
(a) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government and when the subject matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings.	
Or, when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement ;	
Or, when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any law for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement ;	One anna.
Or, when presented to a Deputy Commissioner or other officer of Revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject matter is less than Rs. 50;	
Or, when presented to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy of translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such office.	
(b) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police officers may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant and presented to any criminal court.	
Or, when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, to a Deputy Commissioner, or any Revenue Officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Deputy Commissioner or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation ;	Eight annas
(c) When presented to the Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority.	One rupee
Appeals to Government.	Two rupees

The following documents are not chargeable with any fee :—

(1) Application or petition to the Deputy Commissioner or other officer making a settlement of land revenue, or to the Government, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

(2) Application relating to the supply for irrigation of water belonging to Government.

(3) Application for leave to extend cultivation or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land revenue by a person holding, under direct engagement with Government, land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently.

(4) Application for service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent.

(5) Written authority to an agent to distrain.

(6) Petition, application, charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police Officer or to or before the Heads of the Village Police.

(7) Complaint of a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

(8) Application for permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

(9) Application for payment of money due by Government to the applicant.

(10) Petition of appeal against any municipal tax.

(11) Applications for compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

(12) Petitions under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, Sections 45 and 48.

G. O. No. O. 243-310—G. M. 12-22-1, dated 11th July 1922.

Travellers Bungalow's in the State.

RATE OF OCCUPATION FEES RAISED.

Government direct that the fee per room per diem in the first class bungalows will, in future, be raised from Rs. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 and in the case of the second class bungalows from annas 8 to annas 12.

(b) Government do not consider it necessary to withdraw the concession of occupying rooms in these bungalows at half the usual rates, shown to officers drawing less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

G. O. No. 313-75—G. M. 14-22-1, dated 12th July 1922.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Special Finance Committee and of the Committee of Secretaries and are pleased to issue the following orders:—

(1) *Secretaries*.—Government have separately sanctioned the abolition of the post of Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government, Muzrai Department, and directed that the duties of the Muzrai Secretary to Government should be discharged by the Revenue Secretary. It is therefore not possible to reduce the number of Secretaries further. There will therefore be three Secretaries to Government in the Civil Departments, besides the Financial Secretary, *viz.*, the Chief Secretary, the Revenue Secretary and the General Secretary.

(2) The re-grouping of branches suggested by the Committee of Secretaries has already been sanctioned in O. M. No. O. 3099-102—Cash 29-21-11, dated the 28th June 1922.

(3) *Subordinate Secretariat Officers*.—The number of Subordinate Secretariat Officers will be reduced from 9 to 8, inclusive of the Registrar.

(4) *Superintendents*.—The Superintendents in the Efficiency Audit Staff are meant for a special purpose and Government consider that they should be continued, so as to have a trained staff to be of help to Members of Government in their inspection of the various offices and for being used as an emergency staff to investigate special questions of office economy or defects in existing system or procedure.

The number of Superintendents will therefore be reduced from 16 to 14 only, including the Superintendent of the Muzrai Branch, ordered to be absorbed in the Revenue Secretariat, on the abolition of Muzrai Superintendent's Office.

(5) *Clerks*.—The number of First Division Clerks will be reduced from 67 to 63; the number of Second Division Clerks from 58 to 54, and that of Junior Steno-typists from 7 to 5.

The substantial reductions effected during the last and the current years in the number of Superintendents have increased the work and responsibility of the remaining Superintendents and have also appreciably reduced the prospects of promotion of First Division Clerks. Six out of the Superintendents in the second grade are drawing the maximum of the grade, three of them for over three years, and the rest for nearly two years. Among the First Division Clerks also, 33 have reached the maximum (Rs. 100) already, and some of them have been drawing this pay for several years. Seven more will reach the maximum in the course of a few months. It is necessary to maintain the establishment of the Central Office of Administration on a fairly satisfactory basis, and although any substantial improvement of the pay and prospects of the staff has to be deferred, until the financial position is better, some remedial measures, with a view to relieve the existing stagnation have to be sanctioned.

Government are therefore pleased to sanction one more appointment in the First Grade of Superintendents, making a corresponding reduction in the number of second grade Superintendents. There will therefore be five Superintendents in the First Grade and nine in the Second Grade. Of the 63 First Division Clerks, 20 who have reached the maximum in the grade Rs. 50—5—100 will be given an increment of Rs. 10, raising their pay to Rs. 110.

8. The financial effect of the above orders, including the abolition of the post of Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary, is a further net saving of Rs. 24,056, in addition to the sum of Rs. 33,000 effected last year.

G. O. No. O. 616-22—O. E. 12-22-1, dated 25th July 1922.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

RULES OF RECRUITMENT TO MINISTERIAL RANKS.

Government are pleased to lay down the following special rules, in regard to qualifications for appointment in the ministerial ranks of superior service in the General and Revenue Secretariat :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) For appointment or promotion to the grade of First Division Clerk of the Secretariat. | A degree of the Mysore University or of any other recognised University. |
|---|--|

Vacancies in this grade will, as a rule, be filled up by direct recruitment of candidates, but when graduates are available in the 2nd Division, they will ordinarily be preferred to fresh candidates. In exceptional cases, non-graduates from the 2nd Division, who are considered eligible for promotion to the higher rank on the score of special competency may be appointed to the 1st Division, provided not more than one in 5 vacancies shall be so filled up.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (2) For appointment to the 2nd Division. | A completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a pass in the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University. |
|--|--|

- | | |
|--|---|
| (3) For appointment to the Senior Grade of Stenotypists. | A pass in the Senior Examination in Typewriting and Shorthand of Mysore, or the Intermediate Examination in those subjects of Madras and also a completed S. S. L. Certificate. |
|--|---|

Vacancies in this grade will ordinarily be filled up by promotion from those in the Junior grade, possessing the requisite qualifications. In exceptional cases, one who has the requisite technical qualifications

and a good knowledge of English may be so promoted, even though he holds no S. S. L. Certificate.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (4) For appointment to the Grade of Junior Stenographer. | A pass in the Intermediate and Senior Examinations in Typewriting and in Shorthand with S. S. L. C. |
| (5) For appointment to the grade of Typists. | A pass in the Intermediate or Senior Examination in Typewriting with a good knowledge of English. |

Paragraph 1 (3) of Government Order No. 2013-92—E. A. 14-21-6, dated 28th November 1921, and the whole of Government Order No. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921, will be inoperative in respect of the Secretariat Establishment.

G. O. No. O. 1947-52—O. E. 37-22-1, dated 23rd September 1922.

The Economic Conference.

REDUCED ALLOTMENT.

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the entire scheme of Economic Conference may be suspended for the present as sufficient funds cannot be found to work the organisation in an effective manner. But, the Special Committee consisting of the representatives of the Economic Development Board, the Central Boards and the District Boards constituted to report on the Economic Conference organisation, have strongly emphasised on the necessity for continuing the present organisation with a normal financial provision of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. They recommend that in case this sum could not be provided in view of the need for economy at present, a grant of at least Rs. 60,000 may be set apart, of which a sum of Rs. 25,000 may be allotted to the District Boards on condition that an equivalent amount is raised by them for economic work.

2. This subject was keenly discussed at the last meeting of the Economic Conference which was unanimously of opinion that the activities directly concerned with the Economic Development of the State should not be discontinued in view of the present financial stringency although they may be restricted in scope if necessary. Government fully agree with the view that the improvement of economic conditions in the State require their persistent attention and the Conference organisation which was created with a view to promote economic development should not be wound up.

3. The budget grant for the Economic Conference will, however, in future years be restricted to Rs. 50,000 per annum until the finances of the State improve.

4. The Special Committee recommend the revision of the Government Order directing that half the pay and allowances of the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, and

half the pay of the other Secretariat Officers connected with the Central Boards together with their full duty allowances, should be debited to the Conference Budget. They suggest that the salaries of the Secretariat Officers connected with the Conference organisation should be debited in full to the charges under General Administration. Government are pleased to accede to this recommendation and direct that in future, the Secretary to the Conference and the Secretaries to the four Central Boards shall be entirely dissociated from the gazetted staff of the General and Revenue Secretariat. This change is necessary not only with a view to avoid burdening the Economic Conference with expenditure that does not properly belong to it, but in order that the Secretaries to the Conference and the Central Boards may devote undivided attention to the promotion of economic work.

5. The gazetted establishment of the Conference will in future be as follows :—

- (i) There will be a whole-time Secretary to the Economic Conference. He will draw the grade pay of an Assistant Commissioner with a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per month.
- (ii) The Secretary to the Research Board will in addition to his own duties as Secretary be appointed Secretary to the Industries and Commerce Board. He will continue to draw a duty allowance of Rs. 50 a month.
- (iii) The Registrar, Mysore University, will be appointed as Secretary to the Education Board.
- (iv) The Secretary to the Economic Conference will in addition to his duties be Secretary to the Agricultural Board.

6. The Office establishment of the Economic Conference and the Central Boards will be as follows :—

Economic Conference.

One Clerk on	Rs.	50.
Do	„	40.
Do	„	35.
Three peons	„	39.

Education Board.

One clerk on	Rs.	45.
One peon on	Rs.	15.

Research and I. & C. Boards.

One clerk on	Rs.	45.
One peon on	Rs.	13.

There will be no separate clerk for the work of the Agricultural Board whose duties will be attended to by the establishment provided for the Economic Conference.

7. An allotment of Rs. 3,000 will be placed at the disposal of each of the District Boards for the development of economic work. In view of the straitened resources of the District Boards at present, Government do not propose to insist on any contribution from the funds of the District Boards, for the development of economic work. The District Boards will, however, have full authority to devote to economic work any funds which they may find it possible to allot.

8. In regard to the expenditure from the funds set apart for economic work in the Districts Government are pleased to direct that all proposals for establishment should be forwarded to the Secretary, Economic Conference, for the approval of the President of the Economic Conference. The District Boards will have full authority to incur any expenditure on economic experiments subject to the condition that all schemes costing Rs. 500 and above will be submitted for the previous approval of the Chairman of the Board interested in the schemes.

G. O. No. I. C. 770-829—E. C. 4-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

The Muzrai Department.

REVISED ORDERS.

The Special Finance Committee consider that the appointment of Muzrai Superintendent is unnecessary as the Muzrai Institutions within the State are under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. The Committee are of opinion that the existence of an intermediary officer between the District Officers and the Government is not likely to make for efficiency and recommend the abolition of the post.

2. The efficient management of religious and charitable institutions for the upkeep of which liberal endowments have been made by the State in the shape of land inams and cash grants, has always been a matter of deep solicitude to Government and orders have been passed from time to time, regulating the supervision and control over the administration of these institutions. In 1891, a Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was appointed with a view to have an Executive Officer at Head Quarters in close touch with Government, in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may be improved and placed on an enlightened and orthodox footing. In 1901, as the Department had been brought to a high state of efficiency, the appointment of a whole-time Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government was considered unnecessary and abolished, the duties of the office being entrusted to the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, and wider powers of control

conferred on the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. But it was found that the duties pertaining to the General and Revenue Secretariat devolving on the officer who was in charge of the Muzrai Department militated against the frequency of the tours required for the supervision of Muzrai Institutions and the Muzrai Secretariat was in 1904 separated from the General and Revenue Secretariat and placed in charge of an independent Secretary. Although the powers of inspection of this Officer in respect of Muzrai Institutions were unfettered, he had no executive authority as it was considered inexpedient to weaken the control exercised by the Deputy Commissioners. In 1908, the post of the whole-time Muzrai Superintendent was revived with powers of inspection co-ordinate with those possessed by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of institutions within the State, but with full control over institutions outside Mysore and over Mutts and other religious organisations directly under the management of Government. The separate Muzrai Secretariat was abolished and in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in work, the Muzrai Superintendent was placed in charge of the Secretariat Branch dealing with Muzrai matters, with the status of an *ex-officio* Under Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments. The combination of Secretariat functions along with executive duties in a single officer was again found inconvenient in practice and in 1917, the expedient of providing a gazetted Assistant to facilitate the disposal of the Secretariat work of the Muzrai Branch was adopted, while the status of the Muzrai Superintendent was raised to that of *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government. But during the last year, the post of Under Secretary, Muzrai Department, was abolished and the Muzrai Secretariat amalgamated with the Office of the Muzrai Superintendent in furtherance of the policy of effecting as much retrenchment as possible in the expenditure on establishments.

3. A review of the measures which have been adopted by Government to secure the efficient administration of Muzrai Institutions reveals the necessity of an executive officer at headquarters having powers of supervision in respect of all institutions and a status sufficiently high as to advise Government in the formulation of general principles in dealing with complex Muzrai questions which arise from time to time. The need for a central executive agency to assist Government in the disposal of Muzrai matters in accordance with the orthodox principles of a Hindu State was felt within ten years after the Rendition and the post had to be revived again in 1908 within seven years of its abolition in 1901, although by that time the main lines of policy in regard to Muzrai administration had been laid down and wider powers of control had been conferred on District Officers. The need for such an agency was strongly emphasised by the Deputy Commissioners themselves at the meeting of Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners to this held at Mysore in June last.

4. As observed by the Special Finance Committee, however, the religious and charitable institutions in the State are directly under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Muzrai

Regulation recognises no authority between them and the Government thus helping to convey the impression, though incorrect, that a Central Executive Officer, the real *role* of the Muzrai Superintendent, is a superfluous intermediary. Government consider that as the necessity for the post has been well established, time has arrived to amend the Regulation so as to enable them to entrust sufficient powers of control and supervision over the District Officers to a Muzrai Commissioner in order that the administration of Muzrai Institutions may uniformly be maintained at a high state of efficiency. The expedient hitherto adopted of combining the office of Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department with that of the Muzrai Superintendent in order to invest the latter officer with sufficient prestige to make up for the want of powers of control over District Officers is found unworkable in practice tending either to impede the necessary amount of inspection, or to lead to unnecessary congestion of work in the Secretariat.

5. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Office of the Muzrai Superintendent, as constituted at present, be abolished and that the Revenue Commissioner be appointed Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, with full powers of control over the Muzrai Institutions of the State.

Under Section 21 of the Muzrai Regulation, orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners, in respect of Muzrai matters coming within the purview of this Regulation, are subject to appeal to Government. Necessary action will be taken in the Legislative Department to amend the Muzrai Regulation so as to enable the Muzrai Commissioner to hear appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners in such matters.

The duties of the Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department will be assigned to the Revenue Secretary to Government with effect from the 1st August 1922.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit, as early as practicable, a revised Schedule of powers to be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners, the Muzrai Commissioner and the Government respectively in supersession of those laid down in Government Order dated the 7th September 1908, as amended from time to time.

6. The Muzrai Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government is requested to arrange immediately for the classification of the records of the combined Office and to transfer on the 31st July 1922, the staff, records and equipment of the Superintendent's Office to the Revenue Commissioner and of the Muzrai Secretariat to the Revenue Secretary to Government.

7. The Clerical and the Menial Establishment of the Combined Office will for the present continue and be distributed between the Revenue Secretariat and the Revenue Commissioner's Office: the Revenue Commissioner will, however, examine and report to Govern-

ment what retrenchments can be effected and whether the practice of maintaining and posting up monthly the accounts of all the Muzrai Institutions in the State, in a central office, serves any useful purpose and should be continued.

8. In regard to the establishment required in the District and the Taluk Offices for Muzrai work, Government have already called for proposals from the Muzrai Superintendent. The cost of all the establishment maintained will be debited to the Muzrai Establishment Fund of Rs. 20,000 already formed for the purpose.

9. The Special Finance Committee recommend that all expenditure on construction and repairs of temples should be met out of the funds at the credit of the various institutions and not from grants separately provided for by Government. Government have already directed, in their proceedings No. 259-68—Muz. F. 105-92, dated 15th December 1892, that the grants sanctioned by Government should be entirely utilised for the preservation of institutions which have no resources of their own and that in the case of those which have sufficient funds at their credit the whole cost should be met from such funds, and no separate orders on the recommendation are therefore called for at present.

G. O. No. 517-50—Muz. 63-22-1, dated 31st July 1922.

Printing and Stationery Departments.

RETRENCHMENT MEASURES.

Government have carefully considered the various recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and are pleased to pass the following orders :—

(i) It is reported that large stocks of books and forms are lying unused in Government Offices and that with a few modifications, they might be utilised for the current needs of the administration. Government are pleased to approve of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and authorise the Superintendent, Government Printing, to visit all offices at District Headquarters for this purpose. The Superintendent will first communicate with the Head of the Office before inspecting stocks of stationery and forms. He will report separately and seek orders of Government if other offices not situated at District Headquarters require inspection.

(ii) Government observe that the cost of stationery articles supplied to Taluk Offices in 1921-22 the order referred to above is estimated by the Superintendent at Rs. 5,168. This supply was effected without any additional grant to the Stationery Department while the contingent grants of the Taluk Offices were reduced by half, amounting in all to Rs. 5,200 per annum. As the discontinuance in the supply of stationery articles to Taluk Offices is not likely to lead to any reduction in the grant of the Stationery Department, but

might, on the other hand, require a resumption of the contingent grants to Taluk Offices on the former scale, Government have been pleased to direct that the system now in force may be continued and tried for another year.

(iii) The Committee recommend that credit may be given to the department for the expenditure incurred in the supply of stationery and the printing work executed for the University, the Railway Department and the Insurance Office. Government observe that under the orders existing at present, the cost of supplies made and printing work done to the Insurance Office, the University and the Railway Department is separately charged for and exhibited as an item of receipt in the books of the Department. In view of the expansion of these departments within the last few years, the receipts under this head have increased and were estimated at about Rs. 91,500 for the year 1921-22. No account of the cost for the supplies made or works executed for the other departments of the State is now taken and the receipts shown in the books of the Department do not exhibit either the independent earnings of the Department or the total cost of the work turned out for the various departments of the State and credited on the receipt side by means of book adjustment.

The methods now adopted for securing efficiency of work in the Government Press do not require the calculation of the cost incurred in the printing work and executed for each department. The system now in force called the *Cost System* was adopted on the recommendation of Mr. T. Fisher of the Madras Government Press in 1905. Under this system the economical working of the Press is determined by a comparison of the "Unit Cost" actually incurred under each item of work in the Press in different years and no attempt is made to adjudge under ordinary commercial principles, the value of the work turned out for each department.

In view of the need to meet the varying demands of the different departments from time to time and the dislocation caused in the work of the Government Press owing to the strike of the employees in 1920-21, the orders issued by the Government as to the character and amount of the printing work to be executed in the Government Press have not been based on any well-defined principles. Under Government Order No. 13906-56—G. P. 24-12-11, dated 11th June 1915, Government issued certain general instructions for the guidance of the Printing Department in its work and specified in detail what should be regarded as its regular and obligatory work for which the Superintendent was instructed to prepare an estimate of the strength and cost of the establishment required. It was also ordered that any other work which might be sent by the departments to the Press should be separately charged for, the departments being instructed to provide the requisite funds in their budgets for printing their publications of a special character either in the Government Press or elsewhere. But, in Government Order No. G. 15210-69—G. P. 11-14-3, dated 23rd January 1919, the printing work of the whole State was

centralised in the Superintendent and the discretion vested in the Heads of Departments to get work done in private presses in accordance with order of June 1915, was limited to petty items costing less than Rs. 25.

In Government Order No. 12721-80—P. & S. 14-18-60, dated 3rd December 1919, Government proposed to fix a money allotment towards the cost of printing work to be done for each department at the suggestion of the Superintendent with a view to effect economies in the printing work in the State. It was laid down that the Superintendent should inform the Head of each Department as the allotment fixed for the department was worked out in order to enable him to approach Government should any increase be necessary. As however no audited system of valuation is in force, it is impossible to determine correctly the actual cost of work executed for each department.

In pursuance of the orders centralising all printing work under the direction of the Superintendent, the work turned out at the Government Press increased and in December 1921 all discretion vested in the Heads of Departments to get even petty items executed in private presses was withdrawn with a view to provide additional work in the Government Press consequent on the return to duty of the piece-workers who were till then on strike.

The establishment in the Government Press has now been reduced to its normal proportions and Government consider that the time has now arrived to decide the amount and character of the work that should be executed in the press in future and to take suitable measures to ensure that the work is carried on as efficiently and as economically as possible. They are pleased to decide that an outside expert may be invited to overhaul the whole system of printing in the Government Press with a view to advise Government in the matter of effecting reduction of expenditure after ascertaining the quantity of obligatory work required by the Government.

(iv) No Probationer is entertained at present on the staff of the Department. In regard to the suggestions made by the Committee for the reduction of printing work in the Press, Government are pleased to direct that the Civil List may be published half-yearly and the Blue Book Journal once a quarter instead of once in two months. The question of omitting other items of printing work proposed by the Committee will be gone into departmentally and orders passed in due course.

G. O. No. E. 1000-50—P. & S. 25-22-1, dated 8th August 1922.

The Mysore Gazette.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Government are of opinion that the arrangement of matter in the Gazette requires revision in view of the practice now strictly followed of publishing all important orders of public interest in the

Gazette. The several parts of the Gazette will therefore be rearranged as indicated hereunder:—

Part I. Important Government orders.

Part II. Section i. Appointments, postings, transfers, powers, leave and other personal notices.

Section ii. Notifications by Government.

Part II A. Notifications relating to Local Self-Government.

Part III to VI. As at present.

At present, Notifications of Government relating to acquisition of lands for Local Bodies appear in Part I A, while other notices of land acquisition appear under Government Notifications Section ii. of the present Part I. Government direct that in future all Notifications relating to acquisition of lands be published in the same part, *viz.*, the revised Part II, Section ii.

The expenditure on the publication of the Gazette is far in excess of the income from subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

The rates of subscription have to be increased as a consequence of the increased cost of printing and stationery. Government therefore direct that the rates of subscription to the *Mysore Gazette* be revised as shown hereunder—

Parts as revised	Rates as revised		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I 1 8 0
II 1 8 0
II A 0 12 0
III 1 8 0
IV 2 4 0
V 1 8 0
VI 3 0 0
<hr/> All the parts together		... 12 0 0	<hr/>
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The rates for single copies will continue as at present. The rates of postage will also be doubled so as to be in keeping with the revised rates of postage introduced by the Postal Department.

The rates for publication of private notices and advertisements will also be revised as indicated below :—

Particulars	First insertion			Second and subsequent insertions		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Notices by Civil Courts of Applications for Certificates under Regulation VII of 1901	5	0	0	2	8	0
Notices by Civil Courts of Insolvency applications under Section 12 of the Insolvency Regulation VI of 1911 ..	10	0	0	5	0	0
Notices issued by Revenue Officers for the grant of duplicate coffee pattas, etc., per page	10	0	0	5	0	0

Notices by private parties—1st insertion, As. 8, 2nd insertion As. 6, and 3rd and subsequent insertions As. 4, per line.

All private advertisements may continue to be published at the prevailing rates, the matter sought to be published being passed by the Superintendent himself so as to avoid the publication of defamatory and other objectionable notices. Till now no Kannada advertisements have been allowed. Government are pleased to direct that Kannada advertisements may also be accepted in future.

Copies of the Gazette are at present supplied at half the scheduled rates to Patels, Shanbhogs and Shekdars. Government do not see any reasonable ground for continuing this concession as all important orders with which they are concerned will be communicated to them departmentally. The concession of supplying copies of the Gazette to members of the Representative Assembly at half the scheduled rates will however be continued.

The publication of the Kannada Edition of the Gazette separately from the English Edition was introduced as long ago as 1873 under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 39-8, dated the 2nd April 1873, to the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*. The Kannada Gazette was since considerably improved. Government observe that the income from the Kannada Edition of the Gazette has been very small as compared with the cost of its publication. In spite of the concessional rates allowed to Members of the Representative Assembly and also to Patels, Shanbhogs and Shekdars the total number of subscribers to the Kannada Edition of the Gazette in 1920-21 was only 109. Government trust that with the prompt translation and publication of all orders into Kannada and with the publication of advertisements also in Kannada as now authorised the financial position of the Kannada Gazette will improve.

G. O. No. 1310-70—P. & S. 37-22-1, dated 22nd August 1922.

Reduction of the menial Establishment.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The Special Finance Committee are of opinion that the strength of the menial establishments employed in Government Offices is much in excess of actual requirements and that the increase in expenditure consequent on the enhancement of pay granted to the menials in the service of the State within recent years renders a material reduction in the strength of the establishment absolutely necessary. They recommend that the system under which officers are permitted to detach a portion of the menial establishment for work at their residences should be restricted to cases in which a regard to public interests may be held to support the practice. They consider that the privilege of home orderlies should be limited in respect of high functionaries and officers having executive duties which bring them into contact with the general public. Basing their proposals on the assumption that about 6,000 menials costing Rs. 6,00,000 per annum are on duty either in Public Offices, or at the residences of officers, they recommend that the strength of this establishment be reduced by about 1,200, effecting a retrenchment in public expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000 per annum.

2. Government are in full sympathy with this recommendation of the Special Finance Committee. A careful computation of the actual strength of the menial establishments employed in Government Offices and on duty with officers, shows that the total number is 4,806 costing about Rs. 6,35,000 per annum or on an average of Rs. 11 per month per menial. Government consider that the expenditure of Rs. 6½ lakhs on menial establishments in Government Offices is excessive and that a reduction in this expenditure to the extent of at least Rs. 1,00,000 should be effected without delay.

3. Moreover, from a return recently obtained by Government, showing the allocation of duties to menials in the various Government Offices in the State, it is observed that the number of menials deputed for duty under officers both in their offices and at their residences is not fixed on any uniform basis. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the following principles be observed in regard to the depuration of menials for duty under Gazetted Officers.

- (a) Every Gazetted Officer in independent charge of an office should be allowed the services of a Government peon for duty at his residence, whether he is a touring officer or not, and that the peon should be employed solely for Government work.
- (b) In the case of touring officers, such as Executive Engineers, Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions, and District Forest Officers, Government consider that two peons might be allowed to work at their residences.
- (c) Other touring officers such as District Medical Officers, District Inspectors of Education, District Excise Officers, etc., may be allowed one peon each for work at their residences.

- (d) In the case of Deputy Commissioners, Government consider that four peons might be deputed for duty at their residences.
- (e) District Judges should be given two peons for work at their residences.
- (f) In the case of Heads of Departments, the number of peons for work at their residences may vary from 3 to 4 depending on the quantity of public work these officers would have to do at their residences.
- (g) Other officers employed in a subordinate capacity, such as Assistant Secretaries to Government and Headquarter Assistants to Heads of Departments, may be allowed one peon each for work at home.
- (h) In the case of Amildars, Government are of opinion that four peons should be allowed instead of 6 as at present.
- (i) Government agree with the recommendation of the Committee that two peons may be allowed for duty under Shekdars and one under the executive subordinates such as Excise Inspector, Sanitary Inspector, etc., to facilitate Government work.
- (j) In the case of menials on orderly duty in Government Offices, Government are of opinion that no officer of the grade below that of Deputy Commissioner need have more than one orderly and no officers of higher status need have more than two.

4. It is estimated that a revision of the strength of the menial establishment deputed for duty under officers on the principles enunciated above will result in a reduction of about 300 peons out of about 1,500 on duty in the residences of officers, and about 250 out of 1,250 on duty under officers in their offices.

The total estimated strength of the menial establishment employed on other general and specific duties in Government offices is about 2,050 and Government consider that the strength of the menial establishment should be reduced by at least one in the case of offices now having a strength of six peons for such duties, and in the proportion of one in five in the case of offices employing 10 peons or more. This is expected to result in a reduction to the extent of about 210 in the strength of the total menial establishment.

5. Government consider that the uniform enhancement in the pay of the entire menial establishment working in all Government offices in accordance with Government Order No. Fl. C. 6-55—S. & A. 5-21-11, dated 9th October 1921, has rendered the pay of the menials in the older offices such as of the Revenue Department inequitable as compared to those drawn by menials in offices sanctioned within recent years. They are therefore of opinion that a revision in the pay of all menial establishments should be immediately undertaken and

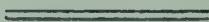
are pleased to direct that the rates of pay of peons may be revised as follows :—

	Peons Rs.	Dafedars Rs.	Jemadars Rs.
At Bangalore and Mysore	11, 12, 13	15	17
At other places	10, 11, 12	14	16

6. The Heads of Departments will be requested to submit for the formal orders of Government, statements showing the number of peons required for their departments in accordance with the principles enunciated above, with an estimate of approximate cost on the basis of the revised salaries sanctioned in this order. With a view to facilitate the formulation of their final proposals preliminary statements prepared in the Secretariat in accordance with these principles will be forwarded to the Heads of Departments, and they are requested to submit their proposals to Government within one month from the date of this order.

7. The Special Finance Committee make detailed recommendations in respect of the number of Police orderlies that may be deputed for duty under certain officers and in Courts. Government observe that this recommendation is made not with a view to reduce the strength of the Police Force, but in order to set free as large a number of constables as possible for their legitimate duties. The Inspector-General of Police will be requested to go into this question in detail and submit recommendations as to the principles on which Police orderlies are now deputed on duty in Courts and under Magistrates, Police Officers, and the reduction that may be effected in their number.

G. O. No. G. 1629-92.—G. M. 42-22-1, dated 11th September 1922.



*PART II.—Books, Pamphlets, etc., issued by
Government Departments (Mysore).*

Nil

PART III.—Extracts.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

Agricultural Policy of Government.

DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVED METHODS.

[Madras]

It has been constantly urged on Government both in the Legislative Council and the Press that the demonstration of improved methods in agriculture should be brought home to the raiyats more systematically, effectively and on a larger scale. The subject is closely related both to the organization and strength of the department in its higher and lower ranks on the one hand and the methods adopted by the department for propaganda and the demonstration on the other. Demonstration draws its material from the results of research workers and requires a strong organization of district staff through which it can be carried to the villagers. Several and at times strong criticisms have been levelled against the employment of a larger staff of research officers at Coimbatore, but reflexion will show the necessity for a close and inseparable connection between research and demonstration and convince any one that the demonstration to be live, effective and successful requires research staff no less strong or effective than the field staff. Restriction of research and extension of demonstration are ideals which are to some extent inconsistent and incompatible with each other.

As regards the methods of propaganda at present adopted by the department for pushing through their improvements, the following is a brief description of what is actually done in the matter at present. New processes, new materials and new implements are treated at the different experimental farms maintained at Government expense. When the agricultural department is convinced of their value, they are sent round to the local agricultural demonstrator who is in charge of a certain number of the villages and is in close touch with the actual cultivating raiyats in the villages. These demonstrators explain to the cultivators, the object of the new material, method of the implement as the case may be, and induce the raiyats to give them a trial on their lands. The work is undertaken on the raiyat's land with his consent and with the labour of his employee, the

cost to Government being represented by the supply of seed or manure, etc., and by the time and skill of the demonstrator. A cultivation sheet is maintained by the demonstrator showing a profit and loss account so that the raiyat may see exactly the benefits to be obtained from the improvement which is being demonstrated. In this account, the raiyat himself supplies all the figures relating to the cost of cultivation. Valuable results have ensued from this method of propagating new practices and implements and raiyats have come forward in many places to place their lands at the disposal of the department for these demonstrations. The practices in many cases have been copied by neighbours and relatives of such raiyats. This scheme of demonstration has been now examined in the light of the new scheme of demonstration recently announced in the papers as having been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay. The Madras scheme gives the raiyat direct interest and incentive in the experiments undertaken on his lands and keeps him in touch with the work from beginning to end and the department familiarises the raiyat by actual demonstration with the character and objects of the improved methods and their practical working. Moreover, the raiyat sees the improvement in question actually take place on his own land, under his own management and handling, and this removes the tendency which is apt to exist that what the officials of the Agricultural Department can do on a Government farm cannot be done by the raiyats themselves on their own land, because, of some secret nostrum or some inherent fertility in the farm land. Also, it does away to a large extent with that obstacle to success, the idea that Government have some ulterior motive in inducing the raiyat to adopt improvements. When the raiyat sees the improvement actually carried out on his own land and he reaps the monetary gain for such improvement, he realises that there "is not a catch somewhere." For these reasons, the Hon'ble, the Minister for Development is inclined to the opinion that the Madras method is better suited to this Province and that it is calculated to achieve useful results and that if only a sufficient number of trained demonstrators can be got, results would probably be achieved more quickly than by inauguration of any new scheme of demonstration.

The number of demonstrators available is necessarily limited and in order that they may carry out this work efficiently, it is necessary to concentrate their efforts on a limited number of localities, since each actual demonstration undertaken takes time and constant supervision, necessitating the constant presence of the demonstrator or frequent visits from him. Despite this, however, the concentration of demonstrators is kept as fluid as possible and when touring officers come across places where it is obvious that the activities of a demonstrator are specially needed or would be specially beneficial, such a demonstrator is sent there as soon as he can be spared. Moreover, as soon as a new improvement has become popular in any group of villages and it is felt that it is

firmly established, the demonstrator can be moved to a fresh group where improvements are unknown with only occasional visits to the first group where success has been obtained. In this way, a number of "centres of infection", so to speak, are established from which knowledge spreads.

The Government, however consider that in addition to arduous, patient and very useful work done in the fields by the department, it should also carry on a very wide publicity propaganda with a view to bring its work prominently to the notice of a wider public. The department has no doubt in the past published many interesting and useful leaflets and bulletins, issued calendars, held occasional conferences with raiyats, etc. The Government consider that the department should itself send to the Press all the publications issued by it and supplied to the Publicity Officer. The Agricultural College Students' Magazine may also be largely utilised for publishing useful agricultural information. The practice recently initiated of publishing a monthly account of the department's work should be regularly continued. The question of holding annual conferences with raiyats on the festival and religious occasions at two or three centres in each district might also be examined. Co-operative societies of agriculturists should be formed for various purposes such as purchase of machinery, manure, seeds and new implements, disposal of raw produce, conversion of raw produce into manufactured articles, etc. Conferences between officers of the department engaged in rural amelioration, such as Agricultural, Veterinary, Co-operative, Industries, Education and Public Health, etc., should be arranged at suitable intervals and subjects common to two or more discussed and lines of action laid down. Non-officials, who interest themselves in these matters may also be invited to attend such conferences.

It is hoped that by these means, the demonstration work of the department and its new methods and practices could more widely be made known to agriculturists and, when additional funds and staff become available, more attention could easily be bestowed to extend the field and scope of demonstration. In the meantime, they trust the leading publicists and others will evince a little more sympathy with the duties and difficulties of the department and endeavour to help it by bringing its work to the notice of all interested in the betterment of the staple industry of the Presidency.

C O - O P E R A T I O N .

Co-operative Housing in Bombay.

FACILITIES BY GOVERNMENT.

Government has given careful consideration to the resolution passed by the last Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference on the subject of facilities to co-operative housing societies on the tenant-ownership model and is desirous to meet their wishes as far as possible. It appears, however, that some misapprehension exists as to the legal rights conveyed to members of housing societies under their constitution, and this misapprehension is embodied in the use of the term 'tenant-ownership.' The position of an owner is in many important respects different from that of a tenant, and it is not in law possible for an occupant, to be at one and the same time a tenant of a society and also an owner deriving his ownership from the same society in respect of the same house or tenement. If a member obtains ownership of a house or tenement from a society, it will hardly be possible to prevent him from selling or letting his occupancy and deriving individual profit from such transactions. Government cannot devote public money, whether as loan or otherwise, to societies whose members, by obtaining ownership, also obtain the possibility of private profit.

Government is however willing to extend the benefit of loans to societies whose members are tenants, whether on what is now technically called the co-partnership tenancy system or on long leases from the society if the bye-laws clearly and legally provide against any misuse of such concession by profiteering of any kind. The conditions, as suggested by the Co-operative Conference and amplified as required, would be as follows:—

- (1) The ownership of the site and the building to vest in the society.
- (2) The occupancy should be conveyed to the occupant by leases.
- (3) The lease will prohibit transfer or assignments without the consent of the society which will have for its object, the prevention of profiteering.
- (4) The society shall have power to determine the lease if any of its conditions are violated.

Government in granting the loan will attach the condition that the society should submit such statements and reports and agree to such inspection as may from time to time be required to ensure that the use of tenements and houses on such principles is effectively

controlled and that no transfer, assignments or subletting take place otherwise than in accordance with the bye-laws.

The model bye-laws with the accompanying regulations, agreements and indentures lately drafted by the Registrar secure these conditions in a legal manner. They are applicable either to co-partnership or leasehold tenancy societies. The latter provide for a lease of 998 years and thus secure to members all the advantages of ownership while providing against its abuse. Societies intending to apply for loans are therefore advised to adopt these models with such modifications as may be required in each case.

It should, however, be understood that Government in granting loans will give preference to what are usually called societies on the tenant co-partnership model.

EDUCATION.

Religious instruction in Madras.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

In G. O. No. 1184, Law (Education), dated August 20, 1921, the Government issued a "press communique" reviewing the position in this Presidency in respect of religious instruction in schools under public management and, with a view to the partial removal of the embargo till now placed on the introduction of such instruction in publicly-managed schools and colleges, it was proposed to make the following concessions :

NEW CANDIDATES.

- (a) The utilisation of school premises for religious teaching or simple prayers.
- (b) The utilisation of the services of the teachers of the institutions for such instruction where they voluntarily undertake the work.
- (c) The making of religious teaching or observance compulsory for boys, whose parents or guardians have expressed a wish that this should be done, and

(d) Deduction of the time spent by any boy on religious teaching or observance from the prescribed curriculum period, preferably at the beginning or the end of the school day. All District Boards, District Educational Councils and Municipal Councils and other important associations and individuals engaged in the field of education in the Presidency were invited to offer their views on the subject.

With the exception of a few Municipal Councils, all others have communicated to Government their replies. The majority of the local bodies and individuals who were consulted are in favour of the proposed concessions. Only one District Educational Council and seven Municipal Councils have expressed themselves against the proposal. The Government have given their careful consideration to the subject and are pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of the Department of Public Instruction and of local bodies maintaining educational institutions:

- (1) Institutions under public management should not be used as a means of fostering any one religion at the expense of others and the principle of strict religious neutrality should be maintained.

(2) Public funds should not be utilised for imparting religious instruction.

(3) If without infringing the above conditions, it is proposed to introduce religious instruction in a school under the management of a local body, a resolution approving the same should be passed by a majority of the members of the local body.

(4) Religious instruction may be imparted both in boys' and girls' schools.

(5) The school premises may be utilised for religious teaching or simple prayers. There is, however, no need to reserve one or two rooms specially for the purpose.

(6) Any time spent by a pupil or student on religious teaching or observance will be deducted from the prescribed curriculum period.

(7) The instruction will always take place, either at the beginning or at the end of a school session, that is to say, immediately before the morning session or immediately after the morning session or immediately before the afternoon session or immediately after the afternoon session.

(8) The services of the teachers in an institution, where they voluntarily undertake the work of religious instruction, shall preferably be utilised. The services of voluntary teachers from outside may be utilised if competent teachers are not available in the institution itself. The selection of such outsiders should be approved by the Chairman or President of the local body maintaining the institution.

(9) No pupil shall be permitted to attend any form of religious instruction or observance without the written request of the guardian or parent, which request should be made in writing and will be in force until revoked.

F O R E S T S.

Improvement of Grazing Grounds.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

[Madras]

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in August 1921, a resolution was passed by the Council recommending the improvement of the grazing grounds by providing drinking facilities for cattle in every block, by clearing away useless forest growth and by draining inundated land.

The questions raised in the resolution have been the subject of careful consideration in the past and Government have more than once passed orders regarding them. In 1914 (G. O. No. 1622, dated 4th June 1914), specific instructions were issued in the following terms:—

“The Government consider that systematic plans should be drawn up not only for the provision of water-supply, but also for the improvement of the facilities for grazing and pasturage. Adequate allotments for this purpose should be made when drawing up the annual plan of operations in every range and special mention should be made in the annual administration report of the success of the measures adopted during the year in each district.”

In 1918 and 1919 these kindred questions formed the subject of further discussions in the Legislative Council. The policy of the Government has recognized that so far as funds permit, measures should be taken to afford a remedy for the grievances to which their attention has been drawn, and an examination of the yearly administration reports shows that such steps have been taken in various forest divisions, more especially, in the matter of improving the water-supply in grazing areas by sinking wells, repairing tanks and bunding water-courses. To provide water-supply by artificial means, however, in each locality is beyond the power of Government, not only for financial, but for climatic reasons ; but they are disposed to think that there has been a tendency to leave these questions largely to the initiative of individual District Forest Officers and they desire the Chief Conservator to issue such instructions to Conservators as will ensure that a more sustained effort is made to give effect, as far as possible, to the orders issued in 1914 already quoted.

Turning to the specific recommendations put forward in the resolution now under consideration, the first was that the boundaries of grazing grounds should be so arranged as to include in every block some source of water-supply.

The second was that improvements and developments of grazing grounds should systematically be undertaken by clearing noxious shrubs and planting suitable trees, etc.

The third was that systematic attempts should be made to prevent the inundation of grazing grounds.

Fourthly, it was recommended that a fixed portion of the income from grazing grounds should be set apart for the purpose of providing suitable grazing grounds and for the purpose of improving those already in existence.

Regarding the last of these suggestions, the Government observe that it runs counter to financial rule and, provided that an effort is made to deal with the difficulties systematically and to allot funds from year to year for the steady pursuance of the objects in view, they consider that no change in financial procedure is necessary.

The system of forest pachayets, for the extension of which the Government have recently created a special agency, will go far to meet this object, since village forest panchayets have power thereunder to raise revenue (from grazing) and to devote the improvement of the grazing areas in their charge.

As regards the first two suggestions, the Chief Conservator in reporting generally regarding them has proposed that an inquiry should be made in a selected district where the difficulties referred to by the mover of the resolution are especially felt, and that the possibility of taking action, both in the selected districts and generally where similar conditions prevail, may then be considered. In respect of the first proposal, in particular, he has suggested that for the selected district a map of the grazing area should be prepared showing the location of the grazing blocks and the existing facilities for watering and that an examination should then be made of the blocks in which facilities are inadequate or entirely wanting with a view to devise remedie.

The Government consider that, as regards the first two suggestions inquiries may be set on foot, as suggested by the Chief Conservator, but they see no reason why the inquiries should be confined to a particular district. They consider that measures should be taken on the lines indicated in all forest divisions where these difficulties arise and that a systematic attempt to deal with the matter should be set on foot and steadily pursued. They trust that it may be possible, by an intelligent rearrangement of the boundaries of grazing blocks with reference to existing sources of water-supply, to remedy to a large extent, the inconveniences which are complained of in connection with the block system.

Referring to the suggestion regarding inundation, the Government do not believe that the cases in which difficulties arise owing to excess of water in grazing grounds are likely to be numerous. If, however, there are any areas which suffer in this manner, the District Forest Officer under the direction of Conservators, should examine the question and submit proposals for doing what is possible to afford a remedy.

The Chief Conservator is requested to submit a report to Government in due course regarding the action taken to give effect to these orders and an account of the progress made should be given in the annual administration report rather more fully than has hitherto been the practice in dealing with these topics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Madras Public Service.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

In a resolution passed at their meeting held in August 1921, the Legislative Council made a recommendation to the Government to the effect that, with a view to increasing the proportion of posts in Government offices held by non-Brahman communities, the principles prescribed for the Revenue Department in Board's Standing Order No. 128 (2) be at once extended to all departments of the Government and be made applicable, not only to the principal appointments, but to posts of all grades, and that Government should issue orders accordingly and insist on their being enforced, and that to this end half-yearly returns showing the progress made should be submitted by the head of each office and that such returns should be made available to the members of the Legislative Council.

In giving effect to this resolution in G. O. No. 613, Public, dated the 16th September 1921, the Government called for a return showing the number of men newly entertained in the permanent service of Government during each half-year, classifying them under six main sub-divisions. The first half-year's returns compiled under this order have now been received and a copy is attached to the present proceedings *(Appendix I). It will be seen that the general percentage of new appointments from the several communities in the half-year ending 31st December 1921 is Brahmans 22 per cent; non-Brahman Hindus 48; Indian Christians 10; Muhammadans 15; Europeans and Anglo-Indians 2; others 3.

In circulating these returns, the Government are not unaware that some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the fact that they are confined to persons newly entertained, and a resolution was tabled for the substitution for them of returns of all appointments whether permanent, temporary or acting and whether the officers appointed were appointed for the first time or promoted from subordinate grades. The Government have examined the question of extending the scope of the returns in the sense suggested and are disposed to agree that some amplification is necessary if the returns are to show the progress made in the carrying out of the policy in the matter of the representation of various communities in the public service which is expressed in the Board's Standing Order, namely, that endeavours should always be made to divide the principal appointments in each district among the several castes. The Government recognize that, if the principal appointments are to be divided among the several communities, the

* Omitted here.

lower appointments from which recruitment is made to them must be likewise divided, and are quite prepared to agree that, in order to give effect to this policy, other things being equal, the Board's principle specified in the Standing Order should be given effect to both at the time of initial recruitment and at every point at which men are promoted wholly by selection and not by seniority. At the same time they have been unable to devise any form of return which would illustrate satisfactorily the progressive enforcement of such a policy as regards all the stages at which promotions, whether permanent, acting or temporary, are made, and His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the concurrence of his Ministers, has come to the conclusion, after careful consideration of the question, that the only way in which to secure satisfactory information as to the representation of the various communities in the different branches of the public service is to have a return made out once a year showing the extent to which each of the six main sub-divisions is represented in each department. A comparison of any year's return with that for the previous year will then show the extent of the progress made in any particular department. The return will be confined to non-gazetted officers and will be divided into two sections—one for officers drawing Rs. 100 and over and the other for officers drawing from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100. All heads of departments will be requested to secure from the offices subordinate to them a return of all the officers in the non-gazetted service who held permanent appointments on Rs. 35 and upwards on the 1st April 1922. These returns should be submitted in time for publication by 1st October. A fresh return for the year ending 31st March 1923 should be submitted not later than August 1923.

In the case of officers in the gazetted service, the Government propose to accept the suggestion made in another resolution which was moved in the course of the last session to the effect that a column indicating the community to which each officer belongs should be added to the Quarterly Civil List. For the purpose of this entry, all heads of departments will be requested to call upon the officers whose names appear in the Civil List to declare to which of the six main sub-divisions they belong and to send the return to the Superintendent, Government Press. The Superintendent, Government Press, will be requested to suggest a set of simple symbols which can be inserted after the names of officers so as to indicate to which of the six communities they belong.

Further, in pursuance of the desire, which has been repeatedly expressed in the Legislative Council and with which the Government have every sympathy, that the public offices in language areas should be manned, as far as possible, by persons belonging to those language areas, all heads of offices in Telugu districts and in Oriya tracts will be instructed to keep a record of all persons not belonging by origin to those districts or tracts, respectively, and to take steps so far as possible to reduce the proportion whenever opportunity offers. For the purpose of this order, the Telugu districts and the Oriya tracts will be as defined in Appendix II.*

*Omitted here.

The Government hope that the instructions given will suffice to meet the desires of members of the Legislative Council and others who have interested themselves in this matter and that the policy of Government being thus clearly declared, the demand for further statistics in regard to representation of communities, castes or sub-castes in the public services generally or in particular offices will cease.

Standing Committees of Indian Legislature,

RULES FOR STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. Under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General, Standing Committees composed of members of the Indian legislature shall be constituted to advise on the subjects mentioned below in the following Departments of the Government :—

- (i) The Home Department,
- (ii) The Department of Revenue and Agriculture,
- (iii) The Department of Commerce and Industries,
- (iv) The Department of Education and Health.

2. The Chairman of each Committee will be the Member of the Governor-General's executive council in charge of the Department to which the Committee is attached or an officer deputed by him to act as chairman on his behalf ; and a Secretary or Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department concerned will be Secretary to the Committee.

3. A Standing Committee will consist of five members of the Indian legislature of whom two shall be members of the Council of State, and three members of the Legislative Assembly. The members will be nominated by the Member in charge of the Department with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, from separate panels, consisting of such numbers of members, not less than ten nor more than fifteen, as His Excellency may direct. The panels will be elected by the two Chambers of the Legislature for each Committee according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of a single transferable vote. The term of office of members of the Committee will be one year and if they are summoned to attend a meeting at a time when the Indian legislature is not sitting, they will be entitled to receive the allowances admissible to them for attendance at meetings of the legislature.

4. The following subjects will be laid before the Standing Committees :—

- (i) All Bills introduced or proposed to be introduced by non-official members of the legislature, and legislative proposals which the Department concerned intends to undertake and on which the Member in charge of the Department desires the advice of the Committee.

- (ii) Reports of Committees and commissions on which the Indian legislature is not adequately represented and on which the Member in charge of the Department desires the advice of the Committee.
- (iii) Major questions of general policy on which the Member in charge of the Department desires the advice of the Committee.
- (iv) Annual Reports.

Provided that :—

- (i) In cases of urgency and for other reasons a reference to the Committee may be dispensed with by the Department concerned.
- (ii) the following cases shall be excluded from the purview of the Committee :—
 - (a) cases concerning appointments ;
 - (b) all cases which the Member in charge of the Department concerned considers cannot be placed before the Committee consistently with the public interest.

5. The functions of the Standing Committees will be purely advisory and their proceedings will be strictly confidential. No press representatives will be allowed to attend any meeting of a Committee.

6. Meetings of the Standing Committees will be summoned by the Secretary at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Member in charge of the Department. The agenda of each meeting will be drawn up and circulated by the Secretary together with a Memorandum explaining the nature of each item of business and copies of such papers as the Member in charge of the Department directs to be furnished to the Committee. Such papers will be returned by Members to the Secretary at the close of each meeting. The proceedings of the Committee will be confined to items of business entered in the agenda, and any request for further information will be dealt with under the orders of the Member in charge.

7. At a meeting of a Standing Committee the Secretary may be requested by the Member to explain each item of business. The Chairman will then invite a discussion and the Secretary will note on the departmental file the general opinion of the Committee.

8. The Committees established under these rules will be in addition to the Standing Finance Committee, the Standing Committee for Emigration and the Central Advisory Council for Railways which have been established under other rules, and the procedure of which will continue to be governed by the rules under which they were constituted.

POLICE.

Police Administration in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT FOR 1921.

A revised time-scale of pay was sanctioned for officers of the Imperial Police Service, and effect was given to the enhanced rates of pay granted to Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors. The strength of the subordinate police force was increased by 46 officers and 312 men, chiefly on account of the reorganization of the town police of Hooghly District and the strengthening of the emergency force at Asansol. In addition to these two industrial tracts it was intended to strengthen the force in the urban areas of the 24-Parganas District by introducing part of the reorganization scheme sanctioned some years before, and funds were voted for the purpose. But later in the year the financial position rendered it necessary to keep this important improvement once more in abeyance. For similar reasons it has not been possible to provide an adequate reserve of force at the industrial centres of Howrah and Serampore, or to supply sufficient motor transport to add to the mobility of the police forces in the thickly populated localities on both banks of the Hooghly. It is gratifying that the improved conditions of service effected in the previous year have had a salutary effect on the recruitment of the subordinate ranks; vacancies due to resignations among constables were considerably fewer than in preceding years. The proportion of Bengali recruits however fell from 65·1 to 47·1 per cent., and the Inspector-General notes that the want of family quarters for constables renders the service less attractive for the best type of local men. But the post of Assistant Sub-inspector was much sought after, and recruits with good educational qualifications were obtained. In connection with the strength of the force, the Inspector-General has brought to notice the need for a reserve beyond the ordinary reserve for leave and training, in order to provide men for unforeseen and temporary duties. The strength of district forces has been fixed for normal work, often many years ago when circumstances were different, with the result that the extra men required to deal with serious outbreaks of crime, strikes or other emergencies can only be found by depleting the staff assigned to other work or by curtailing the grant of leave. The leave reserve of Sub-inspectors and constables was increased in recent years, but without further experience its general adequacy cannot be determined. Certainly in many districts it has still to be unduly drawn upon to find men for miscellaneous work for which there is no cadre provision, and also to supply extra forces for duties for which the sanctioned

staff is found to be inadequate ; in particular there is general agreement among local officers that the allotted staff for escort purposes is insufficient.

Discipline was on the whole well maintained, and the Governor in Council endorses the Inspector-General's testimony to the force that "with a few exceptions all ranks behaved with exemplary loyalty under most trying circumstances at a time when adverse economic conditions, industrial unrest and other causes added to the difficulties of police work." There was a decrease in the number of complaints and civil suits brought against the police by the members of the public, and the number of those judicially punished fell from 328 to 247. In no case was an unfavourable comment of police action made by the High Court or any Court of Sessions. At the same time the number of those rewarded for good work increased from 6,316 to 6,468.

The total volume of reported crime was less than in the previous year, but against the decline in the number of burglaries, thefts and less serious offences have to be set more riots, dacoities and robberies, the figures of which exceeded the average of the last five years. It is indeed not certain that there was a real decrease in breaches of the law, for under the influence of the non-co-operation movement in several districts offences were not always brought to the notice of the authorities, while aggrieved persons were often induced or compelled to have resort to "arbitration courts." Such offences, however, relate to minor infractions of the law; the real effect of this movement is reflected in the prevalence of the more violent forms of crime. As to riots while the number was swelled by the activities of the Khilafat volunteers, strikers and others influenced by the prevailing atmosphere of disobedience to law, the majority were as usual the outcome of agrarian quarrels. The practice of serving warning notices on the owners and occupiers of land in dispute was often adopted with successful results, but the Inspector-General notes that its utility was overlooked in a number of districts. The attention of Superintendents of Police should be specially drawn to the value of these warnings in often preventing disturbances.

The number of true cases of dacoity was 716 against 576, the average of the last five years, the corresponding figures for robberies being 389 and 345. Over 64 per cent of the dacoities took place in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, and it is significant that the highest figures are recorded in the districts of Midnapore and Rangpur where the non-co-operation movement attained considerable prominence. Various causes contributed to the increase, e.g., economic distress, which stirred local gangs into greater activity ; the influx of foreigners, such as colliery workers from up-country to Asansol, and Nepalese into Darjeeling. One particular factor which led to an extensive outbreak of crime in the Rajshahi Division was the escape of a large number of convicts from Rajshahi jail in March ; some of the worst of these eluded capture, organized gangs and committed dacoities and other crimes throughout the neighbouring districts. These gangs have since been rounded up, and several escaped convicts

have been imprisoned. In dealing with the outbreaks of crime, the police laboured under a serious handicap. The dislocation of the rural police, caused by the attacks of the non-co-operation movement on the chaukidari administration in several districts, deprived the police of much local information which would have helped in the prevention and detection of crime. The regular police, whose attention was distracted by the activities of volunteers and others pursuing a campaign of intimidation and boycott and preaching sedition, were unable to devote all their energies to measures of surveillance and investigation. And even where action was sought to be taken against criminals, the villagers, coerced or corrupted by the non-co-operation propaganda, were often unwilling to give information or evidence that would bring the offenders to justice. Consequently the number of cases of dacoity in which a conviction was obtained fell from 91 last year to 76, while preventive measures under Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were taken against only 3,529 persons, 779 fewer than in 1920. The difficulties of the police continued into the current year, but the action taken to vindicate authority together with specific police measures by way of special patrols and the establishment of detective staffs, in order to deal with criminal gangs, have since resulted in a considerable improvement. The C. I. D. gave valuable assistance in the suppression of professional and organized crime, specially in dealing with dacoities in the Rajshahi Division. Volunteer defence parties are still few in number, and in most districts are reported to be apathetic, but in Hooghly and Murshidabad they gave great assistance to the police, arresting offenders who were subsequently convicted. The Governor in Council has much pleasure in commending the public service rendered by the supporters of this healthy movement. Only two crimes, one dacoity and one robbery, are believed to have been committed during the year by members of the old revolutionary party, but no political significance is attached to them, the motive apparently being personal gain. The staff of the central and district intelligence branches were further reduced ; they rendered good service in combating the lawless and seditious activities that developed in the course of the year.

SANITATION.

Sanitation in Madras.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1921.

Birth-rate.—A declining birth-rate is usually regarded as a symptom of deterioration, physical, social and moral. The cynics who hail it with delight as the sovereign remedy from economic stress are few. An excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate is a certain sign of decay.

Out of 25 districts, 16 show a decrease in the birth-rate below the figure of 1920. The same thing has happened in 61 out of 81 municipalities. In Tanjore District, Madras City and the Agency the death-rate is higher than the birth-rate. The same phenomenon appears in 30 municipalities and 46 rural towns.

If these figures represent facts, the outlook is grave. But, so faulty is the registration, that no one knows whether the birth-rate in any particular tract or town is rising or falling or stationary.

Death-rate.—The position in regard to death-rate is even more peculiar. A low death-rate may be due to either (a) the salubrity of the town or tract, or (b) bad registration. Similarly a high death-rate may be due to either (a) unhealthiness of the town or tract, or (b) efficient registration. With a low death-rate, a council cannot know whether to congratulate itself on the salubrity of the area within its charge or to blush at the inefficiency of registration work. With a high death-rate a council, in the absence of any definite cause such as the occurrence of an epidemic, may either bemoan the ill-health of its protèges or plume itself on the perfection of its registration. No one knows what is fact or what is fiction. To a member of a local body whose interest in administration is sincere such uncertainty is intolerable.

Bad registration affects the reputation of the Madras Presidency. Madras shows a lower death-rate than any other province in British India, less than half that of the Central Provinces. If registration were reasonably accurate, Madras might pride itself on its healthiness. But (1) the Madras death-rate is known to be understated, and (2) Madras also shows a lower birth-rate than any other province, and that rate too is known to fall short of the truth. The only possible inference from the figures is that the registration of vital statistics is worse done in Madras than in any other province in India.

The Director shows very clearly in paragraphs 21, 22 and 28 of his report how hopeless it is to evolve an intelligent policy in the administration of public health if vital statistics are defective.

(a) The inadequacy of maternity relief is one of the most deplorable features in local fund administration. Yet it is impossible to estimate the extent to which the staff of midwives ought to be

amplified. Nellore, for instance, reports 15·7 per cent of the recorded births as having received skilled attendance against 4·9 per cent for South Kanara. But Nellore owes its position in the list solely to its preposterous birth-rate of 11·7 per mille against 37·4 per mille for South Kanara, and as, on further examination, Nellore shows 24·6 per mille, it is clear that it is well behind South Kanara in its provision for maternity relief.

(b) Mortality among women between the ages of 15 and 39 is higher than among males in the same age-periods. The cause of this is undoubtedly the want of proper care during ante and post-natal periods. Maternity relief is far more advanced in Madras City than in the moffusil, and the registration of vital statistics is more accurate. In consequence the recorded death-rate among women of child-bearing age is less in Madras City than it is in the moffusil. But, unless registration is reasonably accurate, it is quite impossible for any local body which undertakes maternity relief to ascertain whether its work is useful or valueless.

(c) The most critical period of an infant's life is the first week of its existence. The Director estimates the proportion of infants that die within the first week to the number that die within the first twelve months at 30 per cent at the lowest. In Anantapur District the rate is returned at 67·9 per cent, in Salem (with a higher infant mortality) at only 3·1 per cent. The local authorities cannot possibly find out what line to take in infant welfare work with such palpably faulty data to go upon.

The mere quantitative record of births and deaths is not, however, in itself sufficient foundation for intelligent health administration. It is essential that the local health authorities should know the nature of the ailments which they have to combat. In other words, they cannot organize preventive measures if the causes of death are unknown. Unfortunately the *classification* of these causes is as chaotic as registration itself, and this chaos is due, not only to laziness and ignorance, but also to deliberate falsification. A cholera outbreak is concealed under the cloak of dysentery or diarrhoea, small-pox is camouflaged as chicken-pox and measles, and plague as fever. It is certain that such perversion of facts by reporting officers is responsible annually for a terrible loss of human life which, but for their manipulations, could be prevented.

In particular, the vagueness of the returns under *Fever and All Other Causes* is a perennial danger. Bezwada is an egregious example, with an infant mortality of 358·8 deaths per mille born, of which nearly two-thirds are ascribed to "Other causes." It is serious enough that discrimination cannot be made between malaria, typhoid, tuberculosis, influenza, and in some cases even plague. These diseases are all of different origin, and could be to a large extent prevented if only the sources of infection were known. But preventive action cannot be taken so long as the health authorities do not know which of these diseases is the cause of mortality. The Government await with interest the report promised by the Director.

The history of hookworm investigation is an example which could be followed in discriminating fevers. The preliminary examination of the convicts in Cannanore Jail established roughly the incidence of hookworm in most districts of the Presidency. The preliminary indices have been checked and corrected by investigations in other places and among other classes of the population, and conclusions first drawn have been in some cases corroborated and in others modified. There is no apparent reason why a careful examination of groups of subjects in different districts should not yield percentages which could in due course be verified by intensive inquiry in localities where rates vary from the norm. Materials for the preliminary tabulation of percentages are presumably already to hand in the records of the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency, and an examination of five years' statistics could easily be made by District Medical and Sanitary Officers and officers in charge of Municipal and Local Fund institutions. A careful tabulation of these figures should place at the disposal of the Director data which would enable him without difficulty to draw up a programme of future investigation.

One other point demands comment, and that is the failure of compulsion. In no less than eight districts the birth-rate in rural areas where registration is compulsory is lower than it is in areas where compulsion has not been introduced. The death-rate in compulsory areas was 18·9 per mille, against 19·5 in areas where compulsion has not been in force. Act III of 1899 appears to have a soporific effect on registering officers and to blunt their sense of duty. The Government have little faith in prosecution as a panacea for apathy in matters of this kind, but they would impress on local bodies, particularly union boards, that it is their duty to combat by every possible means the ignorance and inertia which, by vitiating the birth and death returns, destroy the foundations of public health administration. The defects brought to light in the Director's report demand the closest public attention, and the appointment of a whole-time Assistant Director for the scrutiny of vital statistics has been fully justified.

Thanks to the general failure of local health authorities to appreciate the value of statistics, the prevention of preventable diseases has hardly yet begun. Had a careful record been maintained of the history and topography of every local outbreak of epidemic disease during even two decades, the local authorities would have known *when* and *where* to expect an epidemic and what measures to take to prevent it. Unfortunately, as pointed out by the Director, *the experience of the past has been almost entirely lost*.

According to the statistics, the year 1921 was healthier under almost every head than its predecessor, in spite of the perils of two duodecennial festivals, the Mahamakham at Kumbakonam and the Kistna Pushkaram at Bezwada.

Cholera being a preventable disease, the Government consider that the gross mortality rather than the rate per mille should be the basis for the intensive local enquiries suggested by the Director. The

Director is requested to prepare a programme of the special investigation he proposes to conduct, and submit it for the information of the Government. As regards the towns provided with a protected water-supply, the Government consider that special enquiries as to the source of infection should be undertaken whenever the mortality in any month exceeds 10. It is not enough to certify that the protected supply is not the source of infection; efforts must be made to trace out and place on record the source of infection in each case, in order that the municipal authorities may take steps to prevent a recurrence. The high incidence in Coonoor was, the Government understand, due to the passage through the town of Ramzan mendicants enroute to Octacamund.

The inferences to be drawn from the facts established extend a long way beyond investigation and treatment. Two outstanding problems receive a new significance in the light of the investigations made, *viz.*, (1) the need for weaning the masses from their filthy habits of soil pollution, and (2) the need for devising methods of disposal for "human waste" consistent with both public hygiene and agricultural economy:—

(1) *Soil pollution* can only be prevented by a growth of self-respect and enlightenment, to a degree unattainable by the poorer classes for many generations to come. There is, however, no reason why a beginning should not be made at once, and why parents and teachers should not systematically, by precept and example, inculcate in children the evils of insanitary habits. All such efforts will, however, be wasted unless energetic action is taken to increase the number of public and private latrines. The Director estimates that more than three-fifths of the total number of houses that ought to have private latrines have none, while the public latrine accommodation works out at less than 1 per 22,000 of the population of the Presidency, and a large proportion of these are of a type quite unsuited to the requirements of sanitation. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the number of latrines, both public and private, has increased. The Government hope every municipality at least will at once take up the preparation of a programme of construction, to be met by loans, and that taluk boards will do the same for union towns.

(2) The problem of hygienic disposal of the waste products of conservancy is still under investigation.

Financial conditions are unfavourable to any rapid advancement in the provision of protected water-supply and drainage, and no new schemes of major importance were taken up for execution during the year under report.

Public health administration is unlikely to advance unless it can be reinforced by propaganda on a much more thorough system than has hitherto been in vogue, and unless the services of voluntary workers and associations can be enlisted. The report promised by the Director on the work of the health lecturers has since been received and is under separate consideration. The work of voluntary agencies might perhaps have been dealt with in greater detail. The Government hope that in future a summary of propaganda and "health and welfare" organizations will form an integral part of the Director's report.

PART IV.—*Miscellaneous.*

BOY SCOUTS.

Speech by H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE MAHARAJA'S FLAG.

Scouts.—The presentation of this flag gives me a welcome opportunity of seeing the Mysore Boy Scouts, and of addressing a few words to them and to their leaders.

In the first place, however, I would congratulate the combined troop, the Prahallada Troop of Bangalore, on the distinguished merit by which they have secured this award. To take first place among the Boy Scouts of Mysore is no easy task. I know that in Bangalore, in Mysore City, and also in some of the outlying stations there are other troops whose consistently fine work makes them formidable rivals. It is the more glorious to have been first among so many that are first rate. It is a proof of admirable leadership, and a proof not merely of the boys' physique and intelligence, but also of their character.

The rapid growth of the Scout movement in the Mysore State has been one of the healthiest and more encouraging events of the time. The movement has shown already of what excellent stuff Mysore boys are made. They have shown steadiness as well as eagerness, and their scouting has brought out the best that was in them. But many boys who would make excellent Scouts have not yet enrolled. Every school boy should be a Scout if he wants to make the most of himself, and no doubt all Scouts realise that it is a very important part of their duty to bring in others—not only the active popular boys, but also those who are shy and retiring, and perhaps rather weak physically, for these are the very boys who are most in need of the friendliness and the strenuous training that are to be found in the troop.

Deep gratitude is due to all those who have instructed and led the Scouts during these early stages of the movement, to the past and present Scout Commissioners, and to all those who have worked under them. No praise is too high for the Scout-Masters, usually hard-working men with but little leisure, which they have cheerfully devoted first to their own training and then to the training of the boys in the troops which they have formed.

I do not wish to give you any advice, for you do not need it. All the best advice in the world is contained in the Scout Law, which, no

doubt, you all know by heart. It is very simple, yet as you grow older, you will ever find new and deeper meaning in it. In fact, life itself is the best interpreter of the Scout Law, and it is through trying hard to obey it in all we do that we find out how much it means and how much happiness it brings. Two general points in that Law seem specially noteworthy. The first is that it is nearly all about *doing*, and contains hardly anything about talking. This shows what an admirable Law it is. A Scout is a person who does things instead of talking about them. He has to make a promise when he becomes a Scout ; after that he never makes any more promises, but spends all his energy in active service. We must not, of course, disparage speech, and there are many whose wise speech is true service, but in the case of the average man, it is no bad plan to speak as little as possible and act as much as possible. It is the Scout's duty to speak words of helpfulness and good cheer, but nearly all the stress of his Law falls upon strenuous *action*.

The second point (which is connected with the first) is that the Scout Law does not trouble much about telling you what *not* to do, but keeps telling you, instead, what to do. An English Scout Commissioner was writing in the spirit of this Law when he said to the Scout Masters—"Let the root idea of your discipline be positive rather than negative, in other words, to influence the boys to do right rather than to prohibit them from wrong-doing." A boy, or a man for that matter, who is taught and stimulated to do good will instinctively avoid what is bad. The Scout who devotes himself to helping other people as the Scout Law demands, will not do evil either to himself, or to others. And the Scout doctrine is that even an innocent life is not a good life if it fails to do positive service to a neighbour, and to the State.

I suppose that no Scout in this Assembly will be satisfied until he has passed the first-class tests, and also secured the Ambulance Badge. These certificates mean that a boy is a fine all-round citizen, a really useful person. But it is rather interesting to find that when a Scout has gone so far as this he has really just begun his studies. The Boy Scout movement has adopted the much maligned examination system, though in this case at least there seems no cause to grumble. No doubt you have all looked through the list of tests which it is open to a Boy Scout to pass. They are all practical. I find that Scouts may obtain badges for passing tests in nearly every handicraft, and as to the friend to animals badge, I think this might well come first in the studies of our young enthusiasts. Every one of these studies means knowledge and a new sense of worth and power. The Scout movement is, of course still in its infancy in the State, it may be some time before this test idea is adopted in its completeness, but meanwhile the official volume on "Boy Scouts' Tests," which gives all the necessary instructions for each of them, ought to be in the hands of all Senior Scouts.

It only remains for me to wish you all continued success in your laudable desire to improve yourselves and to further the well-being of your fellow-citizens.

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Dasara Session—2nd October 1922.

President's Opening Speech.

E X T R A C T S.

Local Self-Government.

The Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation was amended during the year to empower Local Boards to take up economic development work and to levy an Education Cess. Government have just passed orders sanctioning the election of a non-official President for the Bangalore District Board and the nomination of non-official Presidents for the two District Boards of Kolar and Hassan.

Finances.

The financial position as a whole and all the problems connected therewith were discussed by me at some length in my opening Address at the last session of the Assembly, and I do not think it is necessary to refer in detail to them now. I should like, however, to invite your attention to some important points relating to our finances so as to keep you informed of the situation as it now stands and also of the measures that are being adopted by Government to improve it.

You will remember that according to the revised estimates for 1921-22 which I presented to this Assembly last June, the total revenue for the year was estimated at Rs. $306\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and the total expenditure at Rs. $323\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The preliminary actuals for that year are now ready and they show, I am glad to state, a net improvement of about Rs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The total revenue realized amounts to Rs. $316\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the major portion of the improvement of about Rs. 10 lakhs is contributed by increased collections under Land Revenue, Income-tax and Excise. The revenue from Income-tax has exceeded the expectations and it is to be hoped that this source will maintain in the current year, if not exceed, the level of Rs. 14 lakhs which it reached in the last year. Under normal circumstances income-tax should be an expanding source of revenue and if conditions are favourable for industries, trade and commerce, we may expect to realise about 16 lakhs of rupees per annum thereby effecting an improvement in the financial position, as described

in my last Address, to the extent of about Rs. 6 lakhs. The Land Revenue collections came to Rs. 117 lakhs which is the highest on record except in one year, namely 1919-20, and if the agricultural conditions continue to be satisfactory, I am confident that my anticipation of raising the annual standard of this source of income to Rs. 123 lakhs in three years as a result of accelerated Survey Settlements, special measures for expansion of cultivation, and vigorous collections, will be more than realised. The revenue under Excise is Rs. 1½ lakhs better than the revised estimate. The course of this revenue has latterly become somewhat uncertain, but if it keeps to the level of Rs. 76 lakhs reached in the last year, there may not be any serious disturbance in the figures adopted in my Financial Forecast. I anticipated a revenue of Rs. 23¾ lakhs from the electrical and Krishnarajasagara Works and the amount realised is about the same, being Rs. 23·93 lakhs. I took the net receipts of Railways at Rs. 8¼ lakhs and the actuals amount to about Rs. 8 lakhs.

On the expenditure side, the provisional actuals of last year amount to a total of Rs. 325½ lakhs against Rs. 323½ lakhs according to the revised estimate, the only appreciable excesses appearing under the heads, Army and Land Revenue. The increase under Army is due to the payment of certain arrear charges and the classification of the cost of Military Stores as final expenditure instead of as an advance as has been hitherto the practice. The excess under Land Revenue is mainly on account of the additional remuneration paid to shanbhogs and patels owing to larger collections and increased rates of commission and stationery allowances. The variations under other heads are comparatively small and under many of them the actual expenditure is less than the revised estimate owing to strict control over expenditure in the closing months of the year exercised as a result of special orders. There is a large lapse of about Rs. 6½ lakhs under Interest Charges for last year not claimed by bond-holders, and this saving is, therefore, only a deferred liability which has to be discharged as claims are preferred.

The net result of last year's revenue transactions is a deficit of about Rs. 9 lakhs against Rs. 16½ lakhs anticipated in the revised estimate, and against a surplus of about Rs. 64,000 as anticipated in the budget. I should add that for want of resources, contributions to none of the reserves except the Loan Sinking Fund could be made last year and the payment made to this fund was only Rs. 12½ lakhs against Rs. 18¾ lakhs due to it, and as the revenue of the year could not afford to make even this payment, a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs was adjusted from the reserve for Sinking Funds built up in previous years. The shortage of Rs. 9 lakhs, it will thus be seen, does not indicate the real deficit which is much larger if contributions to the essential reserves be taken into account.

The preliminary actuals of last year show that the total outlay on capital works was about Rs. 122 lakhs as follows :—

	Rs.
Railways and Tramways	... ... 20½-lakhs.
Krishnarajasagara Works	... ... 9½ „
Electrical Works	... ... 36 „
Iron Works and connected Tramways	... 55½ „
Other Works	... ... ½ „
 Total ...	122 „

The revised estimate anticipated an expenditure of about Rs. 155 lakhs, and there is a lapse of about Rs. 33 lakhs chiefly on grants for Iron Works and Railways, as in respect of these works the progress was slackened limiting the operations to the essentially urgent requirements necessary to start the operations early. The bulk of it, however, has to be allotted to complete all the sanctioned works although the period has, according to the revised programme, been extended.

Loan Funds.—The amount of loans raised in the last two years was Rs. 329 lakhs and from this resource was met the capita' outlay of Rs. 111 lakhs in 1920-21 and of Rs. 122 lakhs in 1921-22. The current year's budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 46½ lakhs and a large part of the lapse of Rs. 33 lakhs on the capital grants for last year has to be re-allotted this year. The revenue deficits in the three years from 1920-21 amount to about Rs. 29 lakhs and have also been temporarily met from the loan funds. The entire proceeds of the loans have thus been utilised and no balance is left for further capital expenditure.

The first quarter of the current year has just closed and it is too early to judge what the position is likely to be at the end of the year. The south-west monsoon has been on the whole favourable and if the north-east monsoon likewise proves to be seasonable and sufficient, we may expect that a good year is in prospect and that most of our revenue anticipations will be fully realised. We are, however, just now passing through anxious times. As regards expenditure, I wish to repeat what I stated in June last, *viz.*, that in addition to a reduction of about Rs. 16½ lakhs already effected in framing the budget estimates for the current year, retrenchments to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs would be attempted as part of the scheme for reducing our financial position to order. I may state that measures of retrenchment resulting in a saving of about Rs. 4 lakhs have already been ordered and proposals for effecting a further saving of about Rs. 4 lakhs are under the consideration of Government. As a result of retrenchment orders already issued and to be issued in the near future, the expenditure budgetted for in the current year, *viz.*, Rs. 332 lakhs will be reduced and the bulk of the anticipated saving of Rs. 7 lakhs realised in the current year itself. This is a rate of progress achieved which I did not anticipate

in my previous Address. I must state that the reductions ordered and in contemplation, affect almost all departments and require some time to enforce them without dislocating the working of the departments and without causing undue hardship to the staff to be disbanded. The several measures decided upon for securing economy are in different stages of execution and every effort is being made to improve the financial position as far as possible in the current year.

In framing the budget of the current year, I counted upon a receipt of Rs. $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on account of surplus revenues of the C. and M. Station, out of which Rs. 10 lakhs were expected on account of arrears, that is, for three years ending 1920-21, and Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as the surplus payable for the year 1921-22. I am glad to be able to state that towards the arrears, the Government of India have paid a sum of Rs. $13\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs and I therefore anticipate that under this head, a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs including the surplus payable for the past year will be realised, and it has been decided that the major portion of this sum should, as I stated in June last, be paid to the Loan Sinking Fund.

I do not wish to allude again to the scheme sketched in my last Address to the Assembly for balancing our annual budgets and for stabilizing our financial position. The most important principle, as emphasized then, was the separation of productive works finance from general finance and to balance normal revenue and normal service expenditure. I think it will be enough, therefore, if I now assure you that all the measures indicated for attaining these ideals are receiving continuous attention.

The problem of financing the next few years' capital works to which we are committed and which cannot under any circumstances be shut down, without recourse, if possible, to borrowing is as urgent as it is important, and I may state that this is also receiving the best consideration of Government.

The question of the indirect contributions by the people of Mysore to the Government of India on account of customs revenue is also engaging the serious attention of Government.

Cash Position.--The revised estimate anticipated a cash balance on the 1st July 1922, of Rs. 91 lakhs. The actual balance, however, was Rs. $138\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, that is Rs. $47\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs better than the forecast. This improvement is chiefly due, as I have already stated, to better collections under some of principal heads of revenue and the lapse of grants for capital works. The major part of this additional balance is required in the current year for meeting the arrear interest charges and the demands of capital works. The cash position, therefore, is one of temporary surplus, and arrangements have been made to find for such surplus short-term investments that may bring in as much interest as possible.

Assets and Liabilities.

Assets.--The cash balance of Rs. 121 lakhs on the 1st July 1921 included an ineffective balance of Rs. 35 lakhs in the Mysore

Bank to be left there according to the agreement with the Bank in regard to the 6½ per cent loan. The cash balance on the 1st July 1922, included a similar ineffective balance of Rs. 47 lakhs in the same Bank. Making allowance for these deductions, the balances on the 1st July 1921, i.e., about Rs. 86 lakhs and on the 1st July 1922 about Rs. 92 lakhs, do not show any material difference.

Investment Account.—The balance of the investment account on the 1st July 1922, was Rs. 180 lakhs and this included Rs. 30 lakhs on account of short-term investments in Bank deposits and Indian Treasury Bills. Excluding such investments, the balance was Rs. 150 lakhs against Rs. 98 lakhs at the beginning of last year. Our Security Investments which represent the liquid reserves to be kept for our liabilities such as Famine Insurance, Savings Bank, etc., had been heavily depleted by the end of 1920-21 and they had to be strengthened and whatever subscriptions to our 6½ and 7 per cent loans were received in the form of Government of India Bonds were transferred to the Investment Fund.

Capital Assets.—Our assets in the form of productive works at the beginning of the current year were Rs. 1,015 lakhs against Rs. 893 lakhs at the beginning of last year. The difference represents the capital outlay of Rs. 122 lakhs incurred in 1921-22.

Liabilities.—Our debt on the 1st July 1921 was Rs. 309 lakhs and it had risen to Rs. 510 lakhs on the 1st July 1922. The difference represents the loan of about two crores raised last year. The differences under other heads are comparatively small. For purposes of comparison, the balance figures at the beginning of the two years are shown in the annexed statement:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

		Accounts, 30th June 1921.	Preliminary accounts, 30th June 1922
Assets—		Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance ...	...	1,20,79,335	1,38,65,861
Investment account ...	...	98,28,046	1,80,27,480
Capital ...	...	8,93,15,934	10,15,35,312
Advances ...	...	56,86,700	52,11,347
Loans ...	...	26,33,983	21,98,499
Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund			
Investment ...	...	1,10,17,358	1,10,17,358
Total ...	13,05,61,356		15,18,55,857
 Liabilities—			
Debt ...	...	3,09,26,140	5,09,77,352
Insurance and provident Funds ...	...	58,91,456	63,67,056
Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	77,09,810	78,82,718
Endowment and other accounts ...	...	51,74,634	16,39,544

	Accounts, 30th June 1921	Preliminary accounts, 30th June 1922
	Rs.	Rs.
Reserve Funds (Famine Insurance, Depreciations, Mining Revenue Capitalization and other Funds).	1,58,35,487	1,67,88,647
Local and other funds ...	64,28,348	67,58,056
Deposits ...	21,10,875	28,31,967
Miscellaneous ...	12,26,286	6,37,693
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	7,17,03,036	9,38,83,033
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	5,88,58,320	5,79,72,824
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	13,05,61,356	15,18,55,857

I have as usual, given you the most salient features in the administration of the various State departments in a separate part which you will find contains something more than mere routine and statistical information, as has been the practice hitherto. I will now proceed to deal with some of the larger questions which are engaging the attention of His Highness' Government.

FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE STATE.

Agriculture is the main industry of the bulk of the population of Mysore; and I have taken pains to collect some information with a view to place before this Assembly the unsatisfactory economic condition of the agriculturists as a whole and the insufficiency of the food produced in the State. During my recent tour, large extents of cultivable land which were lying fallow or unoccupied struck me very forcibly as a matter deserving investigation. In one of the bulletins of the Mysore Economic Conference issued in February, 1913, Sir Alfred Chatterton, the then Director of Industries and Commerce, stated that agriculture in Mysore was in a stationary condition as regards the area under cultivation and that Mysore did not grow enough food to meet the normal requirements of the people. Later reviews and publications also confirm the view that there is considerable scope for increasing the area under food crops in the State, specially under rice and ragi. Looking into the figures under occupied and cultivated area for the ten years ending 1920-21, it is found that, although the extent of land under occupation increased from 7,545,521 acres in 1911-12 to 7,858,729, acres in 1920-21, the increase being slightly more than 300,000 acres, the net cropped area declined from 6,047,455 acres in 1911-12 to 5,954,930 acres in 1920-21 and the extent of land under "falls" increased from 149,866 acres to 1,90,799 acres. The total area under occupation during 1921-22 was 7,901,583 acres and the net area cropped was 6,094,165 acres of which the area cultivated with food crops was 4,341,190 acres. At the

present moment the total extent of assessed unoccupied land available for cultivation is 743,490 acres. In addition to this, there are 120,000 acres of Amrut Mahal kavals and 400,000 acres of date grove lands surrendered to the Revenue Department. On a rough calculation I find that the food requirements of the State are as follow :—

Rice	...	...	2,192,000 pallas
Ragi	...	...	7,685,000 pallas
and Jolam	...	...	1,315,000 pallas

or a total of 11,192,000 pallas. According to the statistics furnished in the Season and Crop Reports the average total outturn of these crops during the past three years was however only 8,147,968 pallas under the three heads. There is considerable fluctuation from year to year due, no doubt, to the varying seasonal conditions, but it is clear that even in the most favourable year, production falls short of the demand by lakhs of pallas. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs for an agricultural country like Mysore. In spite of all that has been done in recent years to encourage agricultural development, the State does not produce enough food for its own requirements and is, even in normal years, dependent on imports from outside. It is therefore urgently necessary to make very earnest efforts to improve the food resources of the State. One of the obvious measures is to bring more land under cultivation ; and it is mainly with this object that Government have recently appointed a Special Officer to assist the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners in disposing of the large extents of unoccupied lands, including those made available by the relinquishment of kavals and date groves by the Amrut Mahal and Excise Departments. It appears to me that an economic survey is necessary with a view to ascertain the exact position of the agricultural population of the State and the agricultural stock, in order mainly to determine the question as to whether they are sufficient for any large scheme of expansion of cultivation. Enquiries made by me during my tour in the maidan part of the State lead me to believe that there is quite a large population amongst the landless classes who have been for years together applying for land but have been unable to get it, and that our system of disposal of land for cultivation purposes by the Revenue Department, requires revision. There is considerable delay in the disposal of darkhasts generally. Applications for portions of gomal or for Amrut Mahal Kaval or for date reserve lands from persons capable of bringing the land under cultivation usually result, after many years of correspondence, in an order to put the land to auction. An enquiry is necessary to ascertain therefore, the exact local demand for additional land to satisfy all such legitimate requirements without placing undue restrictions, and Government may go further and afford suitable encouragement to people with insufficient capital to take up land for the production of food crops under concession rates of assessment or suspension of revenue for the first few years.

The scheme of large landed estates which was introduced years ago does not also appear to have made sufficient progress ; for, out of a total number of 377 applications received, 267 were rejected and 85 are pending.

Then, as regards smaller holdings which should be established according to the capacity of the cultivators to develop agriculture it appears that amongst the holeyars and madigas who form nearly one-sixth of the total population of the State, there are a large number of applicants for the grant of lands whose cases have not been disposed of yet, and a scheme for settling these people in suitable neighbourhoods and utilising them for the expansion of cultivation may be taken up for early consideration. The question of making free grants of lands to the depressed classes is already before Government and it is necessary to refer to the District and Talukwar distribution of these classes and make proportionate allotments and also encourage the formation of Co-operative Societies and Grain Banks amongst them for the development of thrift to improve their economic condition.

Looking at the question from another standpoint, the agricultural statistics show that the total number of holdings in the State is 1,063,532 with a total extent of 7,848,229 acres, that the average extent of holdings is thus a little more than 7 acres, and that the average assessment paid by a raiyat is a little less than ten rupees. From these figures it is clear that there is abundant scope for the present landlords to extend their holdings and take up more lands and thus solve to some extent the problem of expansion of cultivation and increase of food crops.

In the year 1918-19 the State experienced a serious difficulty in the food situation and in that year the Dewan, Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, in his Address to the Representative Assembly, said :—“It is incumbent on us to see that we grow sufficient quantity of food grains in normal years and that sufficient quantity of food grains is always retained in the country in order that we might not throw ourselves every time on the generosity of our neighbours in British India at the first sign of the failure of the monsoon rains.” It is necessary that the note of warning should be ever borne in mind by the people of Mysore and that Government should take suitable measures to help the people to get over the difficulty with the resources at their command.

Postal and Telegraph Facilities.

There has been an insistent demand both in this Assembly and outside for the improvement of the existing postal and telegraph facilities in the State. Government have been paying special attention to this subject.

Before the amalgamation of the Mysore ‘anche’ with the British postal system, there were in the State 417 Post Offices. To-day there are 503 offices of which 64 are combined Post and Telegraph

Offices. The rate of increase is not commensurate with the demands of the administration and the needs of the people, and it has not compared favourably with the rate of progress in the other parts of India. The question was taken up by me during my deputation to Simla in 1919 and as a result of the representations then made and subsequent correspondence between His Highness' Government and the British Postal and Telegraph authorities, an understanding has now been reached according to which the latter have agreed to open new offices in places to be selected by Government, as an experimental measure. The experimental offices will be opened for one year in the first instance and the question of making them permanent and extending the experiment or closing them owing to their unremunerative character, will be taken up at the end of the year. In regard to the new offices already opened, which have proved unremunerative, the Postal authorities have agreed to make such of them as Government desire to be continued permanent, in case their income covers 50 per cent or more of the cost of establishment. In regard to Telegraph facilities, as a result of the exchange of views between the Government and the Director-General of Telegraphs, that officer has undertaken to open at once, without requiring any guarantee, Telegraph Offices in Hole-Narsipur, Kadur, Malvalli, Belur, Jagalur, Chiknayakanhalli, Channagiri, Challakere, and T.-Narsipur, in the order of their importance.

The Director-General has also undertaken to open up new lines traversing the State on the guaranteed system so as to connect the Post Offices at Nelamangala, Channarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur, Ayanur, Shikarpur, Siralkoppa, and Sorab with Bangalore. Government are anxious that all taluk headquarter stations should be connected by telegraph for administrative purposes.

Retrenchments.

Since my Address to this Assembly at the Birthday session, the Special Finance Committee have concluded their labours and submitted their final report. I have no doubt you have read with interest their very lucid explanation of the present financial situation and the remedies which they have recommended. Government have published in the Gazette their orders on each of the proposals in respect of retrenchments as embodied in the various recommendations of the Committee and I shall refrain from any elaborate reference to this subject in this Address. The effect of the retrenchments of all kinds already made or ordered, calculated with reference to the standard of actual expenditure in 1920-21 is a saving of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

It has to be borne in mind that a serious dislocation of economic conditions caused by the War and its consequences is not a little responsible for the enhancement all round of the cost of living. This created the necessity to grant relief to the subordinate establishments early in 1918-19. This relief was at first given as a temporary High

Price Allowance and increased from Rs. 7 lakhs in that year to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1920-21. This had to be continued subsequently as a permanent measure at a reduced rate, by merging the allowance in the salary. The increased scale of pay allowed in lieu of the High Price Allowance has entailed a recurring annual expenditure of about Rs. 20,00,000 per annum.

The total service expenditure in the State according to the standard of the actuals of 1920-21 inclusive of Rs. 25 lakhs under High Price Allowance is Rs. 322.36 lakhs. The total service expenditure as fixed in the budget for the current year inclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs as additional salaries is Rs. 45.64 lakhs less than the actuals of 1920-21. Since the budget was fixed, further retrenchments have been ordered, bringing about a total retrenchment, as compared with the expenditure of 1921-22, of Rs. 50.22 lakhs. This represents a reduction in the total service expenditure of the State on the 1920-21 standard by one-sixth.

Before leaving this subject, I wish to invite your attention to certain important considerations arising out of these retrenchments. A periodical overhauling of the official machinery in the manner we have recently done helps, no doubt, to do away with overgrown or useless parts, and so far as our retrenchments have been effected with this object in view, there is a distinct gain to the administration. We have, however, felt compelled to go very much further with a view to reduce the large deficit and in almost all the departments the superior and subordinate staffs have been cut down to the minimum required to carry out the routine work and many useful activities have been considerably curtailed. There has been also a change in the organization of some departments by amalgamation, etc. One immediate result is that a considerable number of men of the superior and the subordinate services in the executive and the ministerial grades have no place; men in permanent employ who have not completed the age of superannuation have to be retired; men who have been temporarily holding appointments for a number of years have lost in emoluments and rank and a large number of temporary employees including young men who are appointed on probation in some of the technical departments with a view to eventual confirmation as well as men who have received training for special classes of work have to lose their places or the promised employment; Government have to restrict the enlistment of new recruits in the Engineering and other technical departments and the guarantees given in that respect have to be temporarily suspended. The public service in its various departments of administration affords openings and careers for our young men, but the general reduction of staff and the suspension of some of the activities have closed all those openings for a time and deprived many of the young graduates of our University—specially those in Engineering, Commerce, Geology, etc.,—of an opportunity to serve their country. This, in my view, is a most distressing and unsatisfactory feature created by the present financial situation.

Apart from the hardships to individuals above enumerated so far as employment in the State is concerned, retrenchments in grants for various useful activities and developments directly affect the well-being of the people. Grants for Malnad improvement, village improvements, rural and town water-supply, and miscellaneous public improvements as well as allotments for the extension of medical aid, grants for more original works under communications and irrigation works, as well as for civil buildings have had to be ruthlessly cut down to reduce the large deficit. This indeed is a deplorable state of affairs which cannot be allowed to continue for long. It will, therefore, be the endeavour of His Highness' Government to develop our revenue resources as early as possible in order that adequate funds may be allotted for the departments directly connected with the moral and material development of the people and also to place the services once more on an efficient and contented footing.

Suits against Government.

The Civil Procedure Code as in force in Mysore does not confer the right of suit against Government though the right to sue officers for acts in their official capacity is conceded. The State usually takes up the defence in such cases and pays in the event of a decree but in the working of it there are a number of inconveniences due to change of incumbents, etc. In certain Regulations such as the Land Revenue Code, the Limitation Regulation, etc., the right of suit is indicated in certain directions but remains latent as the procedure to be followed in such cases has not been specified. In the case of others as in the Land Acquisition Regulation, the right is enforceable. But in respect of contractual relations and of matters arising out of commercial enterprises and business concerns run by the Government, the existing remedies are not adequate. Representations have been made from time to time that necessary legislation should be introduced providing for suits against Government in accordance with similar provisions in some of the other Indian States as well as in British India. The reply given by Government on Subject No. 37 of the last Birthday Session was to the effect that a Bill would be placed before the Legislative Council at an early date. Government have now decided to take action in this matter and it is proposed to specify in clear and definite terms the classes of cases in which Government are prepared to concede the right. A draft Bill has been prepared for the purpose and this will be placed before you at this session for a general expression of opinion by this Assembly.

The Mysore Newspapers Regulation of 1908.

During the year, Government directed an enquiry into the conduct of 3 newspapers in the State and called upon the editors to show

cause why action should not be taken under the regulation. The Government have now passed orders, after considering the report of the late Chief Judge, Sir Leslie Miller in 2 of the cases.

The repeal or modification of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation has been pressed in this Assembly since 1916. In 1916 Government stated that the time was not yet ripe for re-opening the question and assured the Assembly that no honest editor may entertain any fears. In 1917 the Government stated they wished to encourage the increase of newspapers in the State but the question of repealing the Regulation could not be considered until after the War. Government directed, however, that the penal provisions of the Regulation should not be resorted to without a previous quasi-judicial enquiry by a Judge of the Chief Court.

The question has nevertheless come up again and again. In 1919 Government promised to consider the question of repeal. In 1920 they said that they would "see what further modifications, if any, might be made in the Regulation with a view to making it less drastic."

I am now happy to announce that action is proposed to be taken for the repeal of the existing Press Law and the enactment of a new Bill more in keeping with the general public opinion of the country. This amending Bill will also be placed before you at this session for an expression of your opinion. Its main features are:—

- (1) Permission to Government to edit, print or publish a paper will be dispensed with;
- (2) The nature of the matter, the publication of which offends against the law, will be categorically defined;
- (3) No action will be taken against a newspaper without a judicial enquiry; and
- (4) Any order passed after such enquiry will be subject to appeal to the Chief Court.

Impressions of the Dewan's Tour.

Recently, I made an extensive tour in the maidan districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and in dealing with the work of the several departments during the past year I have made reference to some of the impressions that I gathered during my inspections. Last June, in concluding the debate on the budget in the Mysore Legislative Council, I enumerated twelve important subjects as being most urgent in regard to the future work of the administration. My tour was undertaken partly to have personal knowledge of the present condition of work in the various departments so as to enable me to deal with these subjects as effectively and expeditiously as possible. I may tell you that the tour enabled me to gather very useful information in regard to item No. 5 in the list that I have already placed before the Legislative Council, viz., the improvement of district administration. Proposals are now being formulated by me

with a view to revise the methods and procedure in regard to the work generally. My general impression after the tour is that the routine administration of the districts leaves considerable room for improvement. There are, besides, a very large number of standing grievances and wants of the people which can be redressed readily by the district administration itself. The representations made by the people related chiefly to tanks, drinking water, wells, school buildings, disposal of lands on darkhast, forest grievances, etc. The people are extremely quick in responding to sympathy on the part of Government and are also willing to come forward to co-operate in every possible manner not only for all measures connected with the spread of education in regard to which the keenness is ever on the increase, but also in regard to all works of public improvement—whether it be communications for wells or tanks or school buildings. The economic condition of the poorer classes of agriculturists is not satisfactory and I have now become convinced of the necessity for a detailed economic survey into their condition.

All these questions will, I wish to assure you, continue to receive the closest attention from the Government.

Conclusion.

The Mysore Government at the present moment deserve, I think some sympathy and forbearance. They are hemmed in on all sides by the bugbear of financial stringency. The conflict that has been created by the present situation between the necessities of a progressive administration and the financial necessity of economy in all directions is both serious and distressing. All these influences and conditions of work, while making it necessary to discharge the obligations created in the past in regard to large projects and schemes that have to be pushed forward, give little or no scope for further developments in the departments on which depend the moral and material well-being of the people. The goal we have set before us is to equalize normal revenue and normal expenditure, separate productive works finance from the general finance and set it apart for the improvement of our assets and thus improve their revenue producing capacity. There is besides the imperative need for provision under the essential reserves, *e.g.*, famine insurance, irrigation capital, industrial development fund. There is bound to be temporary dislocation, some sacrifice of efficiency for the time being, and some dissatisfaction and discontent. My aim is to reduce the period of these depressing factors to a minimum.

I have covered a very extensive ground in the Address and I fear I have considerably taxed your patience. The problems before the administration are now of such a complicated character that it is necessary to take stock of the position as accurately as possible and my excuse for going into all the important questions that are now engaging our attention at some length is only that.

Before I conclude, you will expect me to say a few words on the

important subject of the grant to the people of a larger share in the administration of the State. I regret, however, that owing to unavoidable circumstances I am unable to do so to-day. I hope to be able to make an announcement within the next two or three days which will be to your entire satisfaction.

The task that now lies before the Government requires courage, patience and fortitude. I have every confidence that they can rely in these times of stress and difficulties on the united voice of the people, the oracle of the Statesman's consultation, which will make itself heard more definitely and audibly than in the past. Mysore has a proud record of enlightened administration under His Highness' wise and benevolent rule and it rests with His Highness' subjects to make the best use of the opportunities afforded to them to co-operate with Government and to advance in closer connection with Government onward in the march of true and steady progress and definite achievement in everything that materially affects the general welfare and prosperity of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN MYSORE.

Dewan's Announcement.

In my opening address to you at the commencement of this session of the Assembly, I referred to the subject of the grant to the people of a larger share in the administration of the State, and I expressed the hope of being able to make an announcement during the course of the session. It now gives me much pleasure to inform you that I have been commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to make an announcement in general terms on the subject ; but before doing so, I must give a brief history of the existing constitutional assemblies in Mysore.

The Representative Assembly was established in Mysore by an executive order of Government in 1881. As stated by His Highness in 1903, the object of the Assembly was " to make the views and measures of Government better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended and by bringing the members in immediate communication with the Government to serve to remove from their minds any misapprehensions in regard to such views and actions and to convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people." Further privileges were granted step by step as the outcome of the gracious and benevolent desire of His Highness to secure in an increasingly large measure the good-will and co-operation of his subjects in the Government of his State. In the beginning, the members were nominated by the Deputy Commissioners. In 1891, that is, just after a decade, the principle of election was conceded. Qualifications were prescribed both for voters and candidates, and by a gradual process of evolution, the functions of the Assembly have now been extended and include—

- (1) Representation of grievances and expression of opinion on matters referred to them by Government;
- (2) Discussion of the State budget;
- (3) Right of putting interpellations.

The Legislative Council was established in the year 1907. The non-official members of this body were at first nominated by the Government of their own motion. In 1908, His Highness directed that two of the non-official members might be nominated on the result of an election by this Assembly. This number was increased to 4 in 1913. At the same time provision was made for four members being nominated on the results of election by district electorates. Further changes were made from time to time in the

direction of increasing the proportion of non-official members, particularly of the elected element. At present, in addition to the Dewan and the Members of Council, this body has a strength of 30, of whom 12 are officials and 18 are non-officials ; and of these latter 13 are nominated on the result of elections by the Representative Assembly and certain other electorates.

The Legislative Council was established in order to associate with the Government a certain number of official and non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist in making laws and Regulations. The functions of the Council at present extend to (1) Legislation, (2) Discussion of the budget, (3) Interpellations and (4) Resolutions. As regards legislation, certain important subjects mentioned in section 3 of the Legislative Council Regulation are declared to be outside the competence of the Council. No measure of any description can be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan. The power of discussing the budget was given to the Legislative Council in 1917. The Council has no power to modify or add to the budget or to move resolutions on the same. The right of making interpellations was conceded in the same year. The number of questions is limited to 20. The right of moving resolutions was given in the year 1919. Resolutions have to be in the form of specific recommendations and not more than 12 resolutions can be moved at any session of the Council. The Council is thus an advisory legislative body with limited functions.

His Highness the Maharaja feels that the time has now come for taking a further definite step in the policy of associating the people more and more with the Government, and increasing the popular element in the administration. He has accordingly been graciously pleased to sanction the reconstitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council with enlarged functions and has commanded me to communicate to you the main features of the contemplated developments. After further examination and elaboration of the details, these developments will be promulgated in due course by a Proclamation under His Highness' Sign Manual.

The Representative Assembly.

(1) The Representative Assembly will be given a definite place in the Constitution.

(2) The qualifications prescribed for voters will be substantially reduced, so as to extend the franchise to a considerable extent. The sex disqualification for voters will be removed.

(3) No new tax will be levied without previously consulting the Representative Assembly.

(4) The Representative Assembly will be given the right to move resolutions on matters relating to the public administration, and also on the annual State budget.

(5) It will be consulted in regard to all important legislative measures. The legislative programme of the year will be placed before the Representative Assembly in the Dasara session and the general principles of the bills will be discussed there. In cases where legislation is introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja will ordinarily (*i.e.*, except in urgent cases) reserve his assent until the close of the next session of the Representative Assembly.

(6) The strength of the Assembly will be fixed at about 200, provision being also made for the representation, if necessary, by nomination, of minorities and special interests. The Dewan will continue to be the President of the Assembly, and the Members of the Council will be Vice-Presidents.

(7) Details as to the constitution of the Assembly, the electorates, whether all the elected members should be chosen by primary or direct election or partly primary and partly secondary as is now the case, the length and frequency of the sessions, the procedure of the House, and the order of business will be worked out and submitted for the consideration of Government by a small mixed Committee of official and non-official members.

(8) Local subjects will not, as a rule, be allowed to be brought up before the Representative Assembly, but will be relegated to the District Boards whose functions will be enlarged.

The Legislative Council.

(1) Its strength will be increased and fixed at not less than 40 and not more than 50 members. The number of members elected from the Representative Assembly to this body will be substantially increased. Provision will be made for the Representation of special interests, such as industries and commerce, planting, educational and of minorities. The details of the constitution of the Council will be worked out by the mixed Committee referred to above.

(2) The number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward at a session will be substantially increased.

(3) The Legislative Council will be given the power of voting on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure, except those affecting the Palace, the Military, pensions of public servants, and the relations of the State with the British Government under the Treaty. In any case, where the Council refuses its assent to a provision in the budget or reduces it, it will be competent to Government to restore the provision, if they consider it necessary for the carrying on of any department.

General.

(1) The present list of subjects that are excluded from the purview of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly will be curtailed so as to admit of the discussions of all matters

relating to the internal administration of the State, the only subjects to be excluded being those relating to the Palace, the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States, and matters governed by treaties, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

(2) The functions of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of legislation will be subject to the provisions embodied in the existing Legislative Council Regulation regarding emergency regulations.

(3) Resolutions of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council will have effect only as recommendations to Government.

(4) In order to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration, one or more Standing Committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly will be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature recently constituted. The members will be selected from a panel to be elected by the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively from among themselves. Meetings of the Standing Committee will be held under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government and summoned at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Dewan. All major questions of general policy on which the Member in charge of the department concerned desires the advice of the Committee will be placed before the Committee. The present Budget Finance Committee consisting of officials and non-officials will be abolished.

These are the general lines of constitutional advance decided upon, which His Highness commands me to communicate for your information. The mixed Committee will be appointed immediately to go into the details and submit a report by the 1st December next so that the new Representative Assembly and the new Legislative Council may be constituted in time for discussion of the budget of the next year.

In regard to the administrative machinery of the Central Government, representations have been made in this Assembly and elsewhere for the introduction of the non-official element into the Executive Council of His Highness the Maharaja. With reference to this, I am commanded by His Highness to say that there is nothing in the announcement I have made to you to-day giving enlarged powers to the constitutional assemblies of the State, that need stand in the way of the appointment, at His Highness' pleasure and when circumstances permit, of any member of this Assembly or of the Legislative Council to a seat in the Executive Council ; but such appointment must always be left to His Highness' unfettered judgment and selection.

Constitutional Developments.

Committee Appointed.

Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the undermentioned gentlemen to work out the details to give effect to the Constitutional developments announced by the Dewan in the Representative Assembly on the 7th October 1922:—

Chairman.

DR. BRAJENDRANATH SEAL, M.A., PH.D., D.SC.

Official Members.

1. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., M.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
2. K. CHANDY, Esq., B.A., Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
3. K. MATTHAN, Esq., B.A., Chief Secretary to Government.
4. Rajakaryaprasakta M. N. KRISHNA RAO, B.A., Financial Secretary to Government.
5. V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER, Esq., M.A., Census Superintendent in Mysore, Officer on Special duty for Reforms and *Ex-officio* Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Official Members.

1. Rajasabhabhush. na Dewan Bahadur K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.
2. S. VENKATESIAH, Esq., B.A., B.L.
3. B. V. RAMASWAMI CHETTY, Esq., B.A.
4. M. SUBBIAH Esq., B.A.
5. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, Esq,
6. C. SRINIVASA RAO, Esq.

2. The Committee is requested to submit proposals for the consideration of Government in regard to all matters of detail not dealt with in the scheme outlined in the Dewan's announcement. The main points on which the opinion of the Committee is specially called for are enumerated below:—

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(1) The manner in which the Representative Assembly may be given a definite place in the Constitution may be indicated.

(2) The extent to which the property and other qualifications prescribed for voters may be substantially reduced should be definitely specified, and the approximate increase in the total number of voters that will result from the Committee's proposals under this head should be ascertained. The schedule prescribing qualifications for voters should be revised.

(3) The announcement fixed the strength of the Representative Assembly at "about 200." The principle upon which the reduced strength has been suggested is that with a view to enable the Assembly to perform its enlarged and more responsible functions efficiently, it is necessary to have a reduced number. Consistently with this principle, the Committee will be at liberty to propose the strength of the Assembly at a figure which need not rigidly be limited to 200.

(4) The Committee is requested to go into the details of the constitution of the Assembly; the electorates; whether all the elected members should be chosen by primary election or partly by primary and partly by secondary election as is now the case; the minorities and special interests requiring representation and the manner of such representation and whether Associations representing special interests may be given representation as at present.

(5) The qualifications and disqualifications to be prescribed for candidates for election to the Assembly should be proposed.

(6) Draft rules relating to the conduct of elections to the Assembly, corrupt practices, and the disposal of objection petitions may be submitted.

(7) The Committee will also submit specific recommendations as to the length and frequency of the Sessions of the Assembly; the number of interpellations, resolutions and representations that may be brought forward at a session; the procedure of the House and the order of business with reference to the enlarged functions now granted.

(8) The Committee will also make specific recommendations as regards the enlargement of the functions of the District Boards to whom it is now proposed to delegate power to consider and dispose of Local Subjects.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(9) Proposals should be submitted for the increase of the strength of the Legislative Council to a minimum of 40 and a maximum of 50, and specific recommendations should be made as to the increase in the number of members elected from the Representative Assembly; the distribution of seats between elected, nominated non-official and official members; and also in respect of the representation of special interests such as Industries and Commerce, Planting, Educational and of Minorities. Specific recommendations should be made for the formation of suitable electorates, qualifications and disqualifications of candidates, election rules, corrupt practices, and objection petitions.

(10) The Committee is requested to make specific recommendations for increasing the number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward at a session of the Legislative Council.

(11) The Committee will carefully consider the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads now sanctioned in

respect of all items except those affecting the Palace, Military, Pensions of public servants, and the relations of the State with the British Government, and submit definite recommendations prescribing the procedure to be followed in respect of such voting and specifying the major heads to be voted on; and also the procedure for re-appropriations from one major head to another and for supplemental grants in the course of the year.

(12) The Committee will submit proposals for the revision of the rules of business of the Legislative Council rendered necessary by the enlargement of its functions.

GENERAL.

(13) The Committee will make specific recommendations as to the number of Standing Advisory Committees and their respective functions, and suggest rules for the selection of members to such Committees.

(14) The Committee is requested to separate the essential provisions to be incorporated in the Proclamation to be promulgated under His Highness the Maharaja's Sign Manual from matters of detail which may be issued by Government in the form of Rules.

(15) The term of the present Legislative Council will expire on the 17th February 1923. As it is necessary to re-constitute both the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly as early as possible, the Committee will make recommendations indicating the measures necessary to bring the new scheme into force so as to enable both the Houses to exercise their enlarged functions in connection with the next State Budget.

3. Any matter relating to the revision of the constitution of the two bodies which goes beyond the general terms of the announcement should be considered as being outside the province of the Committee's investigations and recommendations.

4. The Committee will meet at Bangalore and the Chairman and five other Members will constitute the quorum.

5. The Committee is requested to submit its report by the 1st December 1922.

PART I.—Orders of Government (Mysore).

FINANCIAL.

Travelling Allowances.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The main recommendations of the Special Finance Committee in regard to the revision of the rates of travelling allowances at present in force are as follows :—

(a) reduction in the daily allowance of officers whose salaries exceed Rs. 1,200 per mensem, from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 6;

(b) reduction in the allowance on account of railway fare to officers entitled to travel in the first class to one single first class plus one second class fare in lieu of double first class fare ;

(c) revision of rules in the matter of accommodation by railway sanctioning the grant of a double second class fare to officers whose salaries range from Rs. 250 to 500 a month and the grant of one intermediate and one third class fare or a double third class fare, instead of a double second class fare, to officers whose salaries are between Rs. 40 and 100 per month ;

(d) reduction in the rate of mileage to all officers entitled to draw annas four per mile and above in respect of journeys exceeding 30 miles ;

(e) avoidance of mileage charges in the case of officers in inferior service when carts are engaged at Government expense ;

(f) revision in the rates of travelling allowances sanctioned to the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. Government have carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee and are pleased to pass the following orders :—

(a) In view of the high cost of living and the rates of travelling allowances sanctioned to officers of corresponding status in British India, Government do not consider it expedient to reduce the rates of Daily allowance sanctioned to officers whose salaries exceed Rs. 1,200 per month.

(b) In respect of travelling allowances for journeys by rail, however, Government consider that owing to the general enhancement of railway rates, a modification might be made in the case of officers entitled to travel in the first class granting them $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the railway fare as against double fare allowable at present.

Government direct that this rule will apply to officials as well as non-officials wherever double first class fare is allowable under existing orders.

(c) With reference to the recommendation regarding the revision of the rules about the class of accommodation in railways, Government have already passed orders regulating the rates of travelling allowances for journeys by rail in respect of the different grades of officers.

(d) Government do not consider that a restriction in the rate of mileage for road journeys in excess of a certain limit would be a suitable remedy for unnecessarily long marches. A more suitable remedy, in their opinion, would be a stricter scrutiny undertaken on the administrative side in respect of the necessity of such journeys whenever they are made. Separate orders will be issued providing for such scrutiny with a view to prevent unnecessarily long road marches in future.

(e) Government direct that whenever carts are engaged for the conveyance of office records or tents, the menials accompanying the officer on tour should be provided with accommodation in such carts as a matter of course and no mileage should be charged unless it is not possible to provide such accommodation for them. A certificate to this effect should be made in the bill whenever claims on account of mileage are preferred on behalf of menials.

(f) Government do not consider that any revision is called for in the rules relating to the rates of travelling allowances sanctioned to the Dewan and Members of Council.

G. O. No. 70-120—S. & A. 44-22-1, dated 7th October 1922.

Duty and other Allowances.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THE SPÉCIAL COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

In their recommendations regarding the reduction of allowances to salaried officers of Government, the Special Finance Committee make certain general recommendations which may be summarised as follows :—

(i) They observe that the pay or salary of an Officer should be held generally to have been fixed on a consideration of the general environments and conditions of work in his office and that no separate allowances should be attached for performing the duties of the same.

(ii) That the grant of several duty and local allowances to one and the same officer should not be permitted.

(iii) That the allowances granted to officers at the Kolar Gold Fields should be withdrawn.

(iv) That the special local allowances sanctioned to officials drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem in the Kolar Gold Fields area including Bowringpet as well as Davangere on the ground of expensiveness of locality may be withdrawn.

(v) That any orders that Government might issue in the reduction of allowances on the recommendations of the Committee need not be held to exempt the officers now drawing such allowances.

Government have carefully considered the recommendations of the Committee and are pleased to pass the following orders:—

(i) Government accept the recommendations of the Committee that no allowance should be given to appointments which have definite rates of pay attached to them. Allowances will only be sanctioned in the case of officers drawn from a general cadre and posted for special appointments involving more responsible and heavy work not generally imposed on officers of that class.

(ii) Government also approve the recommendations of the Committee that the grant of several duty and local allowances to one and the same Officer should not be permitted. In the case, however, of officers whose total allowance has been fixed with reference to the general conditions of their work and classified under two or more heads, Government direct that the total allowances may be consolidated and classed under either duty allowance or local allowance according to the main consideration in fixing the allowance. The allowances to some of the Officers coming under this category are shown as consolidated in the appendix* to this order. Instances of other officers who are in receipt of two or more allowances will be brought to the notice of Government for separate orders.

With reference to the detailed recommendations of the Committee suggesting modifications in the allowances drawn at present by Officers of Government, Orders of Government are indicated in Appendix A* giving particulars of the recommendations of the Committee and the allowances sanctioned by Government. The reductions in the allowances drawn at present will take effect from the date of this order except in regard to cases specially mentioned in the appendix.

Government accept the recommendations of the Committee that allowances sanctioned in Government Order No. Fl. 6723-72—S. & A. 160-19-1, dated 24th March 1920, to officials drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 50 in the Davangere Town on account of expensiveness of locality may be withdrawn.

G. O. No. Fl. 2008-57—S. & A. 7-22-9, dated 3rd November 1922.

Omitted here.

REVENUE.

Taluk Sheristadars.

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore suggests that Government Order No. R. 553-62, dated 22nd July 1922 may be modified so to permit of the appointment as Taluk Sheristedars of graduates who have served in the Revenue Department for not less than three years though not as Sheikdars or as Taluk Gumastas.

Government accept the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner and direct that the Government order referred to be modified to this extent.

G. O. No. R. 1593-602—L. R. 45-22-9, dated 3rd October 1922.

The Revenue Survey Department.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

With a view to expedite the resettlement of a large number of taluks which had become overdue, the preliminary operations of the Department were confined mostly to the revaluation of the water supply to wet and garden lands, on measurement being undertaken wherever it was absolutely necessary. To cope with the increased work, the classing establishments were increased from 4 to 6 by the conversion of measuring establishments into classing ones and these establishments attended to the reclassification of 2,42,059 acres comprising 1,10,463 fields in 2,471 villages as against 72,182 acres in 63 villages in the previous year. Original classification was carried out only in 11 Inam villages and one Amrut Mahal Kaval over an area of 8,033 acres situated in 4 different taluks. The number of fields subjected to test classification was 12,707 or 11.38 per cent of the total number classed during the year.

Detailed survey was carried out only in 7 Inam villages in the taluks of Hunsur, T. Narsipur and Nelamangala in respect of 72 fields covering an area of 3,017 acres. Resurvey operations were confined only to 103 villages of the Channarayapatna Taluk and 11 villages of the Mysore Taluk, where the work was incomplete during the previous year, the area dealt with being 63,674 acres comprising 10,572 fields. The classing establishments also carried out the measurement of 22,111 fields covering an area of 34,031 acres for both phod and formation of new survey numbers. The akar work of 149,637 survey numbers in 1,398 villages was completed during the year.

Revision Settlement.—Revision settlement was introduced during the year into the taluks of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Mudgere and late Kadaba, Gubbi resulting in an increased revenue of Rs. 1,72,825 over the former collections. There are still 24 taluks whose resettlement is overdue. According to the revised programme recently sanctioned, the resettlement of these 24 taluks is expected to be completed in about 4 years. Accordingly, the resettlement of marginally noted 7 taluks is likely to come into effect from the next official year.

Inams.—During the year, 3 land inams were confirmed and 14 minor land inams in Government villages were resumed to Government with the result that the Inam revenue was reduced by Rs. 22-6-0 while the land revenue was increased by Rs. 159-4-0,

An additional officer was posted to the Department for being trained in the details of the departmental work and it is hoped that he will ere long be of great help to the Department in working out the resettlement programme.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,62,67/-1-6 or Rs. 46,882-0-2 less than in the previous year.

G. O. No. R. 1607-16—L. S. 10-12-22, dated 3rd October 1922.

Wells in the beds of Government Tanks.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which private persons have sunk wells in the beds of Government tanks, they direct that no permission should be given for the sinking of wells in the beds of Government tanks except in times of scarcity of water (or other similar occasions) when the grant of permission should be subject to the condition, that the well would be the property of Government and that the person who sinks it will have absolutely no private rights of ownership over it but will be allowed only to take water from it along with others according to conditions laid down.

G. O. No. R. 2395-404—L. R. 366-21-5, dated 23rd November 1922.

Amruth Mahal Kaval Lands.

The Amruth Mahal kaval lands in the blocks reserved for landless classes will be disposed of as hereunder:—

- (a) Landless agriculturists of all communities of the locality who are *bona fide* applicants (*i.e.*, who will cultivate the lands themselves) will be entitled to be given not more than 6 acres of dry land for each family, for half the market value thereon.

- (b) Raiyats who at present own land not exceeding 6 acres for a family may also be given not more than 6 acres on payment of 75 per cent of the market value of the land.
- (c) In cases wherein the applicant for land has a large family consisting of more than six members, the extent to be granted may be increased to 12 acres at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Division Officer.
- (d) The upset price as fixed above should ordinarily be paid by the applicant before the issue of the Saguvali chit. In special cases in which the sanctioning officer considers that the applicants are too poor to pay the upset price immediately he may order its recovery in not more than five annual instalments along with the assessment for each year.
- (e) Grant of land as above may be made by the Amildar who should, before sanctioning the grant satisfy himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* landless applicant, deserving of the concession and that he does not apply for the lands for speculative purposes. The grant should be made to applicants in the order of their applications which should be duly entered in a register, the first applicant in respect of any particular plot being given preference over subsequent ones. These registers should be opened forthwith, after notifying the rules locally, by vernacular notices in the village Chavadis, in the areas in which the lands are available, as well as in the Gazette. Applications already pending from such classes should be brought on the register for each taluk.
- (f) The grant in each case will be subject to the following conditions:—
 - (i) that the land should not be alienated by the grantee either by sale, mortgage or otherwise, for a period of five years from the date of grant and that the grantee should use due diligence in the cultivation of the land, during the period;
 - (ii) that trees, if any existing on the land, should not be cut by the grantee, till the grant becomes final;
 - (iii) that the violation of conditions (i) and (ii) will entail the cancellation of the grant and the summary resumption of the land by Government without payment of any compensation to the grantee.
 - (iv) that a temporary Saguvali chit will be issued mentioning the conditions of the grant, the final Saguvali chit being issued after five years, if the Amildar is satisfied that all the conditions have been fulfilled.

All lands other than those set apart for landless classes, as directed above, should be disposed of by public auction and grants of these lands for upset price should not be made by the local officers without the special sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

Cardamom Cultivation.

Government direct in modification of Government Order No. R. 6504-12, dated 3rd May 1922, that cardamom be permitted to be cultivated in lands which had been granted prior to the date of that order, for coffee cultivation provided that:—

(a) in the case of lands granted subsequent to 1910-11 they are not in the area where cardamom cultivation has been totally prohibited under the rules, and

(b) that in the case of lands granted earlier, the grant is not subject to the condition that cardamom should not be raised.

G. O. No. R. 3023-32—L. R. 36-22-2, dated 30th December 1922.

INCOME-TAX.

The Income-Tax Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The report records the results of the working of the Income-tax Regulation during the second year of its operation. The results for the two years are analysed below:—

	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs.	Rs.
Number of assessees...	3,638	4,377
Demand	10,32,952	17,85,469 (including arrears)
Collections	7,58,964	14,32,000
Percentage of collection to demand	73%	82·2%
Percentage of collection charges to amount of revenue collected	6%	3·67%
Proportion of persons assessed to total population	1 in 1,610	1 in 1,338

These figures show that there was a perceptible improvement in the working of the Department during the year under review. Collection work does not, however, appear to have been satisfactory in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug. It is hoped that better results will be shown by these districts during the current year.

The total number of assessees included 4,318 individuals and 59 companies who were assessed to tax amounting to Rs. 4,86,104 and Rs. 7,79,940 respectively. The following statement shows the number of assessees under each grade of income:—

Incomes.	Number of assessees.
Rs.	
2,400 to 8,999	3,768
9,000 to 24,999	468
25,000 to 49,999	67
50,000 to 74,999	11
Incomes of individuals amounting to Rs. 75,000 and upwards and profits of Companies	68 (including 59 companies)

The number of objection petitions received by the Deputy Commissioners during the year was 382 against 163 last year. Including 19 pending petitions of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 401 and of these 329 were disposed of. The number of objection petitions against the orders of the Special Collector of Income-tax for Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the file of the Commissioner including the 36 petitions remaining undisposed of in 1920-21 was 353, of which 254 were disposed of and 99 petitions were pending at the end of the year. The Commissioner is requested to see that petitions are disposed of promptly and that outstanding at the close of the official year are minimised as far as possible. The number of petitions received by Government for review of orders passed by the Commissioner was 35 and of these 25 were disposed of during the year.

As the public do not yet appear to have understood the Regulation, the penal provisions of the Regulation have not been rigorously enforced. It is reported that only two prosecutions were instituted and that even these cases were subsequently withdrawn on the assessee paying the tax due by them.

Instances of non-submission of the prescribed returns and non-production of accounts when required are still frequent and the assessing officers have therefore had in several cases to rely on the information obtained from confidential enquiries for purposes of assessment. The public require to be educated and warned of the consequences of such default.

G. O. No. Fl. 2920-8—I. T. 8-22-4, dated 28th December 1922.

JUDICIAL.

Statistics of Criminal Courts for 1921-22.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

Offences reported.—There was no appreciable change in the number of offences reported in the State as a whole. In the Bangalore District, however, there was an increase from 4,123 to 5,170 which is attributed to seasonal conditions. The explanation is by no means convincing.

Altogether 44,797 persons were brought to trial as against 44,272 in the year 1920-21. Of these, 8,003 or 17·86 per cent were convicted and 26,775 or 59·76 were acquitted or discharged. The corresponding percentages of the previous year were 18·08 and 18·66 respectively.

Nine thousand six hundred and eighty seven persons were awaiting trial against 10,067 in 1920-21. This decrease, contributed chiefly by the Bangalore District, is satisfactory, though the number is still large.

Average duration.—The average duration of cases in the Courts of Magistrates has risen to 84·57 days from 77·56 in 1920-21, and this has been contributed chiefly by the Courts of the Stipendiary Magistrate in the Bangalore Division where the duration has risen to 138·76 days as against 116 days last year. The Chief Court are requested to examine whether this increase is due to unequal distribution of work or to the disposal of a large number of long-pending cases during the year. In this connection Government wish to point out that only a few years ago, i.e., in 1917, the average duration was so low as 16 days. It has gone on increasing every year from 16 to 21, 35, 42 and to 77 days in the previous year. This is a very unsatisfactory feature in the work of the Criminal Courts.

Witnesses.—The number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates has risen to 1,21,210 against 1,05,503 and a rise is also noticed in the number actually examined, viz., 52,274 against 49,325. The number of witnesses detained for two or more days by the Courts show a further decrease. This is satisfactory.

Heinous Offences.—An abnormal rise is observable under "Homicide" (46 against 26 including 35 murders against 18) and "Grievous Hurt" (201 against 67). However, a decrease of 73 cases under theft and 32 under cattle-lifting is satisfactory.

Sessions Work.—There were 170 cases for disposal against 145 last year and the disposals were 146 against 125. Though the work of the Courts of Session, judged from the number of cases disposed of, is satisfactory, the average duration of cases is capable of considerable improvement as it has increased from 13 to 56·84 days during the past five years.

Trial by Jury.—Of the 15 cases tried by Jury, the Judges agreed with the verdict in 13 cases. The system has been extended to two more districts during the current year.

Appellate Work of Subordinate Courts.—The work of the Magistrates and Sessions Judges shows an improvement under this head and the average duration has also been considerably reduced.

Chief Court Work.—The number of appeals filed was 173 against 177 in the previous year. Of these 40 were transferred to the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division, and out of 153 before the Chief Court, including 20 appeals pending from the previous year, 131 appeals were disposed of. Twenty appeals from convictions and one against an order of acquittal were pending at the end of the year. The average duration shows an improvement, being 60·74 against 75·24 days.

Preventive Sections.—Better use was made of the Security Sections, as 108 persons against 76 in the previous year were ordered to furnish security.

Only 35 cases are reported to have been dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, while there is an abnormal increase in short-term imprisonments. Upon this point the Chief Court state as follows:—

"The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, i.e., 15 days and under, rose to 706 as against 561 in the previous year, and this raises an inference that Magistrates do not make sufficient use of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and that they are prone to inflict short terms of imprisonment, in cases where possibly a fine would have been sufficient."

Government would like to draw the attention of the Magistrates to the above observations of the Chief Court and they would like to impress upon them the necessity of making a larger use of the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, than what they are doing at present.

Work of Special Magistrates' Courts.—There were 1,623 cases pending in the Special Magistrates' Courts at the beginning of the year. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-one were instituted during the year and the number of disposals came up to 4,627, leaving a balance of 1,217 pending at the close of the year. The figures for the year in the districts where the scheme is not introduced are 1,562 old cases, 7,179 institutions and 7,153 disposals, leaving a balance of 1,588. Disposals in the Special Courts exceeded the institutions which is not the case in the other Courts.

12. *Work of the Bench Magistrates.*—Government are glad to record again the good work done by the Benches of Magistrates who disposed of 5,153 cases against 4,679, 4,314 and 2,153 during the preceding three years. The work of some Bench Courts in the Mysore District which is reported to be capable of improvement, should be watched and proposals for changing the personnel of such Courts, if necessary, should be submitted by the District Magistrate.

Statistics of Civil Courts for 1921-22.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

Number and jurisdiction of Courts.—During the year under review there was no change in the number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts. Three more Village Courts were added to the number already in existence, bringing up the total to 204; but it is reported that only 147 of them were working at the end of the year. Steps should be taken to disestablish such of the Courts as are not likely to commence work in the immediate future. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the popularity of the Courts which are working is steadily on the increase and that there is an increasing demand for the establishment of more courts.

Original Work. (1) *Institutions.*—Institutions, which numbered 38,212 in 1920-21 against 39,711 in 1919-20, decreased further to during the year under review. This is attributed 36,101 to prevalence of plague in several parts of the Shimoga Division. As a matter of fact, the fall in institutions is not so great, as the figure for the year 1920-21 was swelled by the inclusion of so many as 1,179 old suits as new institutions, consequent on the establishment of a Court in Davangere and the transfer to the new court of old suits from Chitaldrug. The fall is mainly in ordinary suits, 15,109 against 20,362, while small cause suits show a corresponding increase from 13,628 to 16,199 due to the enhancement, in April 1921, of the pecuniary limit of the small cause jurisdiction of Munsiffs other than those at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga and of Sub-Judges at Mysore and Shimoga.

(2) *Disposals.*—Although there is a drop in the institutions, the disposal of ordinary suits shows a large decline, 16,479 against 21,515. A redeeming feature, however, is the rise by 7·5 per cent in the disposal of contested cases.

(3) *Average duration.*—There was again an increase in the average duration of ordinary and small cause suits, both normal and abnormal. In 1910, the figure was 145·41 days; from 1911 to 1915, it ranged between 200 and 300 days and within the last three years it has gone up to 561 in normal suits and to 872·15 in abnormal ones. There has no doubt been a large increase in the number of suits instituted during the last few years, but that does not account for the steady rise in the average duration from the year 1911. It is hoped that the recent circular issued by the Chief Court laying down standards of work for different courts will have the desired effect and lead to the speedy disposal of suits.

(4) *Pendency.*—As a result of the fall in the disposals, pendency has increased from 18,537 cases last year to 19,598, in spite of the fact that there were less number of cases to handle this year. The Munsiffs' Courts, particularly in the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions, are this time, responsible for the rise.

Refiled and remanded suits and miscellaneous cases.—Notwithstanding the remarks made last year, there is a further increase

in suits refiled and remanded from 1,275 to 1,406. Miscellaneous cases have gone up from 9,581 to 10,801, of which 1,066 were applications for setting aside order of dismissal and 3,066 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees. In the absence of an explanation for the rise, this may be attributed to hasty disposals in order to show better results. This tendency, if it exists, should be checked.

Appeals in Subordinate Appellate Courts.--Disposals were not satisfactory and amounted to only 526 against 609, leaving a large balance of 705 pending. The District and Subordinate Judges of Mysore are again responsible for so many as 494 of these pending appeals. The average duration shows a rise, particularly in the case of appeals disposed of by the District Judge, Bangalore (386·52 days against 222·76).

Chief Court.--The Chief Court had before them 1,286 cases of all classes and of these they disposed of 617, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,212 and 562 respectively. The pendency of first appeals has been steadily on the increase and has risen from 159 to 405 during the past five years. There was, however, a marked improvement in the year under review, the number of such appeals disposed of being 239, against 181 in the previous year.

General Remarks.--(1) Disposals have not kept pace with institutions, and the pendency and average duration have increased.

(2) The percentage of wholly infructuous execution applications has increased.

(3) In so many as 23,000 records, stamps have not been punched a second time and the reason given is that punches were not supplied by the foreign firms with whom orders were placed. For the supply of such articles which can be locally manufactured, orders should not as a rule be placed with foreign firms. The Government Central Industrial Workshop or any other local firm should have been approached and the articles would have been supplied in time.

The administration of Civil Justice as disclosed by the year's report presents some features that demand the urgent attention of the Chief Court and Government hope that every attempt will be made to reduce congestion and ensure quicker disposal in future.

G. O. No. P. 5302—Cts. 84-22-3, dated 28th December 1922.

POLICE.

The Police Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Statistics of crime.—There was an appreciable decrease in crime under all heads, which is a matter for satisfaction considering that there was no material change in the rather abnormal conditions prevailing for some years past, due to scarcity, high prices of food-stuffs and unsteady rainfall. Kolar Gold Fields, Hassan and Railways, however, show an increase over the figures of the previous year, and though the reason assigned for the Gold Fields may answer for the increase, yet better vigilance and precautionary measures appear to be necessary.

The number of cognizable cases reported showed a decrease during the year, being 1,017 less than the number reported in the previous year. Out of a total number of 12,055 cases dealt with by the Police during the year, only 8,674 were retained as fit to go up before Courts and the others dropped for various reasons. The number of cases pending investigation with the Police at the end of the year was 1,467 as against 1,721 in the previous year and this pendency though slightly an improvement, is still not satisfactory.

Heinous offences.—The number of murders has decreased but is more than balanced by the increase under ‘attempts to murder, and ‘culpable homicide.’ The exceptionally large number of acquittals under culpable homicide is disquieting.

Cases of rioting show a marked fall due to attempts made, in accordance with last year’s instructions, to remove, as far as possible, the causes that lead to riots. There is an appreciable decrease in the number of dacoities. It is significant, however, that in most of these cases, the offence was merely technical. In cases of dacoities only a fourth of the property lost was recovered, while the percentage of convictions to cases reported and to cases decided both fell, compared with last year. This is not satisfactory.

Result of trials.—Judged by judicial statistics, the year’s work as a whole is encouraging as the percentage of cases convicted to those reported, and the percentage of persons convicted to those tried, is higher than in past years. But Government wish to point out that the number of persons released after arrest, the number of those discharged or acquitted and the number of those in custody pending investigation or trial or on bail is also large and does not reflect credit on the work of the Police.

Recovery of stolen property.—The results achieved in this direction during this year, do not compare favourably with those of

last year, the percentage of the value of property recovered to the value of property stolen being only 38 per cent as against 44·7 per cent in the previous year. An important test of the efficiency of the Police is their success in respect of the recovery of the stolen property. Better results should be shown in future.

Offences relating to coin and currency notes.—Counterfeiting is reported to be prevalent in Hassan and Kolar Districts ; and Chitaldrug District has contributed two new cases. Counterfeit nickel coins, in particular, are reported to be in circulation, and a careful watch is absolutely necessary. New cases relating to currency notes are reported from the same two districts, viz., Hassan and Kolar, and the results so far achieved cannot be said to reflect credit on the Police, as not a single case has, as yet, been detected.

House-breaking and thefts.—The decrease was due to increased vigilance on the part of the Police in watching the movements of vagrants and bad characters and charging undesirable members of criminal propensities under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases referred to Police for enquiry.—The Government note with satisfaction that as a result of instructions conveyed in past years, the number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for enquiry, has greatly diminished.

Prosecutions for false complaints and perjury.—Compared with the large number of discharges and acquittals, and the frequent complaints of perjury on the part of witnesses, prosecutions launched in this respect are disproportionately small. There is, moreover, no indication as to whether any compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was ordered in any of the 33 cases declared to be maliciously false. Greater attention should be paid by the Police and the Magistracy in this respect.

Preventive action under the security sections and under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—Action under the Security Sections was fairly satisfactory and may to some extent account for the decrease in the volume of crime. But order to notify residence under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was resorted to in three cases only and is thoroughly inadequate considering that previous convictions were proved in 192 cases, in 33 of which previous convictions number 4 or more.

Offences under the Juvenile Smoking Regulation.—Prosecutions under this Regulation have fallen by more than half their number last year. It cannot be said that juvenile smoking has decreased to that extent.

Village Police.—It is gratifying to note that there was some improvement in the work of the Village Police and that inducement offered by rewards is working satisfactorily.

Investigation by higher Officers.—There is much room for improvement in the work of the superior Police Officers under investigation of crime.

Finger Print Slips and C.I.D.—Usefulness of Finger prints is taking a practical shape as an aid to detection and apprehension of

absconding accused persons. The Criminal Intelligence Department has had a busy year and has lent its aid in various directions including detections, reporting on political activities, conduct of confidential enquiries and watch and guard on important occasions.

Police Training School.—During the year under review 118 constables both literate and illiterate underwent training, out of whom 108 were declared to have passed the final examination as against 128 and 126 respectively in the previous year. The illiterate constables were also taught to read and write Kannada.

Vacancies.—The number of vacancies was larger than in the previous year being 116 against 71. Resignations doubled themselves, but the number of men punished either judicially or departmentally showed a slight decrease being only 2,769 as against 3,081 in the previous year, the number of men dismissed during the year being 152.

19. *Cost of the Police Force.*—The cost of the Police Administration during the year was Rs. 16,21,870-5-6 as against 18,22,768 in the previous year the cost per cent of the total population of the State being 27·6 and 31·1 respectively. The decrease in cost was due to the withdrawal of the consolidated allowance, the abolition of the frontier patrol Police Establishment and the retrenchments effected in the force.

G. O. No. P. 4703-12—Pol. 62-22-3, dated 5th November 1922.

PRISONS.

Jails and Lock-ups in the State.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted to the Jails and Lock-ups in the State and the daily average prison population during the year under review were 8,552 and 1,327·35 against 12,034 and 1,372·94 respectively in the previous year. There was a marked decrease in the number of undertrial prisoners from 8,311 to 4,716 and a slight decrease in the number of admissions of convicts with previous convictions the figures being 275 against 314 in the previous year.

The number of juvenile offenders admitted to the Jails increased to 45 from 39 in the previous year, though recommittals among them were 8 against 12 in the previous year. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to furnish in future reports the nature of the offences for which first offenders among juveniles are committed to prison.

The health of the prisoners both in the Jails and the Lock-ups was good, and the year's mortality was normal, working out to 1·21 and 1·09 per cent of the average population of the Bangalore and Mysore Jails respectively.

Realizations from the employment of convicts in the manufacturing Department of the Jails increased to Rs. 20,899-15-6 from Rs. 12,629-8-8 in the previous year and the average cash earnings of a convict from Rs. 15-5-9 to Rs. 24-3-11. This is satisfactory.

The cost of maintenance of prisoners has of late been increasing every year. In the Jails the increase was from Rs. 125-5-11 in the year 1920 to Rs. 129-9-3 per head in the year under review. The rise in this expenditure is particularly marked in the case of the Lock-ups, where the average cost per head has increased from Rs. 127 in the year 1919 to Rs. 154 in 1920 and to nearly Rs. 166 in the year under report.

Government are glad to note that the weekly religious classes for convicts were regularly conducted in the two Jails. In addition to this instruction, the literate convicts should be encouraged to read suitable books on religion and morals and every facility should be afforded to the prisoners in this direction. The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to improve the libraries maintained in the two Jails in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore. The question of deputing a teacher from the Education Department to impart education to literate juvenile convicts is under the consideration of Government.

It is disappointing that the Mysore Jail was not visited by any non-official visitor during the year under review and that the Central Jail was visited but once by the non-official visitors. The lack of interest shown by the non-official visitors has been noticed by the Government from time to time. In future, the Inspector-General should recommend for appointment as non-official visitors men who are well-known for their public spirit and who take an active interest in social work.

The question of the extent to which the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee can be adopted in Mysore is under the consideration of Government and in regard to one of these recommendations, *viz.*, the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies to assist released convicts in finding suitable employment for earning their livelihood, Government are already in communication with the Municipal Authorities of Mysore and Bangalore and they hope that the scheme will soon materialise at least in these two Cities.

G. O. No. P. 2816-26—Pris. 68-21-3, dated 16th October 1922.

MEDICAL.

The Medical Department.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921

The total number of patients treated in the State, Public Local Fund, Municipal and Private Aided Institutions was 1,924,946 of whom 20,806 were in-patients. These figures show an increase of 90,806 under total number treated and of 509 under in-patients over those of the previous year. Of the in-patients treated 12,758 were cured, 3,637 relieved, 3,001 discharged otherwise, and 1,281 died. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 5·91 against 5·85 in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 1,904,140 against 1,813,843 in 1920. The largest number treated was under "Malaria," *viz.*, 286,826, the next largest number being 225, 519 under "diseases of the eye".

The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 33,241, against 36,805 in 1920.

The number of cases treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital during the year was 2,029 as against 5,130 in 1920. The department continued to be in charge of a part-time officer working for three days in the week, throughout the year.

The number of midwives that were working during the year was 156 as against 152 in 1920 and the average number of cases attended to by each midwife was 65 as against 70 during last year.

Maternities.—The total number of out-door patients treated in the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Robertsonpet was 15,376, 13,420 and 17,509, the number of in-patients being 1,237,979 and 782 respectively. The total number of midwifery pupils undergoing training was 67, of whom 20 passed out during the year.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.—The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 1,880 and 18,463 as against 1,910 and 16,450 respectively, in 1920.

Lunatic Asylum.—The number of lunatics treated in the Asylum during the year was 312 against 310 in 1910. Of these, 103 were discharged, 3 escaped and 38 died, leaving 168 under treatment, at the close of the year. Of the 103 patients discharged, 67 were cured, 34 improved, one not improved and one discharged otherwise. Of the 312 treated, 76 were from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The expenditure of the Asylum was Rs. 60,756 as against Rs. 54,389, in 1920.

Unani Davakhanas and Vaidyasalas.—The total number of patients treated in the several Ayurvedic and Unani Medical institutions in the State during the year was 427,938 against 387,983 in the previous year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure in the department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,09,537 as against Rs. 8,93,312 in 1920, the increase of Rs. 1,16,025 being due to the periodical increments earned by the several officers and subordinates of the department, higher tender rates of the diets supplied and the cost of equipment of the new institutions opened during the year.

G. O. No. 2865-66—Med. 33-22-3, dated 11th October 1922.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

SCALE OF FEES LEVIABLE FOR TREATMENT.

(1) The scale of fees now levied from in-patients in the principal hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields is not uniform and in some of these institutions the scale requires to be raised suitably in view of the increase in recent years of the cost of medicine and articles of diet. In the Victoria Hospital again the scale of fees for treatment in the Special Wards is based upon the income of the patient, which in certain cases acts as a great hardship. The Senior Surgeon who was consulted in the matter has proposed a revised scale of fees for in-patients and out-patients, European and Indian.

(2) After a careful consideration of the subject Government direct that, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rates of fees be levied from in-patients in all the Hospitals of the State, where the system of levy prevails:—

GENERAL WARDS.

Eight annas a day, as at present.

SPECIAL WARDS.

Indians.—Rupees 5 a day for a first class patient, i. e., one who wishes to occupy a whole room for himself, and Rs. 2-8-0 a day for a second class patient, i. e., one who is willing to share a room with another patient.

Europeans and } First class Rs. 8 a day.

Anglo-Indians } Second class Rs. 4 a day.

(3) Government do not think it desirable to increase the fee of two annas now prescribed for out-patients for each day's treatment.

(4) The revised rates of fees will come into force with effect from the 15th December 1922.

G. O. No. 3886-3959—Med. 32-22-2, dated 25th November 1922.

SANITARY.

Sanitation in Mysore.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of births in the State during the year was 96,428 or 16·45 per mille of the population as against 96,714 or 16·95 per mille in 1920. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 18·92 was recorded in the Tumkur District and the lowest, *viz.*, 14·18 in the Mysore District. The total number of deaths during the year was 83,343 or 14·22 per mille of the population as against 85,558 or 14·99 per mille in the preceding year. The highest death-rate for the year, *viz.*, 17·79 was recorded in the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 11·62 in the Hassan District. The ratio of deaths per mille of the population classified according to age, cause of death, etc., is also given in the Report. Though it is doubtful if these figures are quite accurate owing to the fact that the registration of vital statistics in some of the areas was not quite satisfactory, they are useful as indicating generally in what localities the state of public health requires special attention and in what directions improvements are necessary. The question of improving the registration of vital statistics and providing for its proper supervision is under the consideration of Government.

The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population was, as usual, highest among children under one year of age. It is gratifying to note in this connection that the City Municipal Council of Bangalore has appointed a Lady Health Visitor to make house to house visits, give practical advice to expectant mothers regarding ante-natal and post-natal hygiene, supervise the work of midwives and correct the prevalent practices in the feeding and rearing of infants. Government trust that the scheme will prove to be of real benefit so as to encourage other large Municipalities to follow the lead given by the Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Diseases.—The total number of deaths from cholera during the year was only 20 against 220 in 1920, the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 9 being in the Chitaldrug District. The total number of deaths from small-pox was similarly much less than in the previous year and was only 1,560 as against 5,742 in 1920, the total number of vaccinations done being 1,24,593 as compared with 1,41,451 in 1920. The total number of plague attacks and deaths during the year was 11,516 and 8,244 as against 10,793 and 7,670 respectively in 1920. The largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 3,175 occurred in Mysore District. The total number of inoculations performed was 75,174 against

82,890 in 1920. It is reported that in the Hassan District there were only 4 attacks among the inoculated and that none of them proved fatal.

Government regret to note that plague claimed a heavy toll of human life in towns, the mortality being nearly four times the average mortality for the whole State and that no sustained endeavour has been made in most of the Municipalities to remove the conditions that favour the spread of the disease. The attention of the local bodies is invited to Government Order No. G. 21371-402—San. 101-17-12, dated 25th March 1919 and Government Order No. G. 18690-706—San. 92-18-16, dated 14th February 1920 and the local bodies are requested to give effect to the instructions contained therein. Influenza was not prevalent to a large extent during the year. Deaths from this disease occurred only in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in Kolar Gold Fields and numbered 84, 93 and 7 respectively. The number of deaths from fevers was larger than in the previous years, being 40,091 as against 34,286 in 1920 and 32,771 in 1919. The highest rate 88·27 was reported from Nonavinkere in the Tiptur Taluk. A special malarial survey was conducted in the Bangalore City for ascertaining and remedying the defects in domestic environment favourable to the propagation of the disease and experiments conducted in regard to the introduction into some of the mosquito-breeding wells in the State of specimens of tried larvicultural fish obtained from the Ippur Nursery near Nellore in the Madras Presidency.

The existence of relapsing fever was discovered in the latter half of the year. It prevailed in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, and accounted for 285,130 and 20 deaths respectively. Intravenous injections of neo-salvarsan were administered as a remedy with good results.

The number of deaths under Dysentery and Diarrhoea was 2,667 as against 3,372 in 1920 and under respiratory diseases 2,909 against 2,909 against 2,185 in the previous year.

The expenditure on works of a sanitary nature incurred by the several agencies during the year was as follows.

	Rs.
1. By Municipalities	54,921
2. By City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore	1,68,017
3. By City Improvement Committee, Bangalore	2,21,152
4. By the Public Works Department	2,40,848

Malnad Improvement.—The operations of the Malnad Improvement Committee were suspended with effect from the 1st July 1921 as it was not possible for Government on account of the financial stringency to make the full grant it was making under the scheme. The work was however transferred to the local bodies concerned the Government meeting the cost of the Medical and Sanitary establishment newly entertained under the scheme. Attention was there-

fore confined to the completion of works already undertaken and to the adoption of anti-malarial and other sanitary measures in a few selected villages in each Malnad District.

Medical Inspection of school children.—Twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-five children belonging to 320 schools in places where dispensaries are located were directed for treatment and 23,741 were cured.

Miscellaneous.—Towards the close of the year, the Sanitary Commissioner submitted a scheme for the improvement of badly ventilated houses in urban and rural areas, the main feature of the scheme being that the local bodies concerned should have a stock of ready-made windows and sell them to persons who were advised to improve the ventilation of their houses recovering the cost in easy instalments. The scheme was communicated to the Presidents of Municipalities and District Boards for needful action and was also published in the official Gazette for general information. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to furnish in future reports of details as to the extent to which the scheme is brought into operation.

G. O. No. L. 3710-23—Sany. 26-22-3, dated 18th November 1922.

Vaccination in Mysore.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921.

Number of Vaccinations performed.—The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 124,593 as against 141,451 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 16,858 cases. The decrease is ascribed to various causes such as the irregular supply of lymph, comparative freedom from small-pox epidemics, the employment of Vaccinators on Census work and the dislocation of work owing to the transfer or suspension of some of the Vaccinators. The Officer in charge of the Public Health Institute is requested to arrange for a more regular supply of lymph in the current year and to see that vacancies of Vaccinators are not allowed to remain unfilled. The average number of cases vaccinated by each Vaccinator was 750, which is less than that of the previous year by 32. It is gratifying to note that special attention was paid during the year to vaccination in the residences of Holeyars and Madigars in order that these might not become centres of infection for small-pox. Exclusive of Hassan District for which separate figures are not furnished, 9,716 vaccinations are reported to have been done among these classes of people during the year.

Prevalence of Small-pox.—It is gratifying to note that small-pox was not prevalent during the year to as large an extent as in the previous year, the total number of deaths being only 1,560 as against 5,742 in the year 1920 and the death rate 0.27 as against 1.00 in the preceding year.

Inspections.—The total number of vaccinations inspected by the various officers during the year under report as well as in the year previous stands as follows:—

	1921.	1920.
By Deputy Inspectors ...	70,790	76,038
By District Medical and Sanitary Officers.	5,891	10,155
By Medical Subordinates ...	34,866	26,342
Total ...	111,547	112,505

The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of Vaccinators and Medical subordinates in 33 towns and 31 villages.

Compulsory Vaccination.—The compulsory Vaccination Regulation was in force during the year in 81 municipal towns as against 70 in the previous year. The question of extending the Regulation to all parts of the State is under correspondence with the local bodies concerned.

Cost of the Department.—The total cost of the Department exclusive of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 60,236 as against Rupees 55,816-4-11 in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Rs. 0-9-7 exclusive of the cost of the Vaccine Institute and Rs. 0-11-9 inclusive of the said cost as against Rs. 0-8-3 and 0-10-3 in the preceding year. The cost of Lymph supplied during the year was 15·99 pies per case as against 10·38 pies in the year previous. This increase is said to be due mostly to the fact that the dose per case during the whole of the year was 3/5ths of a grain against 3/7ths of a grain during the major portion of the previous year.

G. O. No. L. 3990-4002—Sany. 31-22-2, dated 28th November 1922

EDUCATION.

The Mechanical Engineering School.

TRAINING OF STUDENTS AS APPRENTICES IN THE K. G. F. MINES.

The question of arranging for the training of Mysore Students from the Mechanical Engineering School as apprentices in the Kolar Gold Field Mines has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the Mining authorities who were consulted in the matter are agreeable to take in ten students as apprentices on the following conditions which have been accepted by the Managing Committee of the Mechanical Engineering School :—

- (1) The number of students to be trained should not be more than ten.
- (2) The duration of apprenticeship should not be less than two years.
- (3) The first six months should be devoted solely to underground work and the remainder of the period to mechanical training on surface.
- (4) Apprentices taken on by the mines be given a commencing allowance of annas four per working day, plus a monthly bonus of Rs. 2 if the qualifying number of shifts are worked, *viz.* :—

Month of 27 working days ... 25 shifts.

Month of 26 working days ... 24 shifts.

Should any apprentice show special ability this amount may be increased by anna one per day at the end of each twelve months' work.

The question of openings for students showing special merit should be left for consideration until towards the expiry of the training period.

The Inspector-General of Education also recommends that in view of the costliness of the place, the students undergoing apprentice courses in the Kolar Gold Field Mines may be allowed to draw the subsistence allowance of Rs. 15 admissible to them in addition to the wages paid and that in their case the period of tenure of the subsistence allowance may be increased to 2 years so as to correspond to the period of training.

The Widows' Home.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The main recommendations of the Special Committee are as follows:—

(1) That it is necessary to continue the institution for the educational training of helpless widows, married women deserted by their husbands for no fault of theirs and also unmarried girls in special circumstances;

(2) that the Home should be open to all classes eligible for admission to the Maharani's High School;

(3) that some form of industrial or vocational training as teachers or nurses and in some cottage industry including Domestic Economy should be made compulsory and provided for in the Home if it does not exist in the Maharani's High School;

(4) that the expenditure on account of thirty boarders at $30 \times 12 + 15$ plus Warden's pay Rs. 50 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum may be met from the present Government grant of Rs. 2,400 to the Home, a grant of Rs. 2,000 in lieu of scholarships to the boarders under the scheme of Women's Scholarships and from two-thirds of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 1,600 and

(5) that as there was other adequate provision for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Kannada literature, two-thirds of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund should continue to be given to the Home.

Government have carefully considered the above proposals and are of opinion that as sufficient facilities do not at present exist for the education of adult women with special vocational training it would be within the objects of the endowment to utilise the proceeds of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund towards such education. The main object of the Women's Home being to train helpless women to earn a living, the gradual conversion of the Home to an institution for the vocational training of adult women with facilities for admission of women of all classes will be an important measure of reform. They accordingly direct that the Widow's Home be reorganised into a vocational Institute for women. It will be open to women of all communities including widows who may choose to follow a vocational course. A boarding home will be attached to the Institute under the supervision of a lady warden, provision being made therein for not more than 30 free boarders as well as for paying boarders. For the vocational classes day scholars may also be admitted. The Institution will be under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Education and will be managed by a mixed Committee of ladies and gentlemen. The present grant of Rs. 2,400 per annum will be continued to the Institute as reorganised. Two-thirds of the income from the Davaraj Bahadur Charity Fund may be utilised towards the expenditure on the Institute. The lumpsum allotment of Rs. 2,000

provided for vocational scholarships to women under the scheme of women's scholarships may also be utilised towards the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the above re-organisation.

G. O. No. 3513-21—Edn. 257-21-10, dated 27th November 1922.

Education Cess.

LEVY IN THE HASSAN DISTRICT AUTHORISED.

In modification of Government Order dated 28th October 1922, Government direct that Education Cess at half an anna in the rupee be levied with effect from the current year on all items on which local cess is levied in the District of Hassan and utilised solely for purposes of education in the district.

G. O. No. L. 3967-72—L. B. 60-22-11, dated 27th November 1922.

Panchama Students.

OPENING OF A BOARDING HOME IN BANGALORE.

The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore has submitted proposals for the opening of a Boarding Home at Bangalore for Panchama pupils in High School classes.

The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education which involve a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,820 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 for initial equipment charges are sanctioned and may be given effect to immediately. The number of students to be admitted will be limited to twelve.

Statement of Cost.

RECURRING CHARGES.—

PER ANNUM.

Rs.

1. Boarding charges for twelve students at the rate of Rs. 10 per boy per mensem	1,440
2. Clothing expenses at Rs. 20 per boy per annum ...	240
3. Cost of books at Rs. 15 per boy per annum ...	180
4. Lighting and other contingent charges at Rs. 3 per boy per mensem	432

ESTABLISHMENT.—

One Cook on Rs. 12 per mensem	144
Manager and Educational Supervisor on allowance of Rs. 10 and 20 per month, respectively ...	360
One Peon on Rs. 10 per mensem	120
Scavenger on Rs. 2 per month	24
House rent at Rs. 50 per month	600

Total ... 3,540

Deduct Rs. 720 being the probable amount of scholarship that may be earned by the students in the Boarding Home. Hence the total net recurring cost required will be Rs. 2,820.

NON-RECURRING.—	PER ANNUM
	Rs.
Furniture	250
Vessels, etc.	150
Mats, lights and other initial equipment	150
Total	500

The total recurring cost per annum will be Rs. 2,820 and the non-recurring expenditure for initial equipment charges, etc., will be Rs. 500.

G. O. No. E. 3636-8—Edn. 60-22-8, dated 5th December 1922.

Educational Buildings.

The most important principle to be borne in mind in this connection is that with reference to the remodelling of primary schools, plans have to be adopted which will admit of further extension and development of a school, from a lower to a higher grade. An ordinary village school consists mostly of the Infant A and B classes and the First class. Infant A and B can be located in one room, and another room has to be provided for the First class. As the school develops and the second, third and fourth classes are gradually added, additional rooms have to be built. No stereotyped design can therefore be sanctioned as proposed. The designs of Primary school buildings should be elastic showing in bold lines the school plan according to the minimum requirements which will supply the needs of most village schools at present, and in dotted lines extensions that will have to be put up later. Primary schools should be divided, according to the above principle under four classes.—

1. Strength 40 Infant A & B and First classes.
2. " 50 " " and Second classes.
3. " 80 " " and Third classes and

4. Fully developed primary school with a strength of 120 boys the first will have two rooms, the second three rooms, the third four rooms and the fourth four rooms and a hall. The hall will in every case be the nucleus of the building in the centre and the open air type designs of Ceylon should be adopted in all cases of primary schools. The Primary School of the first class should not cost more than Rs. 750, that of the second class Rs. 1,000 that of the third class Rs. 1,500 and that of the fourth class Rs. 2,000.

As regards Middle Schools under the new scheme the estimates should provide for the eventual development of each class into two

sections and the design should be framed in accordance with the principles enunciated above, the ultimate cost of a fully developed Middle School not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Separate sheds may be provided for practical instruction classes. Open air designs should be followed as much as possible for Village Elementary Schools and for Middle Schools. Partitions should not be of thick walls but may be made of plastered matting.

Government consider that some more experience may be gained before passing final orders in regard to the agency which should be entrusted with the construction of the educational buildings. With a view therefore to enable them to compare results they direct that the Education Department and the Public Works Department may each put up three buildings in three villages during the current year, the work being taken up immediately according to the funds provided in the current year's budget, in the villages already on the programme, on the lines roughly indicated above.

G. O. No. 3760-21—Edn. 353-18-9, dated 12th December 1922.

INDUSTRIES.

The Industries Department.

SCHEME OF RE-ORGANIZATION.

Review of the work done by the Department—(a) The work done by the Department since it was first constituted on a temporary basis in January 1913 may be briefly summarised. The Department has stimulated private initiative and private effort in the installation of machinery for deep well pumping, more efficient utilisation of agricultural products by means of power-driven machinery, and the establishment of a number of small organised industries in various parts of the State both with the help of takavi loans by Governments and from funds raised by the people themselves. The total number of installations set up with financial aid from Government is 184 and the amount advanced under the system of takavi loans is nearly Rs. 8,00,000.

(b) The Department has paid special attention to the improvement and development of weaving, which is the largest industry besides agriculture in the State. The Government Weaving Factory established in Bangalore was started in 1912. The experimental section attached to the factory has, from time to time, introduced a number of improved weaving appliances suitable to the hand-loom weaver, which have received wide recognition all over the country. Weaving Demonstrators have been sent out from the factory for the introduction of a fly shuttle slay and other preparatory machinery with the result that about 4,500 fly shuttle looms are reported to be at work in the various parts of the State.

(c) Demonstration factories for the manufacture of metalware and of soap have been established under the control of the Department with a view to their ultimate introduction in the State. The Metal Factory after a course of successful experimental working was transferred to private enterprise in August 1921 and arrangements for the transfer of the Soap Factory also are in course of consideration by Government.

(d) The workshop attached to the Water-Supply Division of the Public Works Department was transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce in September 1917 and suitable provision was made for the establishment of District Industrial Workshops in the more important district headquarters. It was directed that these workshops should be utilised for the repair of machinery in private industrial installations, the repairs required by Government Departments and the manufacture and adaptation of simple machinery ordinarily required in the State. Such District Workshops have been established in Shimoga and Tumkur and another workshop will soon be opened at Kolar.

In view of the want of experience in regard to the manufacture of machinery and the high cost of raw material, labour and other disadvantages, the goods turned out in the workshops have not found a ready sale although the District Industrial Workshops are doing good work by affording a means for obtaining training to the people in the use of mechanical appliances.

(e) The Department was also engaged in other investigation work particularly in regard to minerals and was able to locate kaolin deposits suitable for the manufacture of ceramic products. The Department was of great assistance during the war for the manufacture and supply of Army blankets.

(f) The Commercial Section published statistics regarding the railborne trade in the State and was of help in the control and distribution by Government of various materials, such as hides, and tanning materials required for supply during the war and of kerosene oil, and ultimately of food stuffs when control over the latter was assumed by Government in view of an unusual shortness of crop and the general dislocation of all business caused by the war.

The necessity for the re-organisation.—(a) Since the orders of Government reorganizing the Department, the report of the Industrial Commission has been published and Departments of Industries have been established in the different provinces in British India. The development of industries has been entrusted to Provincial Governments under the Reform Scheme and the adoption of a National Policy of Industrial improvement advocated in the report of the Commission is being pursued with energy in all provinces as the subject of industrial development has been transferred to popular control. The general industrial revival all over the country requires a suitable adaptation of the organisation of the Department of Industries so that its future activities may be directed along lines of greatest promise for the industrial advancement of the State.

(b) Although the constitution of the Department enabled it to afford considerable stimulus to the establishment of small organised industries in various parts of the State, it has had little influence on the improvement of cottage industries, except in regard to weaving, which form so prominent a feature of the industrial life of Mysore. Even in the case of the Weaving Industry, the advantages which may have been expected by the introduction of improved appliances have not been fully realised for want of sufficient attention to find an outlet for the increased production of hand-woven goods and other connected commercial problems. The Industrial Commission have recognised that the crying need of the country is the provision of greater facilities for training for the artisan population and have recommended that the Central Industrial Schools which form the only suitable agency for imparting such training be handed over to the Department of Industries. This question was first considered in the proposals embodied in the Education Memorandum and Government have passed orders transferring the control over Industrial Schools to the Department of Industries so that through their means, the handicraft industries of

the State may be developed to a higher state of efficiency. Arrangements have therefore to be made to enable the Department to completely overhaul the "bazaar" methods of industrial training now in vogue in the schools and replace them by modern methods of craftsmanship under a trained Superintendent.

(c) The Special Finance Committee have recommended that in view of the need for economy in State expenditure, the total cost of the Department may be reduced to one lakh of rupees per annum. Government consider that large economies may be effected without impairing the usefulness of the Department by abolishing the Commercial Section constituted on a semi-independent basis under the Government Order dated 1st August 1917. The direction of Industrial Development will largely be determined by the trade of the State and both for the purpose of fostering the development of organised industries in the future and for the creation of business organisations to extend the market for the products of cottage industries, it is necessary that questions relating to trade should be investigated by the Director himself. Moreover, when the Director happens to be administrative officer to whom sufficient expert assistance will be provided to enable him to deal with the technical portion of his work, it will be unnecessary to continue a separate commercial section under a highly paid Deputy Director as all trade questions may be directly dealt with by the Head of the Department with the assistance of a subordinate officer styled the Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence.

Future cadre of the Department.—After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and the requirements of the Department, Government direct that the organisation of the Department be fixed as follows:—

1. One Director who will be the administrative Head of the Department
2. One Industrial Engineer who will be the Technical Advisor to the Director and responsible for the installation and supervision of industrial machinery in the State
3. One Industrial Chemist
4. One Superintendent of Central Industrial Work-shops
5. One Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence ..
6. One Textile Assistant for charge of the Weaving Factory
7. Two Superintendents of Industries for erection and supervision of industrial installations in the State.—
8. Six Mechanics
9. Four Fitters
10. One Commercial Accountant
11. One Commercial Assistant

61,920

Clerical and Menial Establishment charges

13,605

Average annual cost

75,525

The total budget grant for the department will in future be Rs. 1,17,525. The net financial effect of the revision sanctioned in this order will be a reduction of expenditure amounting to Rs. 68,405.

Industrial education:—The Industrial Schools in the State will recognise the distinction which exists in the character of the training and equipment required in the two main groups under which all cottage industries may be classified. In the case of all handicraft industries such as smithy or carpentry in which a knowledge of the craft and the manual dexterity in carrying out its processes are of primary importance to the workmen, the training will be imparted through a series of graduated exercises with a view to develop the skill and technical efficiency of the artisan of this class to as high a level as possible. But in the case of industries such as weaving or metal work where the goods turned out are brought into competition with the products of highly organised industries, training will be given not only in the use of improved appliances in substitution of those in use at present, but sufficient attention will also be paid to the commercial problems connected with the cost and supply of raw material, the selection of suitable designs and patterns, and the establishment of agencies for the disposal of goods. Suitable provision should be made as far as possible, in the schools in which industries of this class are taught for establishing a commercial section so that the importance of commercial considerations in the development of such industries may be sufficiently realised and opportunities may be afforded for obtaining business training to all pupils who wish to start industries on their own account. With a view to raise the level of the training in handicraft industries taught in these institutions and also to help in the preparation of new designs and patterns in weaving schools, Government direct that the Industrial Engineer be employed to inspect and supervise the working of the Industrial Schools under the administrative control of the Director.

The department will continue the system of the grant of takavi loans, but as recommended by the Committee, the grants per annum will be limited to a sum of about Rs. 50,000 estimated to be recovered annually out of the advances already made.

G. O. No. I. C. 2633-92—I. & C. 121-22-1, dated 24th October 1922.

Industries Department.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Management of Industrial concerns under Departmental control.—There was no addition during the year to the number of industrial concerns under departmental management. As already referred to in the previous review, the Metal Factory was transferred to a private syndicate and steps were taken during the year to close the accounts of the concern and to dispose of the plant equipment purchased by Government for the manufacture of measures.

Government are not disposed to agree with the opinion expressed by the Director that the results of the working of these concerns deserve to be considered from a different stand-point from that of the ordinary manufacturer whose main object is to make the most profit. No doubt these industrial concerns were originally started as experimental and demonstration factories but they have now out-lived that stage, so that their working will have to be viewed from a strictly commercial point of view in the future as far as possible.

Central Industrial workshop.—It is reported that the Workshop has now a steady flow of orders and that it has been able to inspire confidence in regard to its ability to manufacture all kinds of machinery. During the year rice mills and various kinds of machinery required for oil and woollen mills and for reeling silk are reported to have been manufactured in the workshop. Agricultural machinery continued to be manufactured on the same scale as hitherto. The total value of manufactures in the workshops during the year was Rs. 1,15,605. The actual working expenses are estimated at Rs. 50,864 and the gross profits at Rs. 29,000. These figures are however subject to verification. The Director reports that though foreign firms have reduced their prices to almost prewar level, it would yet be possible to manufacture machinery in the workshop in almost all cases with profit. Government hope that the optimism of the Director in this respect will be justified by results.

Government Soap Factory.—For reasons already published in a communiqué issued to the Press the negotiations afoot for the transfer of the Soap Factory to private enterprise had to be dropped. But Government have again decided to transfer the Factory to a private company subject to certain conditions which have since been notified to the public. The Factory thus continued to be under departmental management during the year, earned a net profit of nearly Rs. 24,000, and was able to wipe off the losses incurred in the previous years.

Weaving Factory.—During the year attempts were made to consolidate the work previously done. The experiment with power looms has proved very satisfactory and as a result several private concerns are reported to have been newly established for the manufacture of superior cloths on power looms worked by means of cheap electric power. The factory has introduced several new designs in the market and is also experimenting with the use of Mysore silk on power looms. Preparatory machines and fly shuttle looms of the value of Rs. 30,000 were manufactured and supplied to the public.

In the All-India Weaving Exhibition held at Patna the Department gained several prizes and the first prize of Rs. 1,100 was awarded to the factory for the best set of preparatory machines. This has resulted in numerous enquiries for these machines from all over India. Several students from outside the State have been attracted to the Factory and are undergoing training it. The value of goods manufactured in the Factory was Rs. 82,000 on the whole. The report does not touch upon the working of the sales department attached to the factory nor upon the results of the attempts made to

introduce the silk goods manufactured in the factory into English markets which was referred to in the previous year's report.

The Director refers to the need for popularising improved methods of manufacture by starting small but well-equipped factories in different centres through the State. This is a move in the right direction and Government will welcome the proposals of the Director in this behalf.

Art Workshop.-- The Art workshop was amalgamated with the Central Industrial Workshop and placed under the charge of the Superintendent. The work is carried on on the same lines as hitherto.

It is reported that several new varieties of wood have been tested in the workshop and the possibilities of utilising them in the manufacture of superior articles have been demonstrated. Several new designs and improvements in methods of work have been introduced. The Director states that the institution is suffering for want of labour-saving appliances and a seasoning kiln. The proposals of the Director in this respect are under the consideration of Government.

Arts and Crafts Depot.--This institution is maintained with the main object of familiarising Mysore manufactures in the outside markets. Incidentally it also affords employment to a large number of skilled artisans of the State. The concern is gradually becoming self-supporting and its monthly sales amount to Rs. 4,000 on the average. The Director has proposed that a Branch of the Depot should be opened in Bombay and that arrangements should be made to distribute work among the workers in the various parts of the State and afford them facilities in the shape of advances of money and by purchase of the manufactured articles. Definite recommendations of the Director in these directions are awaited.

District Industrial Workshops. The workshop at Shimoga which started work in 1919 is continuing to do useful work. The value of work turned out during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 6,000, the maintenance charges amounting to Rs. 4,700. The workshops at Tumkur and Kolar were under erection during the year, that at Tumkur having been completed and work started at the close of the year. The question of starting a similar workshop in Kadur is under consideration.

Experimental industrial concerns under departmental control and new industries investigated by the Department—Sugar-cane mills.-- That the sugarcane mills established by private individuals on the advice of the Industries Department and the mills installed by the Department itself in certain places can be worked on paying lines yet remains to be demonstrated. No action appears to have been taken on the lines suggested by Government in the review of the work of the Department in this respect last year. The recommendations of the Indian Sugar Committee have been summarily treated with the bare mark that they are not of much value not being based upon an examination of the experiments carried out locally. But the Department has not up to date pushed these experiments on to a conclusion and

demonstrated their success. Government consider that more vigorous action is called for to prove that these installations can be worked with profit or that the work should be abandoned and the recurring expenditure thereon avoided.

New Industries investigated.—The Industrial Chemist is reported to have succeeded in the extraction of essential oils from Bellary leaves, Devadari, Chigatmari and Chumbalika woods. The essential oil extracted from Bellary leaves is expected to command good prices. These experiments as well as the experiments undertaken by him in developing and improving the lac industry will be watched by Government with interest.

The other industries on the investigation of which the department was engaged during the year, were the manufacture of porcelain ware, of sodium carbonate from alkaline earth, the establishment of a sugar factory and certain forest industries. As regards the manufacture of porcelain ware Government have already issued orders granting certain concessions to Messrs. Manickavelu Mudaliar & Sons for extracting kaolin from certain reserved areas in the Bangalore District. Government have also notified the grant of certain concessions to any private company wishing to come forward to put to industrial use the limestone deposits near Oblapur. The manufacture of sodium carbonate from the alkaline earth found round about Mandya and Chamrajnagar has been receiving the attention of both the Geological and the Industries Departments for the past some years; but a definite scheme has yet to be prepared and submitted to Government. Government trust that the question will be further investigated by the Industrial Chemist and discussed in the Board of Scientific Research and Advice and a definite report submitted to Government.

The question of starting a sugar factory is one largely left to private enterprise. If a definite scheme is placed before Government they will be prepared to consider it and to afford all reasonable facilities in the matter of the land required, etc.

As regards forest industries, that relating to the manufacture of paper pulp from bamboos has had to be deferred. Even the manufacture of straw boards from various waste materials requires the investment of a large capital. Government cannot see their way in the immediate future to embark upon these enterprises.

Government are pleased to note that the Director of Industries has prepared a list of new industrial schemes for which he considers there are ample possibilities in the State. If the department can enlist the co-operation of private persons to start at least two or three out of the ten schemes mentioned by him, Government have no doubt that considerable headway will have been made in the development of industrial enterprise in the State.

ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.

Technical assistance.—The Department has helped handloom weavers in the State by the demonstration of improved methods of weaving and supply of looms and loom parts. During the year

520 new Fly Shuttle looms were erected bringing the total of such looms in use to 4434. The Director estimates that as a result of this improvement alone there has been an increase in out-turn of woven cloth of the value of Rs. 3 lakhs. Technical advice was given to owners of pumping installations, ricemills, flour mills, etc. Owing to the rise in price of crude oil and other accessories, the pumping installations have not yet proved successful in many instances. The department has had to advise the postponement of new installations until the existing adverse conditions are removed or disappear. The rice mills scattered throughout the State are, with exceptions, all working satisfactorily especially those situated in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and using electrical energy. Many of the machinery in use are those manufactured in the Central Industrial Workshop. All the flour mills in Mysore and Bangalore cities as also those at Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tirthahalli and Rampur in Shimoga District are working satisfactorily. So also the several Anderson Oil Expellers in use. The department was responsible for introducing six smaller installations of rotary oil mills during the year and a few ground-nut decorticators and some small gins which have given satisfaction. The several private tile factories, all of which are worked on a comparatively small scale have done very well. The department took up 9 installations during the year and completed 5. In addition to the help thus rendered the department has lent to private employers the services of trained men.

Financial assistance.—Loans and Hire purchase applications amounting to Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 41,200 respectively were sanctioned under the Industrial Takavi Loans Rules during the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 that was brought on demand during the year, nearly a sum of Rs. 57,000 was recovered towards principal and Rs. 20,000 towards interest leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 1,13,000 still to be recovered. The Director has given certain reasons for these large outstandings, but Government consider that sufficiently prompt and effective action has not been taken for their recovery. The further grant of such assistance to industrial concerns will have to depend largely upon the recoveries made out of the loans already sanctioned and Government trust that the Director will take active steps for the recovery of all overdue instalments of loan without further delay.

Condition of large industrial concerns receiving State Aid.—Of the large State-aided concerns, the Bangalore Woollen Mills and the Maharaja Mills have, as usual, done good business. Business in the Mysore Tannery has received a rude check on account of the slump in the leather trade. The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills near Mysore City have not yet started work. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals have been granted further concessions in the matter of the supply of alcohol. The Mysore Economic Union has failed to make any progress and the loan given to the concern has been ordered to be recovered forthwith. The Tirthahalli Tile Factory having proved a dismal failure so far Government have directed that the concern should be handed back to the Directors for management after paying up the

Government dues. The Aryan Hosiery Factory was under the management of the Department during the year and goods of the value of Rs. 25,000 were manufactured and sales to the extent of Rs. 22,000 effected. Government have since ordered the transfer of the Factory to the owner subject to certain conditions. The work done in the Art Litho Press cannot be considered to be very satisfactory, the only work taken on hand being the preparation of tank maps for the Public Works Department. The Director is requested to submit definite proposals as to how the work of the press might be developed, and in the meantime it is necessary to take adequate steps for safe-guarding the loan advanced by Government.

Condition of Minor Non-Factory Industries.—The minor industries in existence in the State are Silk Weaving, Sandalwood Carving, Inlay Work, Bell Metal Work, Lacquerware work, Basket manufacture and Shoe-making. There is great scope for the improvement of methods of work in these industries and it should form one of the main functions of the department to render suitable technical and financial assistance to these artisans. The work done by the department in this respect during the year consisted in helping the Sandalwood Carvers in finding a market for their wares and furnishing them with new designs, supplying power-driven lathes for lacquerware work and studying the general conditions under which the industries are practised now. In this connection Government are of opinion that the formation of trade schools in different suitable centres are likely to prove to be of great value in developing and improving such industries. The Director is requested to study the question in detail and submit comprehensive proposals for the orders of Government, with particular reference to the correlation of work carried on in the Art Workshop and the Chamrajendra Technical Institute with that in the Trade Schools.

New Floatations.—A few industries of magnitude were started during the year of which mention may be made of the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills with a capital of Rs. 4,00,000. Another Woollen Mill is being put up by Messrs. Manikavelu Mudaliar. Messrs. B. K Subbaraya Chetty & Son are reported to be engaged in enlarging their wool spinning plant. A private Company is attempting the manufacture of white lead. The Mysore Paints, Ltd., propose undertaking the manufacture of paints from ochres on a large scale and are now engaged in collecting the required capital. The Mysore Clay Works, Ltd., has been formed with the object of manufacturing fire bricks and other similar articles and have been given prospecting licenses over areas containing kaolin hitherto reserved for the Department.

Work of the Commercial Section.—Trade conditions during the year were, in common with the rest of India, most unfavourable. The total trade of the State has shown a decrease of Rs. 2·5 crores in comparison with the previous year, almost the whole of the decrease being under exports. The section issued the usual review of Rail-borne trade statistics and a statement showing the general level of

prices of all commodities. Beyond this no work of any importance was attempted in the section.

The question of location of the Commercial Museum in a more central locality so as to be of real benefit to the commercial community is under the consideration of Government. The Director reports that the conditions of labour during the year were satisfactory and that though wages are still high there is yet no lack of employment. An anticipated strike of employees in the Mysore Tannery during the year was averted by the tact on the part of the management. Housing of labour is still unsatisfactory and continues to be a very difficult problem. One of the principal functions of the commercial Section is to investigate the conditions of labour in the cities as well as in the mofussil but such work has not till now been attempted. Government trust that the Director will examine the work of the Section and take all necessary steps to place it on a better working basis.

General.—Government note with satisfaction that a detailed survey of the various industrial concerns and installations scattered throughout the State has been made by the Director. This survey has brought out the fact that in almost all cases regular accounts are not maintained to show whether the working of these installations has proved of real benefit to the owners. But the general impression is that the owners of these installations are to a large extent satisfied with them though it is possible that with better financial equipment and more business acumen the installations can be made to yield better results and increased profits.

There has been a wide spread complaint that a more stringent enforcement of the Weights and Measures Regulation is called for. Government have been reluctant to enforce the provisions of the Regulation strictly hitherto for want of facilities for the adequate supply of standard weights and measures to the public which has to precede any action regarding the enforcement of the Regulation. Arrangements have now been made for the supply in sufficient quantities of Standard Seamless Measures and Standard Weights. The Mysore Metal Factory have undertaken to manufacture the measures and equipment purchased by the Government for this purpose has been transferred to the Factory. The manufacture of standard weights has been undertaken in the Central Industrial Workshop. Government trust that a sufficient supply of weights and measures will be available and that the inconvenience that at present exists will to a large extent be removed before long.

Government observe that the Indian Factories Act has been lately amended and that many of the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference, etc., have been incorporated in the new Act. It seems necessary that the Mysore Factories Regulation should also be similarly amended. The Director is requested to study the question and submit his recommendations for the consideration of Government.

AGRICULTURE.

The Civil Veterinary Department.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Outbreaks of contagious diseases of both cattle and sheep were severe and widespread, the districts that suffered most on account of the outbreak of rinderpest being Mysore and Hassan. The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest anthrax, Hæmorrhiga Septicæmia and Black Quarter was nearly three times that of last year being as high as 107,857 as against 35,776 during the previous year. The large number of inoculations effected during the year has cost the State a good deal of money, the average cost per inoculation ranging from ten to twelve annas. With a view to relieve the state of the increasing burden on this account, it is under contemplation to levy a fee from the owners of cattle for each head of cattle inoculated.

Though the Revenue Commissioner had been requested to issue strict instructions to the Deputy Commissioners to make suitable arrangements for giving intimation of outbreaks of cattle diseases to the Veterinary staff, it is unsatisfactory to find that in several instances no intimation at all was given to the Veterinary staff of the outbreak of a cattle disease. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to see that suitable notice is taken of the conduct of the officials who were negligent in the performance of this important duty.

No new Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries were opened during the year under report. The Dispensaries at Sagar and Saklespur were converted into Hospitals at an increased cost. The total number of cases treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries was 41,465 as against 34,526 during the previous year. Besides as many as 12,240 cases were treated by Veterinary Inspectors, while on tour and 16,778 castrations were performed with a view to eliminate bulls of an inferior kind.

Out of ten breeding bulls and two buffalo bulls maintained at the Veterinary Institutions 7 bulls were sent to important centres for covering cows belonging to raiyats. It is reported that the raiyats of malnad areas are slow in taking advantage of this facility. The causes for this should be investigated and suitable steps taken to overcome this apathy.

A scheme for the control of cattle shows and fairs which at present serve as potent factors in the spread of contagious diseases is under consideration.

Government note with satisfaction the commendable zeal and enthusiasm displayed in the work of the department, particularly that relating to the checking of the spread of contagious diseases among cattle, not only by officers of the Revenue and Veterinary Departments but also by some of the non-official gentlemen.

G. O. No. L. 3031-40—A. and E. 36-22-3, dated 17th October 1922

The Sericultural Department.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The most important item of development in this Department during the year was the establishment of an up-to-date filature of 12 basins in Mysore City. Work was commenced about the middle of April last and samples of silk turned out have elicited a very favourable report from France. From the results so far achieved, it may be hoped that it will be possible to find a ready market for Mysore Silk in European countries. An agency has already been established for the sale of silk produced in the filature locally. The prospects for a large filature industry in Mysore appear to be very promising. Private capitalists have already begun to take interest in the industry and signs are not wanting that are long they will make offers for the purchase of the filature itself.

Another equally important item of development in the Department relates to the success that has attended the experiment in hybridisation conducted by the Silk Expert. It is gratifying to note that he has fixed at least two polivoltine races of silk worms which combine the best qualities of the Mysore worm with those of selected varieties of Chinese and Japanese worms and yield an increased return of at least 30 per cent.

A total of 326,193 disease-free lyings were supplied from Government grainages as against 250,000 during the previous year. It is gratifying to note that, through the efforts made by the Department, special arrangements were made to distribute from the rearers cocoons representing over 15,00,000 layings and that the harvesting of mungar crop was rendered possible.

The Channapatna reeling establishment is reported to have succeeded in introducing a standard size skein which is growing in popularity owing to its being easier to manipulate in the weaving factories. The Lady Expert is training a number of men and women in foot reeling as a cottage industry.

Government note with satisfaction that as a result of demonstration work done by the Department, the area under mulberry cultivation is increasing, six waggon loads of mulberry cuttings having been supplied direct to raiyats during the year 1921-22, that the silk area is expanding and the number of people taking to the silk industry as

a subsidiary occupation is gradually increasing. There is no information as regards the new area that was brought under muberry cultivation during the year under report. The information can easily be obtained from the accounts maintained by the Village Officers. Such information should be furnished as far as possible in future reports.

The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 19,673, and Rs. 95,336 respectively during the year.

G. O. No. L. 2897-958—A. and E. 37-22-3, dated 13th October 1922.

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Prospecting work in Minerals.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

In September 1919 when the Department of Mines and Geology was reorganised, it was directed that prospecting work on commercial fines should be one of the items of work of the Geological Department.

In connection with certain applications received for minerals required for industrial purposes in the State, Government directed, in their order of 29th April 1920, that pending further investigation as to the requirements of local industries, certain ores and minerals within specified areas should be reserved for Government, but that licenses might be granted in respect of the ores and minerals so reserved to approved applicants coming forward with an undertaking to develop local industries.

The Director of Geology states that for want of facilities no prospecting work on commercial lines could be carried on by the Department. The recommendation of the Industries and Commerce Board now received is to go back to the pre-war conditions and to withdraw all reservations so that the work of exploitation of minerals on commercial lines might be taken up more vigorously by private enterprise.

As it has been found that such commercial work, as was contemplated in para 8 (2) (c) of Government Order dated 18th September 1919, cannot be undertaken by any of the Government Departments in the near future, Government direct that all reservations notified in Government Order No. G. 24557—62 Geol. 47-18-11, dated 29th April 1920, be withdrawn, except in the case of iron, lime-stone, dolomite, manganese and chrome ores so as to allow greater scope for private capitalists to utilize commercially the minerals reserved by Government.

They further direct that in respect of asbestos, kaolin and china clay, applications should be entertained only from persons who are willing to give an undertaking to start a manufacturing industry in the State in these minerals when they are found in workable quantities and in granting licenses and leases preference should be given first to applicants who are Mysoreans, by birth or domicile, next to people who have vested interests in Mysore, and failing these to outsiders.

Government are also of opinion that there is much force in the proposal put forward by the Board of Industries and Commerce

that the restrictions against the export of minerals in the raw condition should be relaxed. They accordingly direct that in future the export outside the State of such surplus portion of the minerals as cannot be made use of locally may be permitted, provided that the Geological Department is satisfied that the mineral cannot be used within the State for any industrial purposes.

G. O. No. I. C. 2941—6 Geol. 47-22-5, dated 6th November 1922.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local Boards.

AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Certain changes are made in the rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Local Boards published with Notification No. 11758/L. B. 54-18-8, dated the 15th March 1919; and the rules as amended above read as hereunder.—

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to prescribe the following rules for the election of the non-official President or Vice-President of a Local Board:—

- * * * *
- (iii) The election shall not be held unless non-official members to the extent of at least half of the total number of members are present at the meeting.
- (iv) Any non-official member who desires or is willing to be elected must notify his intention at the meeting and he must be proposed by one and seconded by another non-official member present there at.
- (vi) No vote given by a member for himself shall be counted.
No member who is a Government servant shall take part in voting.

Notification No. L. 3354—L.B. 92-22-1, dated 3rd November 1922.

Municipal Councils.

AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Certain changes are made in Notification No. 4999—Ml. 45-18-14, dated the 23rd September 1918, publishing rules for the election of President and Vice-President of a Municipal Council other than that of a City Municipal Council, and the rules as amended above read as hereunder:—

With reference to paragraph 7 of G. O. the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to prescribe the following rules for the election of non-official President or Vice-President of a Municipal Council other than that of a City Municipal Council.

- (iii) The election shall not be held unless non-official Councillors to the extent of at least half of the total number of such Councillors are present at the meeting.
 - (iv) Every candidate for the office of President or Vice-President shall be nominated by at least two non-official Councillors in the following form which shall be sent to the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Council at least ten days before the date of the special meeting at which the President or the Vice-President is to be elected.
- * * * *

- (v) The election shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Councillors present at a meeting and voting. No Councillor who is a Government servant shall take part in voting.

Notification No. L. 3353—Ml. 69-22-20, dated 3rd November 1921.

City Municipal Councils.

AMENDMENT OF RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Certain changes are made in Notification No. 4095—Ml. 45-16-3, dated 23rd September 1918, publishing rules for election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of City Municipal Councils, and the rules as amended above read as hereunder:—

With reference to paragraph 7 of Government Order the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased prescribe the following rules for the election of the non-official President or Vice-President of a City Municipal Council.

* * * *

- (iv) Every candidate for the office of President or Vice-President shall be nominated by at least two non-official Councillors in the following form which shall be sent to the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipal Council at least fifteen days before the date of the special meeting at which the President or the Vice-President is to be elected.
- * * * *
- (v) Voting shall be by ballot and the election shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Councillors present at the meeting, provided that no candidate shall be declared elected unless he secures at least two-thirds of the total number of votes of the non-official Councillors present at the meeting.
-

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Constitution.—As the term of the Council was timed to expire during the first half of the year, the usual triennial election was held in September 1921 and the Council was re-constituted in the succeeding month. The Council made two attempts to elect a President, but both of them proved abortive. On the first occasion the prescribed majority of votes was not secured by either of the two candidates who stood for election, and on the second occasion the prescribed quorum was not present. Government were obliged therefore to appoint a full-time official President. The post of Chief Officer of the Municipality was in consequence abolished and the total number of Councillors was increased from 28 to 30. In the light of the experience gained in this connection, Government have considered it desirable to appoint a Commissioner to carry on the executive duties in each of the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore and to provide for the election of a President. Action is being taken to amend the Municipal Regulation on the lines of the Bombay District Municipalities Act. But as it is likely to take some time for the Bill framed for the purpose being promulgated into Law, the term of the official President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council has been extended till the end of June 1923 as in the case of Mysore.

Meetings and Attendance.—Thirty-nine meetings of the Council were held during the year as against 18 in the previous year, but the average attendance was 18·74 for a total strength of 30 members as against 20·61 for a total strength of 28 members in the previous year. There is much room for improvement in this direction and it is hoped that the Councillors will evince keener interest in their work and attend the meetings more regularly in the current year.

Government regret to find that the fall in the percentage of expenditure under Public Works is attributed mainly to the circumstance that a large number of estimates were held up for want of sanction, as the Managing Committee did not meet during a period of nearly three months.

Finances.—The balance at the credit of the Council at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,11,836 as against Rs. 8,77,787 in the previous year and almost the whole of this sum was held in fixed deposits or in Mysore Government Loan Bonds. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,35,879 and the total expenditure under all heads to Rs. 10,36,551 and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 10,61,164. It is gratifying to note from the details furnished in paragraph 13 of the Report that the closing balance of the Council has increased more than threefold since 1916-17, when it was only Rs. 2,91,767. With such a large closing balance at its credit, there is no reason why the Council should not seriously consider the desirability of taking up the Drainage Scheme of the City by floating a loan if necessary to supplement its funds. The Council is requested to take action in this important matter and to submit definite proposals to Government at an early date.

Demand, Collection and Balance.--The total demand under all heads was Rs. 8,06,658 as against Rs. 9,13,575 in the previous year. The decrease of over a lakh of rupees is explained as being due to the fact that the sale of the sites in the Visvesvarapuram Extension was deferred, as there was a fall in their price on account of tightness in the money market. Out of a total demand of Rs. 8,83,706 including arrears to the extent of Rs. 77,048, a sum of Rs. 8,10,303 was realised during the year, of which the collection under assessed taxes was Rs. 1,88,927 out of a demand of Rs. 2,49,836, while that under tolls was Rs. 28,018 out of a demand Rs. 28,250. The collection under taxes on vehicles and animals was Rs. 12,362 as against a demand of Rs. 12,362 and under other items it was only Rs. 5,259 out of a demand of Rs. 14,469.

The total amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 72,651 mostly under "Assessed Taxes," and "Other Items" and no explanation has been offered as to why the collection was not satisfactory under these heads. That the unrecovered arrears should be so heavy is not satisfactory and the President is requested to see that the Collection Department shows greater activity in the discharge of its duties in the current year. Similar lack of activity is noticeable even in respect of the collection of revenue from municipal property and in the exercise of "powers apart from taxation." The amount collected under Octroi was Rs. 2,56,532 against Rs. 2,63,367 in the previous year and no explanation is given for the decrease. Out of Rs. 1,58,871 due as the value of the sites sold in the Visvesvarapuram Extension, a sum of only Rs. 66,338 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 92,533 and it has not been explained why such a large sum was allowed to remain outstanding. The amount realised by the leasing out of the right of collecting fees in Market and slaughter-houses was only Rs. 17,962 against Rs. 19,487 in the previous year. It is hoped that greater efforts will be made to improve the revenue under all heads.

Public Works.--The total allotment made during the year for the Municipal Engineering Department was Rs. 2,37,186 against Rs. 1,92,990 in the previous year and the total expenditure incurred under all heads was Rs. 2,10,887 against Rs. 1,88,324 in the previous year. Chief among the works carried out in addition to the usual repairing and construction of roads, drains, etc., was the construction of Poor Houses in the south-east corner of the Basavangudi Extension, foundations and basement having been completed for 20 houses and foundation alone for 10 other houses.

Water-supply.--In an order passed in April 1922, Government directed that the entire charges for the supply of water to Bangalore City should be borne by the City Municipal Council from 1st July 1924 and that for the year 1922-23, the Municipal Council should pay over to Government the entire collections under water-rate and excess water charges. It was also ordered that the Municipal Council should take steps to enhance the water-rate to make the water-supply scheme self-supporting. No mention is made in the report as to the action,

if any, taken for *enhancing the water-rate* as suggested and for the collection of the arrears of excess water charges. The capital cost of all future developments of the water-supply scheme has also been since ordered to be borne by the Municipal Council.

Public Health and Sanitation.—Public health was generally satisfactory throughout the year, there being no cholera at all in the City and the number of cases of plague being only 74 attacks and 73 deaths as against 221 attacks and 176 deaths during the previous year and that of Influenza being 7 attacks and 7 deaths as against 177 attacks and 84 deaths in the previous year. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 4,242 which is 559 less than in the previous year. The work turned out by the vaccinators required to be more strictly supervised. Similarly, the number of births registered during the year was 3,363 as against 3,487 in the previous year, which probably goes to show that the registration is defective. The number of deaths was 3,660 as against 3,875 in the previous year.

Public Instruction.—The number of Municipal and Aided Schools in the City was 2 and 6 respectively as in the previous year and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,463 as against Rs. 9,188 in the previous year. A Deaf and Dumb School for girls was started in the City in November 1921.

G. O. No. L. 4039-41—Ml. 120-22-8, dated 29th November 1922.

Mysore City Municipality.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Constitution and working of the Council.—The Council had the privilege of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1922 and of presenting an address to him.

The Municipal Councillors desired that the privilege of electing a President from among themselves may be extended to them but they were informed that the question would receive consideration after the Bill introduced into the Legislative Council for the appointment of Commissioners for City Municipal Councils was promulgated into law.

There were 27 meetings of the Council during the year, of which 11 were ordinary, 2 adjourned and 14 special and the average attendance of members was 70 per cent of the total number. The usual triennial election of the Councillors was held during the year.

Financial Position.—Government had occasion to remark in the last year's review that the closing balance of the Council was far below the prescribed minimum of Rs. 20,000, it having been so low as Rs. 3,103 and they are glad to find that, during the year under report, there was a closing balance of Rs. 3,62,907 after providing for aggregate expenditure of Rs. 3,62,924 under all heads, the total receipts from all sources being Rs. 3,94,728. There was a falling off in the percentage

of collection as compared with the previous year under all heads including assessed taxes. The collection of house tax requires greater attention. Government trust that more vigorous steps will be taken to show better results under "collection" in the current year. The demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,63,758, which was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 74,581, due chiefly to increases under markets and slaughterhouse, grants and contributions and refunds and recoveries and miscellaneous items. The incidence of taxation per head of population was almost the same as in the previous year being Rs. 2-7-6 against Rs. 2-7-7 of the previous year.

Public Works.—Government noticed in the last year's review that the roads in the city were deteriorating rapidly and required attention, but no mention is made in the report under review as to what action was taken by the Council in this direction in 1921-22. The expenditure on the roads was less than that of the previous year and there is no explanation for this decrease.

Water Supply.—It was also observed in the same review that there was scope for preventing the wastage of water going on in public fountains as well as in private houses, but even on this point, nothing is stated in the report as to what action, if any, was taken during the year under review. Whenever observations are passed in the review of a particular year, the President should invariably indicate in his report for the succeeding year the action taken on such observations.

According to the orders passed by Government on the 19th April 1922 in the matter of the contribution to be made by the City Municipal Councils towards charges for the supply of water, the Mysore City Municipal Council should bear the entire cost of the water-supply system of the city from the year 1924-25. As regards the source from which the capital cost of all future developments of the scheme should be met, it has been ordered that the question would be taken up in connection with the general scheme for the improvement of water-supply to the city, which is engaging the attention of Government. In the order referred to above, it was pointed out that the Municipal Council should take vigorous steps to collect all the arrears of water rate and also to improve its income from water rate, but the report is silent as to the action taken in the matter. It is merely mentioned that the Municipality has been as usual paying the general water tax recovered on lands and buildings. But the accounts do not show that any payment has been made during the year. The exact position relating to the recovery from water tax should be clearly explained in a special report.

Conservancy and Sanitation.—The question of the levy of a special Sanitary Cess to enable the Municipal Council to take action for introducing the daily conservancy system in some parts of the City was considered by the Council after the close of the year, but the proposed levy was not agreed to by them.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.—Public Health was generally good throughout the year. But the total number of deaths during the year was in excess of the births by 200 which is not satisfactory.

Municipal and Grant-in-aid Schools.—There was at the close of the year, 18 Municipal and 5 grant-in-aid day schools besides 5 night schools in the City. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 25,620 of which Rs. 15,000 was contributed by the Municipal Council and the balance was met from State Funds.

General.—It is gratifying to note that the Sewage Farm, which is run as a Municipal concern, has become almost self-supporting now and is likely to yield an appreciable revenue in course of time. It would be desirable to make proper arrangements to push the sale of the produce grown in the farm by sending the same to markets for sale.

In concluding the review for the previous year, Government observed that, as the calls on the resources of the Municipal Council were numerous and could not be met from its income, it should devise measures for improving its resources. Government find that steps have been taken to increase the rate of fees on vehicles and animals and the tax on vacant sites and also to raise the tolls, but all these are not sufficient to meet the growing needs of Municipal Administration in the City. Action should be taken in the current year for finding fresh sources of revenue to augment its resources, which is very necessary for meeting its increasing expenditure.

G. O. No. L. 4094-8—Ml. 120-22-9, dated 15th December 1922.

Trust Board, Mysore.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

One special and eleven ordinary meetings were held during the year and the average attendance at these meetings was 69 per cent as against 71 per cent in the previous year.

Finance.—On account of financial stringency, the grant that Government were able to place at the disposal of the Board during the year was only Rs. 1,75,000 as against Rs. 3,12,064 in the previous year. The income from the properties of the Board and other sources amounted to Rs. 99,813 as against Rs. 78,452 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 2,76,431 was spent in all during the year of which Rs. 1,38,626 was for the acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 99,957 for the construction of drainage and other sanitary works and Rs. 36,998 on establishment charges.

In December 1921, the Chairman submitted a programme of works to be carried out during the next fifteen years. This included all sanctioned and incomplete works and those required to be sanctioned to give full effect to the improvements already carried out and it provided for a total expenditure for non-productive works of Rs. 44,67,500 which the Board hoped to get from State Funds at the rate of Rs. 3 lakhs a year. Productive works costing about Rs. 28 lakhs were proposed to be financed by a loan scheme. In passing orders

on the proposals of the Chairman in April 1922, Government directed that, in view of the imperative need to conserve works already completed and to bring to completion such of the works as were in intermediate stages, a grant of rupees one lakh a year be fixed as the State's contribution to the Board for the next three years and the Chairman was requested to submit for the approval of Government a revised programme of works in view of the reduced grant. The submission of this triennial programme is still awaited from the Chairman.

In the same order it was also observed that the revenue side of the Trust Board properties was capable of development and that these revenues should be gradually increased so that the Government grant might be proportionately reduced and the Chairman was requested to submit for the information of Government the action he proposed to take in the matter, but proposals in this respect have not yet been received.

In paragraph 15 of the Report, it is stated that at the close of the year the Board resolved to request the Municipal Council to expedite the floating of a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs in the open market with a Government guarantee for financing productive works during the next five years. Government trust that the loan will be floated in the course of the current year and the money raised will be utilised on carefully thought out schemes of a remunerative nature. The revised programme and the special report regarding action taken to increase the revenues have yet to be submitted. They should be expedited.

Works in progress.—Forty-six old and five new works were in progress during the year, the outlay incurred being Rs. 99,956. The principal works carried out were (1) Laying out Vani Vilas Mohalla (Rs. 18,871), (2) Laying out Narasimharaja Mohalla (Rs. 14,937), (3) Constructing the new Municipal Office Building (Rs. 9,874), (4) Improving Devaraj Market (Rs. 5,718), and (5) Planting avenues (Rs. 4,962).

Of the nine estimates for works submitted to Government from time to time, five of an aggregate value of Rs. 31,759 were sanctioned during the year, three were returned unsanctioned and one was pending sanction at the close of the year.

Sewage Works.—Since the introduction of the underground system of sewerage in the year 1912-13, 56·6 miles of pipe sewers have been laid in different parts of the city and 7,288 house connections have been given up to the end of June 1922. Out of an estimate for Rs. 23,67,890 for the whole scheme, detailed estimates for Rs. 14,64,919 have been sanctioned from time to time and Rs. 8,50,948 have been worked out till the end of the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 6,13,971 for future expenditure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Representative Assembly.

PROVISION FOR FILLING UP VACANT SEATS.

The rules relating to the constitution and conduct of the Mysore Representative Assembly published in Notification No. G. 10156—G. R. 33-14-1, dated 22nd March 1915, and subsequent amendments do not provide for the election of members for seats not filled up at the triennial election for want of candidates at the time.

In connection with certain cases that came before Government during the recent elections, it was considered that some provision for filling up the seats was necessary and in Government Order No. E. 8-30-7—R. A. 63-21-17, dated 31st July 1922, it was directed that when an electorate has failed to exercise the franchise wholly or partly, a fresh election to fill up the vacancies may be allowed on the representation of 25 per cent of the voters of the constituency.

It has been represented to Government that the condition laid down requiring a representation of a certain percentage of the voters has proved a hardship in the Malnad and other backward areas where 25 per cent of the voters who are few and far between cannot without difficulty meet and make a representation for filling up the vacancy. On further consideration, therefore, Government are pleased to cancel the condition, imposed in the above order and to direct that elections may be held for filling up all seats that are still vacant.

The following will be added as clause (c) of the present Rule 11 :—

- 11 (c) If any vacancy is caused for want of a sufficient number of candidates at the election, the Government may call for candidates for the vacant number of seats, and order a fresh election under the rules for such seats.

G. O. No. E. C. 81-96—R. A., dated 29th September 1922.

The Stationery Depot.

REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 46,735 and materials costing Rs. 3,01,721-13-0 were added during the year, bringing the total value of the stock to Rs. 3,48,457-6-8. The supplies to all departments amounted to Rs. 3,34,289-14-0 as against Rs. 2,96,778-14-5 during the previous year and there was a stock at the close of the year of the value of Rs. 14,167-8-8.

All the purchases during the year were made from Indian Mills and local firms. The number of offices supplied from the Depot increased during the year by 230.

The cost of paper, etc., supplied to the Press amounted to Rs. 1,76,507-9-10 and stationery supplies valued at Rs. 31,417-13-8 were made to departments obtaining their supplies from the Stationery Depot on payment.

The expenditure on the Depot during the year was Rs. 8,632-12-2 as against Rs. 9,607-15-6 during the previous year. The number of indents dealt with was 523 for stationery and 387 for forms.

G. O. No. E. 2580-630—P. & S. 31-22-3, dated 14th October 1922.

Cadre of Deputy Commissioners.

The Cadre of Deputy Commissioners will hereafter consist of only 8 Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts, distributed among the 3 classes as shown below:—

I Class	(Rs. 1,200)	3
II „	(„ 1,000)	3
III „	(„ 800)	2
		—
		8

G. O. No. 2569-2628—C. B. dated 3rd November 1922.

Constitution of a Central Library.

It is reported that the amalgamation directed in G. O. No. 1545-94—E. A. G. 84, dated 25th November 1918 has not yet been completely given effect to. Government direct that the amalgamation be effected at once so that the Central Library may serve as useful reference Library for the Members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly and for Government officers. This Library will, in future, specialise in books required in connection with legislation, works on constitutional law and practice, law relating to Public Servants, and books on politics, political organisation and administration, public finance, relation of Government to industry and similar topics. Works of a purely technical character, such as books on private and personal law or books relating to educational technique, industries, commerce, banking, accountancy, agriculture, etc., should not be stocked in the Central Library but will, where necessary, be purchased by the Heads of Departments concerned and kept in the Departmental Libraries of their respective offices and will be made available for Secretariat officers and members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly on requisition. For facility

of reference, a copy of the up-to-date catalogue of each of the Departmental libraries will be kept in the Central Library.

The Central Library will subscribe for and maintain for reference, sets of the House of Commons Debates and of the proceedings of the Legislative Councils of the several British Indian Provinces and of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Duplication of these reports should as far as possible, be avoided and all subordinate offices requiring these reports will indent on the Central Library for the copies that they may require for reference. This Library will also obtain and keep for reference, reports of Official commissions and committees connected with problems arising in Mysore and also Parliamentary Blue Books and Blue Books issued by the Government of India on similar topics.

The entire administration of the Library will vest in a committee consisting, for the present, of the Secretariat officers in charge of the several branches of the General and Revenue Secretariat with the Registrar of the General and Revenue Secretariat as Secretary. The Committee will meet once a month and select the books to be ordered and make efficient arrangements for the care and issue of books from the Library. The list of books selected by the committee will be submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government for approval before they are ordered. The committee is requested to take steps to weed out from the present library, books which are not to be kept therein in accordance with the principles above enunciated, the books not required in the Central Library being transferred to the Departmental library or otherwise disposed of as the case may be, with the approval of the Chief Secretary. The Library should keep an up-to-date printed list adding month by month new purchases.

G. O. No. 3334-98—O. E. 62-22-1, dated 15th December 1922.

*PART II—Books, Pamphlets, Etc., issued by
Government Departments (Mysore).*

The State Administration Report

The report on the Administration of Mysore during the year 1921-22 was issued during the period covered by this number. The following is a brief synopsis of principal events in the administration of the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1922.

General.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the State in January 1922 and he was welcomed by all classes of His Highness' subjects with spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion. In commemoration of the visit, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to direct the special release of a number of prisoners and to order the remission of portions of sentences in all the jails and lock-ups in the State.

Important administrative measures.

2. The general lines of Constitutional Reform, graciously sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja, were announced by the Dewan in the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly held in October 1922 and a committee of officials and non-officials, presided over by Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, was appointed to work out the details of the scheme and submit recommendations to Government. The committee concluded its deliberations in December.

A special committee was appointed in February 1922, under the presidency of Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty C.I.E., to submit recommendations for retrenchments in the various departments of the State and to suggest measures for the improvement of revenue resources. As a result of the various measures sanctioned for effecting retrenchments in 1920-21 and 1921-22 and those proposed to be adopted in 1922-23, an aggregate saving of about 50 lakhs of rupees per annum is expected. The chief among the items of retrenchment effected during the year were the reduction in the number of Members of the Executive Council from three to two; the abolition of the post of Muzrai Superintendent and *ex-officio* Secretary to Government and the appointment of the Revenue Commissioner as *ex-officio* Muzrai Commissioner; the abolition of the posts of Deputy Inspector-General of Education, Deputy Director of

Commerce, Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Explosives; and the reduction in the number of Assistant Commissioners and in the staff of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

Progress—Moral and Material.

3. Special measures were adopted for expediting the disposal of lands for cultivation. The control over Industrial schools was transferred from the department of Education to the department of Industries and Commerce. The grant-in-aid rules were revised, providing for a system of salary grants. The schemes of scholarships for girls in the department and under the University, as also those of free studentships in schools and colleges, were revised.

Seasonal conditions.

4. Owing to the commencement of the *mungar* rains late in April, the cultivation of *mungar* crops was somewhat retarded. The fairly good showers in the month of May were however beneficial to the crops. The rainfall in June and July being scanty, particularly in the *maidan* taluks, the *mungar* crops suffered to some extent and the *karthika* paddy crop was also affected considerably. The situation, however, improved by the timely rains in the latter part of September and the rains during the north-east monsoon, which, though late in coming, were copious.

Budget and Financial Finance.

5. The budget estimates for the official year 1922-23, as finally passed, anticipate a total revenue of Rs. 3,10,40,000 and provide for an expenditure, chargeable to revenue, of Rs. 3,32,10,000. The capital outlay, not chargeable to revenue, is estimated at Rs. 46,54,000.

Protection.

6. Eight Regulations were passed during the year.

Technical Departments.

7. The Secretary for Railways was appointed as Agent and Engineer-in-Chief and the office of the Railway Secretariat was transferred from Bangalore to Mysore. Sections of the Iron Works Tramways to a total length of 22 miles were opened for fuel traffic from the 1st April 1922. The Public Works Department was re-organised, resulting in the abolition of the circles of Superintendence and the appointment of two Chief Engineers—one for irrigation and the other for roads and buildings. Tenders were invited for the transfer of the Government Soap Factory to private agency. The total output of gold from the Kolar Gold Fields during the first eleven months of the year, was 384,083 ounces valued approximately at Rs. 2,48,76,834.

Local Self-Government.

8. The District Boards of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan agreed to the imposition of an Education cess at half an anna in the rupee on all items of revenue on which the local cess is levied. It was decided to appoint Municipal Commissioners in place of the Chief Officers for carrying on the executive duties pertaining to the City Municipalities. A definite step in the de-officialisation of District Boards was taken during the year by extending to the Bangalore, Hassan and Kolar District Boards the privilege of having non-official Presidents in place of Deputy Commissioners who are at present *ex-officio* Presidents.

Corruption among the Process Staff.**REGISTRAR'S CIRCULAR.**

Complaints are frequently received about the prevalence of corruption among the members of the Process staff in the Civil Courts. Presiding officers, particularly District Judges and Munsiffs, are requested to take all the necessary steps to minimise the evil. In particular, process servers and amins should be made to understand that promotions to higher ranks will depend solely on honest and efficient work. Neglect of duty and delays should be severely dealt with. A process server or amin need not necessarily be presumed to be guilty when a warrant, notice or summons is returned unexecuted or unserved; but explanations should be taken in all such cases and carefully scrutinized as to their sufficiency. Exemplary punishments should be awarded when irregularities or instances of corruption are brought to notice and established. Munsiffs should inspect the Nazarath offices regularly once a week in order to ensure efficiency.

*PART III—Extracts.***EXCISE.****Excise Administration.****GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.***[United Provinces.]*

During this period the excise administration had to face both the criticism of the reformed Legislative Council and the less well-disposed attention of the non-co-operators. Government had for many years been steadily prosecuting the policy of deriving the maximum revenue from the minimum of consumption, but a large portion of the educated public were dissatisfied with the rate of progress achieved by Government in curtailing the consumption of intoxicants. Accordingly during the year under report the Governor acting with his Ministers appointed a committee presided over by Mr. A. W. Pim, C.I.E., which, on the 1st of September 1921, presented a report recommending sweeping changes in the excise system. These recommendations, which have with slight modifications been accepted by Government and introduced from the beginning of the current year, included the abolition of the auction system for disposal of retail licences to sell country spirit, opium, and hemp drugs and the substitution of a system of selected vendors who pay a license fee graduated on the issues made to each shop during each calendar month; the constitution of licensing boards in the larger cities and of advisory committees in other municipalities and rural areas; the reduction in the number of existing shops and the hours of sale; the removal of all excise shops from fairs, the closing of liquor shops on the *Holi* festival, and the reduction in the sale strength of country spirit from 25 to 35 under proof. The amendments to the United Provinces Excise Act necessitated by the committee's recommendations have been drafted and the amending Bill will probably be placed before the Council during the coming cold weather.

In pursuance of the policy of curtailing consumption, the Government enhanced the duty on country spirit from the beginning of the year under review by 44 per cent in most districts, with the result that taxation on country spirit at last reached the point of becoming definitely prohibitive. But in addition to this drastic increase

of taxation other important causes also affected the demand, with the result that country spirit produced a revenue of only 78 lakhs as against 112 lakhs in the previous year and the consumption dropped from 1,138,030 proof gallons to 576,881, the lowest consumption on record. The other important factors responsible for this enormous decrease were the bad harvest of 1920, the general depression of trade which followed the post-bellum trade boom, an unpropitious marriage season, and the half-political, half-ethical campaign against drink which was organized by the non-co-operators, with special success in the eastern districts of the province. How far this last named factor was responsible for the fall in the excise revenue is uncertain, but it is note-worthy that the consumption of opium and hemp drugs which were not subjected to the same organized attack also largely diminished. The inference therefore would appear to be that economic conditions and the great increase in taxation were the two chief causes of the general decline in the consumption of intoxicants. The result was that the revenue of the year fell by $32\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $148\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a serious loss to the provincial finances.

There are, no doubt, some who will consider that the record of reduction during the year under review shows an insufficiently rapid progress towards the goal of abstinence. In reply to such critics the Excise Commissioner rightly emphasises the dangers entailed by too hasty a policy of restriction, namely, smuggling, illicit distillation, and substitution of highly deleterious intoxicants for those at present in popular use. It is true that there was a small fall in the number of prosecutions under the Excise Act and a most satisfactory decline of 50 per cent in cases of drunkenness, but there were 461 cases of illicit distillation, most of which came to light in the Allahabad, Fatehpur, Partabgadh, and Rae Bareli districts. There is no doubt that the present severe taxation has given a great impetus to illicit distillation. The Pasis in particular have resumed this illicit trade. Whereas in the past, when licit liquor was moderate in price, the Pasi utilized his still only for his private wants, he is now finding illicit distilling a lucrative means of livelihood, and a new feature in his methods is reported to be that he now sets up illicit stills in the open country instead of in his house. The continued prevalence of the cocaine habit is another warning to the temperance reformer who would insist on the immediate abolition of the sale of hemp drugs under Government control. The Excise Commissioner, while claiming that the preventive measures adopted by his department check in some measure the sale of cocaine, is compelled to admit that cocaine habit exists to a serious extent in many of our large cities and when once the drug, so small and easily concealed, has successfully evaded the Customs authorities it is extremely difficult for our provincial excise staff to stop the traffic.

The income from license fees from foreign liquor showed a small increase, due to a more equitable assessment of the fees which were calculated on the returns of annual sales for the past three years. A sharp decline in the demand for local "foreign spirits" again

occurred owing to the further demobilization of troops, the industrial depression, and the increase of duty. In only one district it is reported that the campaign against foreign cloth included the boycott of foreign liquor. One result of the increased selling price has been that the more expensive liquors have been losing favour, and beer, especially that of local manufacture, has become more popular. The two local breweries at Chakrata and Ranikhet are reported to have enjoyed a revival of trade.

All the Government distilleries were abolished from the beginning of the year and the liquor required for the contract system of supply has been furnished by seven private firms. The abrupt fall of 51·6 per cent in the issues of spirit meant considerable loss of business to these distillers.

Hemp drugs brought in a revenue of 1 lakh in excess of the previous year, but this increase was secured on a largely diminished consumption, as heavy enhancements in duty took effect from the beginning of the year. Complaints were made by contractors in several districts that their shops have been picketed, but the complainants had obtained their farms on highly speculative bids and their complaints were in most cases intended to prepare the ground for demands for remission of fees. On the whole there was little sign in the case of hemp drugs of the widespread campaign organized against the sale of liquor. In the case of opium also the issue price was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per seer, with the result that consumption decreased and there was a small fall in the provincial revenues.

It is yet too early to prophesy how far the large and general decrease in the consumption of intoxicants will continue during coming years. It is possible that with an increase of commercial and agricultural prosperity the consumption will again rise despite the severity of taxation. But the Governor acting with his Ministers can claim that during the year under review an important step has been taken towards furthering temperance, and they hope that the recommendations of Mr. Pim's Committee which have been brought into effect with effect from April 1922, will show further marked progress.

FORESTS.

Bengal Forests.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Changes in area.—The total area of the different classes of forests at the close of the year was 10,696 square miles, representing 13·5 per cent. of the total area of the province. There was an increase of 4 square miles under reserved forests, and a decrease of 6 square miles under protected forests, due to disafforestation of certain areas in the Sundarbans.

Working-plans.—Revised working-plans for 46 square miles in the Darjeeling and Kurseong divisions were sanctioned during the year, and those for Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar divisions are nearing completion. The prescriptions of the existing working-plans were carried out with the exception of certain important deviations in the Sundarbans, Jalpaiguri and Buxa divisions.

Communications and buildings.—One hundred and forty-six miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 29,374 were constructed during the year as against 128 miles costing Rs. 25·426 during the preceding year. In the Cox's Bazar division 23 miles of useful grazing paths were constructed to enable the villagers to take their buffaloes to the Chittagong Hill Tracts and to protect the reserves from illicit grazing. It is interesting to note that the Forest Department maintain 396 miles of cart roads, 939 miles of bridle paths and 327 miles of other paths.

Rupees 61,561 was spent on new buildings and Rs. 36,829 on repairs, including the cost of reconstruction of some of the beat-houses and bungalows in the Chittagong division destroyed by incendiaries.

Protection.—The number of forest offences was 2,865 as against 3,248, the average of the preceding three years. The number of cases actually tried was, however, only 222. Most of the cases of injury by fire were undetected, and more than half of them occurred in the Buxa division. The exceptional drought during the first three months of 1922 and the unrest among tea-garden coolies in the eastern part of the Jalpaiguri district were responsible for the increase in damage done by fire in the Buxa division.

There was no reduction in the area open to grazing, which amounted to 45 per cent. of the total forest area. In the Chittagong and Cox's Bazar divisions 40,224 cattle passes were issued during the year.

The forests did not escape from their natural enemies, and as usual insects, wild animals and elephants committed some havoc.

Sylviculture.—The report contains an interesting account of both natural and artificial reproduction. Some interesting figures relating to *taungya* plantations that have been quoted show that the costs of the operations vary very greatly between the hills and the plains. In the plains it is almost a losing concern. It is hoped that some less expensive methods will be devised in consultation with the Agriculture Department who have already been interesting themselves in the work.

Exploitation.—The year's proceeds from the sale of timber, fuel, bamboo, grass and other minor produce amounted to Rs. 14·84 lakhs. Departmental kheddah operations carried on jointly with the Bhutan Durbar in the Buxa-Bhutan mahal and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Kalimpong divisions brought in a profit of Rs. 21,880. The license to prospect for mineral oil was renewed to the Burma Oil Company. Large quantities of sleepers were sawn and supplied to the Eastern Bengal Railway, besides *sal* logs sent to Messrs. Martin and Company, Calcutta, and to Messrs. Howard Brothers, London, for disposal. The total outturn of timber of different kinds amounted to 7·75 millions of cubic feet during the year as compared with 7·73 millions of cubic feet during the preceding year. Box planking from the departmental saw mill at Sukna was sold to the local tea gardens. A departmental depot opened at Darjeeling for the continuous supply of charcoal gave quite satisfactory results.

The Buxa Timber Trading Company finished their royalty-free period at the end of June 1921 and are now paying royalty under the terms of their agreement. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, Limited, removed bamboos from the Kessalong range in the Chittagong Hill Tracts for paper pulp.

The Forest Department took part in the annual fair at Kalimpong, and the forest exhibits served a useful purpose.

It is satisfactory to find that the appointment of the Forest Engineer has proved useful. He has enabled the experiment in modern methods of exploitation to be placed on a sounder footing.

Financial results.—The financial results of the year, which the Conservator has reviewed in the Chapter V of the report, have not been so satisfactory as compared with those of the proceeding year. The net income has fallen from Rs. 8·48 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs. 6·10 lakhs. The decrease has been due to certain unforeseen causes, e.g. :—

- (1) the loss of a lakh of rupees in royalty from a lessee, who became insolvent and failed to work his lot in the Sundarbans;
- (2) a lesser export from the Sundarbans of *golpatta* leaves owing to the distress in the Khulna district; and
- (3) general political situation leading to the depression of trade and the railway strikes which prevented timber merchants from carrying on their business.

Moreover, there was an increase in the cost of establishment owing to the revision of pay of different classes of officers.

Forest Administration.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

[United Provinces.]

The aggregate income of the Forest department during the year under review was less by Rs. 80,000 and the aggregate expenditure more by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than the income and expenditure of the preceding year, the net surplus of income over expenditure being nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $16\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the year 1920-21. The decrease in income was slight, and there would have been an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs but for the cessation of the Mepal timber-extracting operations, the revenue from which was shown in the accounts of the two preceding years.

Chapter III of the report contains an interesting account of the work which has been done in the year upon sylviculture, and Chapter VI bears witness to much successful experimental and research work. The Afforestation Division achieved particularly good results; it has been shown in the separate report of that division that, when zamindars can be given ocular demonstration of the results attending afforestation of their waste lands, they are, generally speaking, anxious so to employ any waste which they possess; without such demonstration, however, propaganda work is generally ineffective. As pointed out in the Chief Conservator's report, the moral of this is that every suitable district should have its own demonstration plantation up to about 300 acres, and the possibility of achieving this aim is being considered.

The various branches of the Utilization Circle did good work in the course of the year. The number of students at present on the rolls of the Wood-working Institute and the ease with which the students obtain employment as soon as they choose to leave the Institute bear testimony to the worth of the educational instruction there imparted; and the research side also of the Institute did valuable work. The Sawmill and Turnery passed through a difficult year, but difficulties are gradually being overcome with the assistance of the expert staff recruited from Europe, and in the light of the experience gained by the present Conservator of the Circle, who has recently returned from leave spent in Europe and America partly in the study of sawmills and wood-working concerns. The Rosin and Turpentine Factory increased its output of rosin by over 3,000 maunds, which is satisfactory, but the production of turpentine still compares unfavourably with that of the Jallo Factory in the Punjab. The causes of this inferior output are known and action to remedy it is being taken as far as possible.

INDUSTRIES.

Bengal Industries.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Owing to the absence of an expert staff little research work could be undertaken during the year, except at the Calcutta Research Tannery. The possibility of manufacturing glace-kid leather from local materials has been demonstrated, the leathers manufactured comparing favourably with similar goods imported from abroad. Successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of foot-ball leather, box-side leather and sole leather. Investigations in regard to the tan-stuff resources of the Sundarbans forests have led to the discovery of an economical process for the utilization of *goran* (*Ceriops Roxburgiana*) bark, a full account of which has been published. Other tanstuffs of commercial importance have been discovered in the Sundarbans, and experiments with them are in progress.

Apart from research work technical advice has been freely given, readymade treatment materials such as chrome liquors and fat-liquors have been supplied to inexperienced and unscientific tanners, and machine work such as finishing, polishing, etc., has been executed for small concerns. In view of the valuable work done at the tannery it has been decided to continue it for a further period of five years. An interesting feature is the keen interest taken by young men of the *Bhadralok* class in the manufacture of shoes and leather. Applications for apprenticeship were received in such numbers that many had to be refused for want of accommodation.

During the year the Industries Department directed its attention to the preparation of schemes for the development and encouragement of silk, glass, dairy and cigar and cigarette making industries. Much valuable information has now been collected, and the schemes are under consideration.

The question of instituting a hydro-electric survey for developing water-power resources in Bengal came under consideration during the year. In accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Commission, a joint Committee composed of officers of the Public Works Department and of the Department of Industries was appointed in November 1921 to conduct the survey, which will be confined,

in the first instance, to the tract in Hill Tippera round Comilla and Chittagong.

For some time past there has been a keen demand for the demonstration of improved methods of spinning, weaving and dyeing, and of tanning in exhibitions and in local centres of these industries. These demonstrations were attended with considerable success and created much local interest. As it is impossible for the ordinary staff of the Serampore Weaving Institute and Calcutta Research Tannery to cope with the increasing calls on them for such demonstrations special establishments have been sanctioned for the purpose. The department also arranged for the attendance of a large number of weavers from the districts of Bengal at the All-India Handloom Weaving Exhibition at Patna, and they showed a keen appreciation of the advantages of improved methods. The recent revival of the Handloom weaving industry afforded a great opportunity to the department for popularising the use of fly-shuttle looms and labour-saving appliances and spinning machines and full advantage was taken of it. Facilities were also afforded for the formation of co-operative societies among weavers and the establishment of yarn banks and cloth depots.

The development of technical and industrial education continued to receive the earnest attention of the Minister and the Department of Industries. In pursuance of the schemes for the training of apprentices in railway and other workshops in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training and the governing body of the Calcutta Technical School were appointed during the year under review. The Kanchrapara Technical School scheme has since received the approval of the Government of India in the Railway Department who have authorised the co-operation of the Eastern Bengal Railway authorities with this Government in the matter. Steps have now been taken for giving full effect to the scheme in collaboration with the committee of management of the school and for the improvement of teaching work by the appointment of the full staff. Pending the transfer of the Locomotive Superintendent's office at Kanchrapara which has been selected for the location of the school, the classes are being held in certain rooms of the new hostel building for Indian apprentices. It is hoped that it will be possible to complete the scheme in the near future with the co-operation of the railway authorities.

Steps were taken after the close of the year for the extension of the peripatetic demonstration of weaving, and arrangements have been effected at a comparatively small cost by which the peripatetic schools will be in a position to admit at one time double the number of pupils that they can teach at present. The system of granting loans to ex-students of weaving schools for the purchase of machinery has been very popular and has enabled many of the students to make a successful start in the weaving industry. Sanction has been received to the recruitment in India of a qualified Principal for the Government Commercial Institute in Calcutta, and it is hoped that the post will

be filled up in the near future. As soon as this has been done the Principal will be asked to prepare a scheme for the expansion and improvement of the Institute.

During the year schemes for the establishment of industrial, commercial and junior technical schools at suitable centres throughout the province were under preparation. These schemes have matured since the close of the year, and it is proposed to start at once two schools of each of these types.

POLICE.

The Police Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921.

[Bengal.]

The effect of the increase of pay granted to the subordinate ranks in the previous year has been to improve recruitment and, in spite of other difficulties tending to unsettle the staff, the number of resignations among constables was the lowest in the last ten years with the exception of 1915. The readjustment of pay in consequence of changed economic conditions has now been completed for the whole force, the emoluments of the upper subordinate staff and the mounted police having been revised in the course of the year while inspectors and sub-inspectors were also granted free uniforms. To cope with the increasing complexity of traffic and crowd control, additional staff was sanctioned for work in the Public Vehicle Department and the Traffic Court.

Crime in the aggregate decreased slightly, chiefly in regard to miscellaneous offences under the Police and Municipal Acts, while more prosecutions were undertaken for cruelty to animals and for infringements of the regulations relating to motor vehicles and hackney carriages. Serious crime however did not abate, there being a noticeable rise in the number of cases of rioting and robbery. Though industrial unrest was less marked and strikes fewer during the year, the public peace was seriously disturbed on two occasions in connection with a strike of tramway workers, when the police had to use force to restore order. It was noted last year that the offences of robbery were largely the work of the dangerous characters, mostly from upcountry known as *goondas* and that the problem of dealing with this evil was receiving special attention. The police staff appointed to investigate it continued its work and, besides acquiring much valuable information, prosecuted offenders whenever possible, sending up for trial for bad livelihood 902 persons as against 790 in 1920 and 671 in 1919. But in spite of this constant preventive action, the evil has not been brought under control. The difficulties are well known; the success of the terrorism inspired by these hooligans is shewn in the reluctance of persons to complain or give evidence; their frequent changes of abode render adequate surveillance by the police exceedingly difficult, while the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure are in many respects unsuited to the conditions of city life. Accordingly the suggested remedy to which reference was made last year has been further examined and a measure is under consideration.

to confer on the local Government subject to certain safeguards an executive power to remove these undesirables from the city.

Various measures were taken in the course of the year affecting the administration of the Public Vehicles Department and the regulation of traffic. On the recommendation of a committee appointed to examine the question, Government amended the rules particularly with the object of securing a more efficient taxi-cab service. Power to cancel or suspend drivers' licenses was delegated to the Commissioner of Police and an additional Magistrate was appointed to try offences against traffic regulations and the rules relating to vehicles. The executive staff was increased in order to provide better supervision and control, and the location of the Hackney Carriage Branch separately from the Motor Vehicles Branch has increased the facilities for the convenient and prompt examination of vehicles produced for registration. The greater activity thus rendered possible for enforcing compliance with the regulations is shewn by the largely increased figures of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles and Hackney Carriage Acts. Fewer new private motor vehicles were registered; and new driving licenses for taxi-cabs decreased considerably owing to the strict enforcement of the revised rules but the total number of vehicles running in the streets is larger than ever before. Consequently in spite of increased vigilance the number of persons injured in street accidents was slightly larger, though there were fewer fatalities. The problem is not likely to become less difficult especially in view of the rapid expansion of heavy motor transport, and of the construction of large buildings with the consequent congestion of traffic on the streets in which they are situated. The question of regulating heavy motor traffic, of fixing appropriate speed limits and forbidding the use of certain streets was referred to public bodies for their views and is now under the consideration of Government. The particular form of street congestion due to the concentration of business and population in large blocks of buildings is a matter closely connected with municipal building regulations and the question of minimising this difficulty deserves the consideration of the Corporation.

Police Administration.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT FOR 1921.

[United Provinces.]

The total tale of cognizable crime was only 7·3 per cent. larger than in 1920, a year in which the incidence of crime was lower than in any of the previous twenty years. Further-more, this increase was to a large extent accounted for by an unusual rise in the number of petty nuisance cases in the Allahabad district. There is, however, a less pleasing aspect of the picture. A year in which the number of

dacoities (including those accompanied by murder) rose from 747 to 1,369, and the number of riots from 1,065 to 1,290 was obviously one in which the forces of law and order were very severely tried. Taking all the circumstances into account, the Governor in Council considers that both the police force and the people, for whose protection it exists, are to be congratulated on the manner in which the difficulties of the year were faced and to a large extent, overcome.

The results of the year in the working out of cases and in the bringing of criminals to justice show comparatively little variation from those of recent years. A somewhat smaller proportion of cases was investigated and a slightly higher proportion of convictions was gained than in the previous year. The Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General in regarding these results as satisfactory.

The number of murders rose from 696 in 1920 to 735. If murders by dacoits are excluded the increase was only 2 over a year in which the number was lower than in any of the previous four years. The results of investigation were that in about one case in every three a conviction was obtained. It is satisfactory to note that the number of murders of children for their ornaments continued low. The number of cases in which women were convicted for murdering their children was thirteen in the whole province, nine in Agra and four in Oudh. In nine cases the children were illegitimate. Death was caused by drowning in eight cases and by strangulation in five. Sentences were suitably reduced in all cases.

The effects of the campaign of incitement to lawlessness are clearly reflected in the increase in the number of riots which rose by 2·2 per cent. from 1,065 to 1,290. In Rae Bareli and Fyzabad, districts particularly affected by the political campaign, the number of cases rose from 12 to 37 and from 10 to 31. In twelve districts attacks were made on the police, resulting in the deaths of members of the police force in the Aligarh and Rae Bareli districts.

The slight increase in cases of robbery in a year when other crimes of violence have been more common affords no cause for surprise. A more gratifying feature of the year is the comparatively small rise in the number of burglaries which was lower than any of the years 1916 to 1919, though satisfaction on this score must be tempered by the continued lack of success in the detection of this form of crime, one case only out of every fifteen reported being successfully prosecuted. Any changes in police methods which hold out a prospect of reducing the incidence of burglary and improving its detection should be given a full trial.

Cases of ordinary theft show a further small decrease. The Inspector-General attributes this steady fall to the fact that petty thefts are no longer reported to the police unless the thief is caught red-handed. Cattle theft remained at its normal level.

Among other forms of serious crime it is satisfactory to note that there was again a decrease in cases of kidnapping and also decreases in cases of poisoning and counterfeiting. Of the cases of poisoning about one in three was the work of professionals, but unfortunately

much less success was met with in these than in the other cases. Seventy-five per cent of the cases of counterfeiting ended in conviction.

The Inspector-General gives two reasons for the falling off in activity under the Preventive Sections, namely, the unwillingness of persons to come forward as witnesses at a time when authority seemed to have weakened, and the pre-occupation of the police with political agitation. Whatever the reasons the fact is to be deplored, and the Governor-in-Council welcomes the assurance that more use was made of these sections in the first half of the present year. While their use presents special difficulties in times of unrest, there wise use at all times undoubtedly is a form of insurance which no districts can afford to neglect.

The strength of the force underwent no material change. The recommendations of the Civil Police Committee in this matter were under consideration during the year, and since the close of the year certain alterations have been sanctioned which will be gradually brought into effect and will ultimately lead to greater efficiency combined with increased economy. The discipline of the force was satisfactory, but its general health was not so good as in the previous years. A welcome increase in the number of literate constables is recorded. In a year when determined efforts were made to seduce the police from their loyalty and to persuade them to resign the service, it is a remarkable testimony to the loyalty and contentment of the force, as a whole, that the number of resignations was the lowest for many years and the number of vacancies averaged only 467, compared with 1,075 in 1920, 1,018 in 1919 and 1,554 in 1918.

The number of true cognizable cases reported to the Railway Police was exactly the same as in the previous year, while non-cognizable cases increased by 14 per cent. The East Indian Railway easily retains pride of place as the system with the highest incidence of cognizable crime, while the Bengal and North-Western Railway again had the lowest incidence. Over 80 per cent. of this crime consists of theft and thefts from station yards and goods sheds and from running and goods trains constitute more than half of the total number of thefts, and moreover are also the form of thefts which are most difficult to detect and for the prevention of which the responsibility of the railway authorities must be held to be greater than that of the Railway Police. Until the system of watch and ward is properly organized and some mechanical arrangement for rendering goods wagons immune from the attacks of thieves is devised, no diminution in the number of these thefts can be expected. Owing to strikes, political agitation, and the Royal visit, the year was one of special strain upon the Railway Police, and the Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector-General that the force deserves commendation for the manner in which it met the calls made upon it.

The Criminal Investigation Department had a heavy year's work, made the more difficult by the reduction of staff effected to carry out the wishes of the Legislative Council. While sympathising

with the desire of the legislature for economy, the Governor in Council has recently been impressed with the need for bringing this department more into line with modern conditions and has called for proposals for its re-organization. The total cost of the department at present is the comparatively small one of three and a quarter lakhs, and His Excellency in Council considers that few, if any, Government departments give a better return for the money expended on them.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Special Epidemic Reserve of Vaccinators.

RULES FRAMED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Behar and Orissa.)

(1) Vaccinators (or outsiders when vaccinators are not available) will be selected by the Civil Surgeon in each district up to the strength sanctioned and will be temporarily employed from the 1st of April up to the date sanctioned (about the Pujahs) on a retaining fee of Rs. 10 per month during the period they are not actually employed on epidemic duty and on consolidated pay (including all allowances except actual train fare) of Re. 1 per day for the period of employment on active duty. Both rates of pay will not be drawn simultaneously.

(2) The services of these vaccinators will ordinarily be utilised in their own district under the orders of the Civil Surgeon, but if called upon to do so these vaccinators must be prepared to undertake duty in other districts subject to the orders of the Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa, conveyed through the Civil Surgeon.

(3) These vaccinators must remain present at district headquarters whilst employed in the epidemic reserve, except when otherwise ordered by the Civil Surgeon or the Director of Public Health, Bihar and Orissa.

(4) In the event of an outbreak of epidemic disease the Civil surgeon shall make such arrangements as he considers necessary for the distribution of the available staff (including the inspecting staff) and shall immediately communicate to the Director of Public Health, the occurrence of the outbreak and the arrangements made and shall also report whether further assistance is required or not. The first intimation of any epidemic outbreak should be made by telegram.

(5) Additional staff and additional supplies of disinfectants will be arranged for as rapidly as possible on receipt of such reports and if additional local staff is required and can be recruited, an additional allotment will be made to meet the cost.

(6) The services of this special staff will be utilised primarily for the disinfection of wells with Bleaching Powder, secondly for distribution of the potassium permanganate to cholera cases and for explaining how it should be used and how to take simple precautions, and thirdly for elementary propaganda work by explaining how infection spreads and how to avoid it, and by distributing leaflets which will be supplied by the Director of Public Health.

(7) A course of instruction for two or three days will be given to these vaccinators by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, who

will communicate direct with the Civil Surgeons, arranging the place and date of the course of instruction.

(8) The staff are required to attend this course of instruction without extra remuneration but will be paid any actual train fares incurred.

(9) When employed on epidemic duty these officers should submit daily reports by post-cards to the Civil Surgeons stating the names of the villages visited, the number of wells disinfected and the number of cases seen and should also report the postal address which will find them for the next few days. The necessary number of blank post-cards should be provided by the Civil Surgeon before sending any vaccinator on epidemic duty.

(10) The services of this reserve are primarily intended for the prevention of cholera and each vaccinator should therefore be provided when he starts out on epidemic duty with a strong and closely covered tin containing 5 lbs. of Bleaching Powder and another tin containing 1 lb. of potassium permanganate, as well as a towel, a piece of soap, packet of post-cards, a pencil and a note book which should be used as a diary. Civil Surgeons should make arrangements for providing the requisite number of tins of the proper size in advance and should also provide tin measures to hold 2 ozs. of Bleaching Powder.

(11) As information of epidemic is first of all reported at thanas, these vaccinators when posted on epidemic duty should be posted to certain thanas, and their posting should be intimated to the Superintendent of Police. The vaccinators themselves should report their arrival at the thanas and should keep in touch with these thanas with a view to obtaining early intimation of outbreaks in villages. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be consulted in this connection with a view to co-operation on the part of the police and chaukidars.

(12) When epidemic outbreaks occur, the Civil Surgeon should keep in constant touch with the District Magistrate and the Chairman of the District Board with a view to obtaining their assistance in enlisting the co-operation of local zemindars and gentlemen, and in making all possible use of the existing local staff.

*PART IV.—Miscellaneous.***MYSORE UNIVERSITY.****Mr. H. J. Bhabha's Convocation Address.****EXTRACTS.**

The University of Mysore, though it cannot strike out any great departures from the beaten track of Older Universities, will be free to encourage the study of Kannada, Sanskrit and Persian in a satisfactory way, to foster the growth and publication of a modern Kannada literature without which the education of a whole people cannot proceed, to promote the study of such new objects and provide such practical training as may satisfy the aspirations of the people and suit their economic and social needs, to form schemes of its own of female education and oriental learning and to arouse patriotic love within the hearts of the people for a system of education which is under their own control. There is further no agency so powerful as a local University for extra-mural instruction, for not merely organising what are called extension lectures but regular schemes for adult education, for giving instruction up to the level of University standards to people whom circumstances have not permitted to acquire higher education, but who have the desire and ability to profit by it. These are no small advantages, and that they are now available to the people of this State presages a bright educational future for them.

Mysore Policy.

The Mysore State has always been distinguished for its earnestness and liberality in promoting education. No Native State or Provincial Government in India has been able to spare such a large proportion of its revenues for education as the Mysore State. This is hardly a place for giving comparative statistics, but your Educational Department can easily prove that the proportion of total revenues spent on education in Mysore is the highest of any province in India, though it may be much lower than in the advanced countries of Europe and America, and in Japan. In an advanced State like Mysore, a University was bound to come and though some publicists may be tempted to be critical and look askance at the commencement, when in a short time it has proved its great usefulness, it will disarm all criticism and ungenerous comments.

One of the principal advantages of having a Teaching University of our own is to have a full-time Vice-Chancellor who watches over the instruction and discipline of the students, their physical welfare, their corporate life and intimate connection with their Professors. I may be excused, however, if I refer, for a moment to a possible danger, though it should be very unlikely, of the sense of responsibility of the Heads and Professors of Colleges getting weakened for the maintenance of discipline and the training of character. The authorities of a college should be solely and wholly responsible for the internal discipline of a college, and the bonds between the Professors and pupils should in no case get weakened. It is the personality of the teacher that exercises the most potent influence over the character and manners as well as the intellect of the pupil. It would be a misfortune if this influence became less for any reason.

The expense of knowledge is so wide, the number of sciences and their sub-divisions so large, that it is impossible for any University in the world to attempt to teach them all, and the resources of no State would suffice to maintain such a university. For a new University like Mysore, which is not endowed, but is maintained wholly by the State, it is safest to limit its functions at first to an irreducible minimum of subjects. We must have languages and their literatures; in our case English, Sanskrit, Persian, Kannada, other Vernaculars and French; we must have History, both Ancient and Modern, Philosophy, Mathematics, and Physics and Chemistry. We have already in addition to this irreducible minimum of subjects, Economics, Commerce, Engineering and the natural sciences of Geology and Botany.

It is no doubt a disadvantage that the departments of Science and the Humanities in the Mysore University are placed at a great distance from one another and constant intercourse between students of both departments is not possible. There is no advantage so great in a University as the constant interchange of thought between students of Science and Engineering on the one hand and those of literature, philosophy and history on the other. A means of lessening this disadvantage is to bring about friendly meetings in rival contests of games, debates, lectures and social gatherings. A social week in Bangalore and another in Mysore in different parts of the year for the students of both sections would combine pleasure with instruction. Such interchange of ideas removes narrow-mindedness, broadens the intellectual out-look and produces a real world of culture and liberal learning.

New Subjects.

Everywhere the addition of new subjects to the programme of studies depends on various circumstances, on geographical position, on a donor appearing with a handsome endowment, on an eminent teacher rising in our midst to whom students flock in large numbers and who can lead them on to advanced studies and research. As for endowments, India is essentially a poor country, and we have hardly any Rockfellers or Carnegies among us. The Calcutta University is

the only University in India which has been fortunate enough under the enthusiastic advocacy of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee to obtain large endowments from leaders of the Bar and from Zemindars of Bengal. Even Bombay, with its merchant princes, has not shown yet anything more than a long list of scholarships and prizes as Mysore has already begun to show. But scholarships and prizes are not endowments for chairs, laboratories and libraries. Until the endowments come, the expansion of the University has to wait unless the State can, without injury to other interests, spare more funds and can take up the additional burden. But when they come sooner or later, as they are bound to do in the case of Universities admittedly doing good work, the choice of new subjects will depend upon various circumstances, geographical, economical and social. In the case, however, of subjects like mining and metallurgy, it would perhaps be more advantageous to found scholarships to enable selected students to go to well-equipped European Universities of established reputation in the teaching of mining and metallurgy like Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, or to America than to have costly technological departments of our own. Agriculture and the sugar industry, which are of great importance to the country, should claim the first attention, and also suitable subjects of applied chemistry like the chemistry of fats and oils, lac industry, of dyes, gums, resins and varnishes, etc. With the Indian Institute of Science close at hand, which is handsomely aided by the Mysore State, important help can always be obtained in technological subjects from that Institute, which is being re-organised at present on improved lines.

Before the further addition of other faculties and subjects to be taught by the University is discussed, it is to be hoped that the question of having honors courses separate from those of the ordinary degree in Arts and Sciences will be taken up in earnest. I believe it has been to some extent already discussed. But unless a clear distinction is made between the courses for an ordinary degree and those for an honors degree, the student of exceptional talents will not be distinguished from another of average abilities, nor can the former be encouraged to do his best without such differentiation. Such a want of opportunity to excel, given to students of excellent abilities, is so much loss to the University and the country. The Madras University has set a most admirable example by providing honors courses which may be followed in Mysore. Moreover, research work and training in the methods of research are the most important functions of a University which are best carried out when there are honors courses.

Though the number of faculties and subjects may perchance have to be limited in a young University what is perhaps the most important aspect of University education must not be undervalued or forgotten. University teaching, especially in a unitary University like Mysore, exercises a most powerful influence on the character and manners of the students. I am glad to say that the educated Mysorean is already making a good name for himself in other parts of the

country. Respectful, obedient, and of gentle manners, he has by his keen sense of duty and devotion to work already won golden opinions wherever he has found work.

Careers for Young Men.

There is no doubt that our educated men have often long to wait for adequate recognition of their merits from a material point of view in a poor country like India. The higher grades of Engineering, Medical and Civil Services are in British India mostly, filled by Englishmen. In an enlightened Native State like Mysore, however, the higher grades of service are happily open to Indians of high education, but the number of well paid posts is necessarily limited in the State. The only careers usually open to an ordinary graduate are the lower grades of the Civil and Administrative services, the Bar, and in the Judicial, Public Works, Medical and Educational Departments and in other kinds of work which require literary ability and high character.

In industrial concerns there is a popular prejudice, which is often justified by facts, that a highly educated man is unpractical and not suitable for employment. Want of manual training in the education received at school is often his misfortune. It is false pride often to refuse to make a modest beginning. Most young men have to learn that though they may be trained in theoretical science, in all industries requiring practical skill they have to commence work low down in a factory. Distinguished students in Europe and America, on completing their courses of higher engineering studies at a University, find it necessary to pay high premia of two to three hundred pounds a year for two or three years in order to apprentice themselves in great engineering or manufacturing works to acquire practical experience, and in such works they commence in the lowest grade and rise step by step through all the stages of work. It is such men that achieve success in their profession. It is true that great Engineering Works are few in number in India and earnest students may have to go to Europe or America for such apprenticeship. But the best use should be made of the existing works in India. What is true of engineering students is also true of scientific students who are eager to rise in industrial pursuits.

Some Suggestions.

I refer to the difficulties of finding a ready career immediately after completing a course of University education, even in the case of those who have gone through a highly scientific training, not with any idea of discouraging the students, but only as a warning against possible disappointment, and to invite attention to remedies or rather palliative measures under the existing circumstances. There is nowhere in India such eager desire to obtain the highest education obtainable as there is among the people of Mysore, because the intellectual classes have no other avenue to success in life except through

higher education. Mysore being an inland province, has hardly any commerce, all its trade being an exchange of its raw products with neighbouring parts for what is necessary to supply its limited wants. Industries have not been developed, and the country, on the whole, is poor, and its wants are few. Under such circumstances, higher education is the only resort of ambitious young men. The lure of higher education attracts all men that possess some ability, and consequently there is a tremendous rush of students knocking at the door of the University for admission. If the increase proceeds at the present rate, it will soon become impossible to give admission to even half the number seeking it. It might be of use to inquire what remedies or palliatives can be found for the present state of things. One way would be to add to the number of Faculties by adding Medicine and Law as soon as may be convenient. The Medical Colleges of other parts of India are already unable to admit Mysorean students as all their available accommodation is required for local men. How far funds would be available for such expansion of the work of the University is a question for the administrative authorities of the State to solve. In considering the answer to this question, it will have to be borne in mind that all departments of Education, University, High, Middle and Primary, should proceed with equal step, no one department being favoured at the cost of the others. Another and perhaps more effective remedy would be to turn the present Collegiate High Schools into Intermediate Colleges by adding one more year to the course of study in the Collegiate Schools. The Intermediate Colleges would be formed of four classes, the present fifth and sixth forms and two College classes. The Entrance Examination would mark the completion of the Intermediate College course, while the S. S. L. C. Examination would mark the completion of the course ending with the sixth form. When the Intermediate Colleges are formed, it should be possible to start alternative classes from the fifth form upwards, three periods in the morning being devoted to such cultural subjects as are necessary for all pupils, and the whole afternoon being devoted in the case of some pupils to academical subjects and in the case of others to special or vocational subjects and workshop practice, which would fit the pupil for practical work and a career in life without having to proceed to the University. Such alternative subjects might be various, and should include agriculture, the chief industry of India, mechanical and civil engineering in their lower branches, training for a lower teacher's diploma than the B. T. Degree, domestic science for girls, commercial training for telegraphists and for police duty, etc. The number of vocational subjects may be increased from time to time as need is felt. As many of the vocational courses of the Intermediate Colleges may be co-ordinated with higher University teaching as possible to encourage a few select lads to proceed to the University if they are deserving. Such co-ordination would be easy to make when there are colleges of University status teaching the same subjects. Thus, the Intermediate Colleges would provide education for a large number of young men who have not the

abilities or the means of proceeding to the University, but prefer to go into active life from the Intermediate College or High School. Along with the formation and expansion of Intermediate Colleges, a well-thought out scheme of technical instruction with graded institutions from Taluk and District schools to a Technological institute, in which whole time instruction is given in technical subjects with workshop practice, may be instituted. To work out schemes of this kind will require time, experience and a heavy outlay. Yet it is worth while by offering alternative courses to boys of average abilities to check the present rush to the University and reserve University Education for young men of the highest capacities and for those who desire high education in cultural subjects, and have independent means and leisure.

Women's Education.

Similarly, for women, a graded scheme in subjects of domestic science from middle schools upwards to the University can be arranged. Your learned Vice-Chancellor referred to this subject in his address last year. It would be wrong to consider that subjects of domestic science are not worthy of taking a place in University education.

A department for the education of women built up gradually from below is what is wanted for giving an impetus and right direction to women's education in Mysore. When the Maharani's College was started forty years ago by a few enthusiasts, there were hardly two or three good middle schools for girls in the province. Its establishment was evidently much too premature.

To the Graduates.

If the spirit of unrest that has spread to a considerable extent in other parts of India finds entrance into the State, it will be your duty to fight against it and prevent it from contaminating the ingenuous minds of the people of this Province. And further it is your duty to preach and implant in the minds of all Mysoreans loyalty to the suzerain power under whose protection and by whose generous guidance and help the State that has educated you has flourished. But you have sworn also to up-hold and advance social order and well-being of your fellow-men. It will be your duty with your wider knowledge and keener judgment to lead the blind and the ignorant into the right path and persuade them to adopt reforms that would increase their happiness. You should make the cause of popular education your own, and give your personal help in spreading Primary education among children and especially in helping the cause of adult education among the people around you. On local and municipal boards your active work will be required. By your generous sympathies and help you can bring enlightenment into many dark nooks, happiness into the lives of your unfortunate fellowmen. For these unselfish services the State that has educated you has claims upon you, and you will increase your own happiness by performing them.

MYSORE PANCHAMA CONFERENCE.

Dr. B. N. Seal's Address.

EXTRACTS.

The Panchama's Place.

The Panchama if he is the last, is also the first, first perhaps in time, antonochthous in strain,—first possessor of the soil, and therefore first to be ousted by immigrant races. First, too, is he among the many stocks that have entered into the composite radicle of the Indian peoples of to-day. And to all those mixed stocks which we please to call "Aryan," he has contributed, in different degrees, not only pigment of skin, but also deep layers of human and subhuman instincts and of prehistoric cult, myth and folklore. Neither is the Panchama himself a pure race to-day, physically or culturally. And this mixture has been again on both sides.

The Future.

History is not a closed chapter. The moving hand writes, and having writ—moves on. And those who can trace that writing on the wall, who can read the characters, tell us that in the next hundred years, under the Indian sky, the Panchama will arrive as he has never arrived before, that in fact these out-caste stocks, these Indian thoroughbreds of the soil, by the inexorable laws of population, will overwhelm all exotics and decadents, in spite of their hoary civilisation, and perhaps because of it, unless in the meanwhile these civilised breeds should gain a new access of virility and fecundity from contact with the soil. And there seems to be a law in social origins and growths, similar to that biological law which lays down that the more developed and more kinetic animal organism cannot live directly on the soil, but must draw nourishment from the original matrix of Nature's energy only through the less developed and more stable plant organisms on the soil. In fact, the more civilised race, it would appear, must virilise, fertilise, renew, themselves, from the infinite reserve of energy in Nature's Storehouse, but it is only by incorporation with the more natural races, that have grown up in the sun-baked field and the flaming forge, that this genial and generative contact and rapport with nature can ever be established. But whatever that may be, one thing is certain. India, in the big blooming world of the twenty first century, will be represented by those who now form three-tenths and will then form ninetenths of its population.

The Path of Advance.

Fortunately, the path of advance is clear. This is not the case of an intractable population, but of a wild jungle people, half savage and half-child. As the higher Indian civilisation has been built upon foundations supplied in part by these primitive folks, all that we want is to lift up to the upper reaches of light and air those who are being choked with miasma in the marshes down below where we have inhumanly left them. Our Indian cults and cultures are not an alien civilisation to which these animists have to be "converted" and "acclimatised." They need be only true to themselves, and we need be only true to ourselves, to find the tie of filiation between them and us, that relationship at once of child and parent—in what we stand to them, and they stand to us. What we want now is a careful formulation of our aims, our organisation and our methods of work.

Our schemes for social welfare and social service must be preventive, curative, remedial. We must proceed on a proper diagnosis, and apply the proper remedy indicated by the situation. We must therefore make an intensive social study of the Panchama problem. Dirt, disease and destitution,—drink, dissipation and debt—these are a comprehensive enumeration of the evils we seek to cure,—but we must study their causes, as I have said, in custom, in heredity and in environment—we must estimate their extent, their intensity and their incidence, and we—must carry on a campaign against them, as we have to carry on a campaign against malaria or plague. And our methods must be sometimes preventive, sometimes extirpative, sometimes substitutive, e.g., substituting a lesser evil for a greater. The conservation of health vitality and vigour on the one hand, and the elimination of the weak, the corrupt and the diseased on the other are the two poles of all endeavour for physical and social betterment. Our methods must be the methods of the Eugenist, not those of the philanthropist that breeds the parasite or the pauper. And in this part of our actions our ruling passion is not compassion, not the redemption of the fallen, but social justice,—justice to the individual and to the group to be secured by mass action in the body politic. For all this we require a suitable central organisation with branches in the remote interior, the rural tracts.

Social welfare exhibitions.

But besides combating special evils by special agencies or methods, an all-round betterment, physical, economic, social; must be our central aim. And for this general betterment, one of the most powerful instruments would be a series of social welfare exhibitions and demonstrations to the population concerned in centres suitably chosen. This must go hand in band with the organisation of a band of itinerant welfare workers and social missionaries equipped with lanterns, steroscopes, sets of educational slides and models, for the purpose of appealing to their wonder, curiosity and imagination, and rousing them from the brutish apathy of ages.

Exhibitions and conferences like the one we are now holding have no doubt a propaganda value of their own, and make a rousing appeal to the Social conscience. But all this is secondary. We must hold social service exhibitions in centres of Panchama population, with exhibits and demonstrations relating to sanitary and hygienic matters, to child welfare and child mortality, to drink, dirt, destitution and their effects, and above all, showing the improvements effected, among similar populations and in similar environments. Nothing can be so educative, stimulating, so enlightening as demonstrations like these properly conducted, to the masses of the people in their normal surroundings.

The situation.

The existing stituation is this—we have 2 per cent of the Panchama population in the primary schools receiving an elementary education in the three R's. and 98 per cent. of these finish their education at this stage. No special technical or vocational training in handicraft or agriculture is imparted to the 98 per cent, and further there is a rapid relapse to illiteracy. This situation requires an urgent remedy. Special Panchama Schools with special courses of a mixed education on the lines I have sketched are an absolute necessity for the betterment of these classes who have suffered from accumulated disabilities and infirmities of an age-long tradition. They form a normal part of the population amounting to a fifth, and such special schools, as I have urged elsewhere; are more necessary in the interest of the common weal than even special school for orphans and waifs for defectives and juvenile delinquents. The plough is a first charge on the State. Such are the principles and methods we must keep in view in all our welfare work. But principles without ideals, and methods without personal inspiration, are not better than Dead Sea fruit. The question of questions for a mission of social service is—what are its ideals, to what does the worker swear personal allegiance, what are his hopes for those whom he is there to serve. What is the basis of his Shraddha towards these, what the grounds of his faith, his homage, his reverence. What then are the ideals of a Hindu Missionary—what the grounds of his faith?

Social Service.

Speaking as I do to a South Indian audience composed in great part of adherents of different types of the Vedantic faith, I will note those spiritual foundations for social service as laid down in the great Vedantic scriptures of this part of India. Jaina and Buddhist Missions are beyond my purview at this moment: else I would not fail to note Asvaghosha's injunction that the best Patheyasangraha, the fourth and last of the fundamental requisities in the journey of life is to realise the brotherhood of all as fellow pilgrims. But this is a brotherhood not of compassion but of equality, the fellowship of a common platform. That is the pure humanism of the faith of

Buddha, the Enlightened, a pure positive humanism without assumptions of any ulterior cosmic principle. But the Vedantic theosophy builds on other foundations, on the invisible foundations of the visible world !

Concluding remarks.

In bringing the proceedings of this Provincial Conference to a close, I have to remind you that this is not the close but only the beginning of the year's work. That is the right use of all anniversary celebrations, of all revivals and seasonal observances. They are of value if they focus the scattered activities of the whole year or period, and if they are starting points of new lines of work, an earnest of fresh enthusiasms, each a centre of resonance and radiation. Do not think that you have done your whole duty to your poor Panchama brethren by participating in the annual function,—and that a day's sympathy or co-operation gives you a license for a year's apathy and neglect, or that the love that gushes forth in your heart at this moment is a compensation for the scorn and hate of your every day life. And the remedy is simple. Regularise this goodwill by giving it a quite steady outlet in the activities of the several missions to the depressed classes, missions that are languishing for want of support, want of workers, want of resources, moral as well as material. To take the Hindu Mission for example, here are 14 Panchama schools in this City conducted under its auspices, and each school is to be made the centre of many sided activities. There in the school house you have the bhajana parties aiming at redemptive service, and bringing glad tidings of hope and joy in the love of God and man. There, on the premises are the night schools for adults,—I should say more in posse than in case. There round the schools are growing up savings banks and co-operative credit societies, whose object is to free Panchama families from the incubus of debt and extravagance, and equally to teach thrift and co-operative industry. There you may start temperance work on a new plan: organizing folk songs and religious jatras, and Panchama theatricals, in which they might act scenes from the Scriptures, from the Rama-yana and the Mahabharata, from the puranas and the Chamon Kavya performances, answering to the Mohurrum plays and the passion plays, in which Moslem and Christian village folks take part in Persia and Bavaria. My appeal to you all is to lend not merely your purse, but also and even more your head and heart and hand to this work, God's work, that languishes for want of your co-operation. If everyone here should resolve to spend at least one day in the month visiting these schools and helping the various activities that gather round them we shall, in a few brief years, be able to heal many of the sores in our society, and cleanse some of its plague spots. Instead of this co-operation I am pained to hear that the Brahmin as well as non-brahmin teachers of these schools are more or less persecuted, boycotted, by the Pharasaical keepers of the Hindu conscience,

though, be it said to the credit of human nature, and of Indian, South Indian humanity, that Hindu teachers of both sexes, and Brahmins in the forefront among them, are found to brave the terrors of such persecution in this their work of love and vow of service.

Every one of you here present should take a firm vow to wipe out this reproach to Hindu Society. If these Panchamas should be driven by this social tyranny into other folds, say, if they should enlist themselves under the Cross, their untouchability vanishes, their shackles fall off, the walls of their dungeon fall down,—they become children of light and of freedom, and Hope becomes their heritage. I have been told of numerous cases, further South, of Panchama converts teaching in schools where the Upper castes are glad to send their children to receive instruction at their feet! I am glad that Mukti, freedom, should come to those who are in chains, but why should Mukti be no longer the gift of Bharatavarsha? Why should Hindu Society have lost its old recuperative power? Have you not Pariah saints, in the list of the Alwars themselves to whom some of you pray in the temples, and whose spiritual intercession you seek for your sins? And did not Hindu polity, the polity of which the foundation was laid in the earlier Smritis, and on which the later Arthashastra raised its magnificent administrative superstructure, did not this Polity ban slavery for the Arya on Arya land? Aryahna Dasah —was the great charter of freedom to Aryas, to all who were incorporated by personal law into the Aryan Polity. Not Dvijas alone, but Aryas as such, that etho-political entity, comprising all who were Aryanised by adoption, fusion and incorporation, of which the Dharma was the badge. Do not your Panchama brethren, whether of the North or the South, whom Anthropology with her exact measurements declares to be flesh of our flesh, and bone of our bone, claim the same privileges to which you lay claim in the name of Aryanism?

Remember this: whenever the manhood in you rebels against degrading bonds imposed on you, that manhood should rebel even more against the bonds that you seek to impose on others. Whenever you declaim against tyranny, be sure that you are not the tyrant yourself, the first against whom the gods will turn that declamation. Whenever you hail, with thundering applause, the orator who champions Freedom's Cause, remember that over and above the din and the roar rise to the foot-stools of the Most High the sound of falling tears, the drip, the drip of blood, the sigh of the unconsoled and inconsolable, from those whom you crush under the Jaggennath wheels of your society, and all the din and noise that you make vanish into empty space without reaching the ears of God. Give Freedom if you would be free—Mukti has ever been Bharatavarsha's quest, and all Mukti is one.—Ekameadvitityam.

PART I—Orders of Government (Mysore).

FINANCIAL.

The Retrenchment Committee.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THEIR FINAL REPORT.

The Special Finance Committee was appointed under Government Order No. 4899-958—C. B. 171-21-1, dated 3rd February 1922. As the course of expenditure during the last year indicated that it would end with a heavy deficit instead of a small surplus as anticipated when the budget was prepared and it appeared that the position was not likely to improve during the next and succeeding years, the Committee were requested by Government to undertake a detailed and continuous investigation into the finances of the State and submit recommendations on the following points:—

- (i) Review of the State's Finances for the past five years with a view to ascertain the causes of the deficit in the revenue position.
- (ii) Formulation of proposals for wiping out the deficit and restoring financial equilibrium,
 - (a) by retrenchment and economy of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the essential services, and
 - (b) by improvement of revenue and resources including enhanced additional taxation if found unavoidable.
- (iii) Preparation of a forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next three years so as to result in a balanced budget after providing for necessary financial reserves such as Famine Reserve, and Sinking Fund for Loans, as well as for renewals and replacements of the State Railways.
- (iv) Preparation of a forecast of Capital Demands under all heads for the next three years with reference to the resources (including loans) that may be counted upon.
- (v) Examination of the past policy in regard to Public Debt and Investments and Ways and Means operations including utilization of Reserve and Depreciation Funds, and suggesting changes if considered necessary.

2. The Committee submitted on the 31st May 1922 an Interim Report of their recommendations, which was placed before the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly as well as the Legislative Council which met soon after. The Final Report of the Committee

was received by Government on the 1st August 1922 and Government now proceed to review the same.

3. In their review of the State's Finances during the past five years in accordance with the first term of reference, the Committee trace the course of revenue and expenditure for the quinquennium ending with the year 1920-21. They report that the revenues during the period ranged between Rs. 294·24 lakhs and Rs. 315·25 lakhs, while the expenditure rose continuously from Rs. 243·37 lakhs, to Rs. 336·33 lakhs, so that, during the last year of the quinquennium the expenditure was in excess of the revenue by Rs. 23·20 lakhs. This, however, did not include the contributions to essential reserves which amounted to Rs. 20·40 lakhs. The real shortage, according to the Committee, in the last year of the quinquennium was therefore Rs. 43·60 lakhs. They consider that the position during the year 1921-22 was rendered worse by the fact that although the departmental expenditure was reduced by over Rs. 29 lakhs, the large loan of Rs. 2½ crores raised during the year threw the burden of heavy interest and Sinking Fund charges on the normal revenues of the State.

4. The Committee have summarised the causes which have rendered the State's financial position unsound, as follows:—

(i) Sufficient attention was not paid to the development of certain permanent sources of revenue, such as Land Revenue and Stamps. The revision of settlements has not received adequate attention.

(ii) Want of due appreciation as between stable and unstable sources of revenue in the matter of utilising them for permanent or recurring expenditure.

(iii) Utilising the entire receipts from Mining Royalty as a normal item of revenue for ordinary administration.

(iv) Raising the standard of service expenditure out of all proportion to the average level of ordinary revenue.

(v) The starting of new services and expansion of activities of old service departments simultaneously on a large scale.

(vi) Undertaking the construction of numerous large buildings and other works without reference to the money available for completing them.

(vii) Simultaneous undertaking of a number of large capital works without reference to the resources available for financing them.

(viii) Raising of large loans for expenditure on projects which have proved wholly unproductive or which yield only a small fraction of the expected return and the consequent loss of interest income and the creation of an unproductive debt, the service of which is a burden on ordinary revenues.

(ix) Increase in the cost of establishment and of supplies and services on account of rise in prices and wages.

5. In formulating their proposals for wiping out the deficit, the Committee assume that the annual revenues of the State according

to present resources amount to Rs. 299 lakhs; while the demands under service expenditure inclusive of Sinking Funds and necessary reserves amount to Rs. 341 lakhs resulting in a deficit of 42 lakhs. They have reviewed the expenditure under all the departments of Government in great detail and have submitted 41 resolutions recommending retrenchments in recurring expenditure to the extent of Rs. 35·70 lakhs. They also propose measures for improvement in revenue resources particularly under Forest Revenue to the extent of Rs. 3·64 lakhs and under Stamp Duty, Court Fees, and Registration Fees to the extent of about Rs. 5 lakhs in order to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure.

6. Government have already passed orders on the recommendations submitted by the Committee in their several resolutions. It is not necessary now to refer to them in detail. It will be sufficient if the general effect of the retrenchments already ordered is indicated in brief.

7. The standard of expenditure for Service Departments assumed by the Committee in framing their proposals is Rs. 285·5 lakhs which the Committee propose to reduce by retrenchments to a level of about Rs. 250·5 lakhs per annum. Government observe that the standard adopted by the Committee, based as it mainly has been on the budget estimates for 1921-22, corresponds neither with the actual expenditure of the year 1920-21, the last year of the quinquennium dealt with in their review, nor with the revised estimates of the succeeding year (1921-22).

8. The orders passed by Government on the different recommendations of the Committee in the matter of retrenchment would, in the ordinary course, have brought down the level of service expenditure by Rs. 15 lakhs below the standard of $285\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs assumed by the Committee, *i.e.*, to $270\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. But as the standard of expenditure adopted by the Committee as a basis of their recommendations was much lower than the actual level of service charges, a comparison of the actual service expenditure in 1920-21, the last year of the quinquennium surveyed in the Committee's report, with the allotments made in the budget of the current year is necessary to indicate the full extent of the net retrenchments already effected. The total allotment for service expenditure fixed in the budget for the current year inclusive of the charges against Mining Revenue is Rs. 278·24 lakhs and as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 322·36 lakhs actually incurred in 1920-21, it represents a general reduction in service charges to the extent of Rs. 44·12 lakhs. It may also be pointed out that the retrenchment of Rs. 44·12 lakhs already effected includes a total sum of Rs. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of the reductions ordered on the recommendations of the Committee. Further reductions to the extent of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs have been ordered on their proposals since the budget was fixed and will be given effect to in the course of the year, bringing the level of service expenditure to Rs. $273\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Thus the total retrenchments already effected during the two years amount to Rs. 48·60 lakhs representing a reduction of 15% of the total service charges and 19% of the part of such charges open to reduction.

9. The minimum level, in the opinion of Government, to which the service expenditure of the State can be reduced with safety has already been indicated in the Dewan's Address presented to the Representative Assembly in June last. Inclusive of the charges against Mining Revenue, the minimum level of service expenditure has been fixed at Rs. 270 lakhs. Proposals for effecting a further reduction of about Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs are under the consideration of Government.

10. It may be pointed out that the reductions in service expenditure already effected and ordered involve the abolition of approximately the following number of posts in Government Service :--

Gazetted posts .. ..	..	74
Posts of Executive Subordinates .. ..	..	396
Ministerial ranks .. ..	..	178
Menials .. ..	..	977
		Total ..
		1,625

11. With reference to the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of the resources of the State an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 has been placed in the budget of the current year at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests for the exploitation of the teak forests in the Heggaddevankote Taluk. License fees and fees for the occupation of travellers' bungalows have been enhanced and orders have been issued directing the levy of fees in suits filed before the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The fees for the registration of documents have been enhanced by a notification to the standard in force in the Madras Presidency and bills for the amendment of the Mysore Stamp Regulation and the Mysore Court Fees Regulation providing for the enhancement of Stamp Duties and Court Fees as recommended by the Committee have already passed through the Legislative Council. The proposal to levy a super-tax is also before the same Council.

12. The Committee have prepared a forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next three years, 1923 to 1926, as requested in the terms of reference. They recommend that the normal revenue of Rs. 299 lakhs may be increased during this period to 323 lakhs of which Rs. 5 lakhs represent the enhancement under Stamp duties, Court Fees and Registration Fees and Rs. 19 lakhs the normal development under other heads of revenue. The policy of Government in this respect has already been indicated in para 39 of the Dewan's Address to the Representative Assembly. The improvement in three years anticipated in the general forecast is Rs. 56 lakhs.

13. The charges against the total revenue demand proposed by the Committee may be grouped as follows :--

- (a) Normal Revenue Expenditure ... $250\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs
- (b) Interest and Sinking Fund charges ... $50\frac{1}{2}$,,

(c) Reserves consisting of—

Famine Fund Reserve	...	5	
Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	...	3	
Irrigation Capital Reserve	...	3	
Mining Reserve	..	11	
			Total ... 323 lakhs

14. The policy proposed to be pursued by Government in regard to expenditure has also been fully indicated in detail in the Dewan's Address presented to the Representative Assembly in June last. This policy involves a clear classification, according to their nature, of the different resources of the State and the separation of Productive Works Finance from the Normal Administration Finances. The resources will in future be broadly classified under three heads comprised as follows :

1. Normal Revenues.
2. Uncertain revenues and assets of a Capital nature.
3. Revenues from Productive Works.

It will be the endeavour of Government to meet all the charges on account of Service Expenditure, the Famine Insurance Fund, (Rs. 5 lakhs) and the Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure, from the normal revenues of the State. In order that this object may be fully attained, it will be necessary to increase the normal revenues by Rs. 25 lakhs during the next three years and also reduce service expenditure exclusive of the charges against mining revenue to Rs. 268 lakhs from the standard of Rs. $275\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs fixed in the budget for the current year. The action taken with a view to reduce service expenditure to the normal level has been indicated above and the measures for the increase of revenue will receive the continuous attention of Government.

15. Government propose to utilise the Mining Revenue for building up another asset. The revenues from productive works stand at present at Rs. 45 lakhs, while the Interest on Loans and the Sinking Fund Contributions to be met from these revenues is Rs. 54 lakhs. Government propose to take measures to increase the revenues under productive works by Rs. 13 lakhs during the next three years. They are of opinion that the revenue from productive works should have to meet not only the interest on the loans raised by Government to finance them, but should also provide sufficient funds for industrial experiments and irrigational developments (Industrial Development Fund Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Irrigation Capital $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). As the increase of 13 lakhs in the revenue from productive works will not be sufficient for paying the Sinking Fund of the Loans raised to finance them, Government are taking steps to take credit to the extent of about Rs. 11 lakhs annually from the Sterling Railway Loan Sinking Fund towards Sinking Fund Charges. Representations are being made to

the Government of India to permit of this being done. The total improvement to be aimed at in the three years will thus be Rs. 56 lakhs per annum as follows :—

Increase in revenue	38 lakhs
(25 lakhs under normal sources and 13 lakhs under productive works.)	
Reduction of expenditure	<u>7</u>
Contribution from Sterling Loan Sinking Fund	<u>11</u>
	56 lakhs

16. The Committee have submitted detailed recommendations in respect of the total grant for Capital Works Expenditure during the current year. The total amount recommended by them for the various works now under progress is Rs. 55 lakhs. The budget for the current year fixes the Capital Works Grant at Rs. 46.54 lakhs. With reference to the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Committee consider that as another public loan would be necessary for completing the works, further progress may be stopped in order that the cash position may not be embarrassed. It has already been explained in the Address of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly in June last that it will not be necessary to float another loan to complete the works and that exclusive of the sum required for working capital, the amount required for completing the urgent items can be provided for in the Normal Capital programme. Government accordingly consider that it is not correct policy at this stage to close down the works as it is anticipated that operations will begin during the course of the month. Further information on the subject will be placed before the public at a very early date.

17. The Committee report that the Capital demand during the next three years will roughly amount to Rs. 150 lakhs. They recommend that it should be limited to Rs. 120 lakhs at an average rate of 40 lakhs per annum so that it might be possible to finance capital works without recourse to another public loan. This sum of Rs. 120 lakhs is proposed to be made up of Rs. 73 lakhs representing the normal accretions of the unfunded debt, *viz.*, Savings Bank Deposits, Life Insurance Fund, the Depreciation Funds and the Mining Fund Capitalisation Reserve and of Rs. 47 lakhs being the aggregate of the probable surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station and the contribution from the Sterling Loan Sinking Fund during the next three years. Government are in full sympathy with the recommendations of the Committee that no public loan should be floated for carrying out the Capital Works Programme for the next three years. The requirements for the next three years under Capital Expenditure for Railways, Electric and Industrial Works are being carefully ascertained and Ways and Means for financing them will be laid down with due regard to this recommendation.

18. The main recommendations of the Committee in regard to the policy relating to public debt operations is the separation of the Sinking Fund and the Famine Reserve Fund from that maintained towards meeting the other liabilities of Government such as the

Savings Bank Deposits, Insurance Fund, Local Funds, etc. Orders have already been issued to the Comptroller for the separation of the securities of the Sinking Fund and the Famine Reserve Fund from those maintained for the other liabilities. Both the Sinking and the Famine Reserve Funds will be invested in full in gilt-edged securities commanding the widest market and the Comptroller has been instructed to submit an annual review in his note on the Ways and Means Estimates in order to enable Government to watch the growth of these reserves.

19. In the concluding chapter of their report, the Committee make general recommendations suggesting the delegation of powers to Heads of Departments and the simplification of office work in the Revenue and other offices of the State. The Revenue Commissioner has already been invested with larger powers in order to reduce office work and correspondence and the simplification of work in all Public Offices is under the active consideration of Government.

- (a) With reference to the recommendation of the Committee for the speedy disposal of darkhasts, Government have already passed orders placing an officer on special duty to assist the District officers for the early settlement of long pending applications for land.
- (b) The Committee observe that the revenue under the Vani Vilas Sagara is insignificant as compared with the large outlay incurred on it and suggest measures for bringing under cultivation all lands served by the channels under the Reservoir. The matter has already engaged the attention of Government and orders are about to issue on the subject.
- (c) In regard to their recommendation that a Committee may be appointed to work in conjunction with the Railway Administration for the better management of the Railways, the announcement made at the last Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly regarding the appointment of Advisory Committees will fully provide for the creation of the organization proposed.
- (d) The recommendations of the Committee in regard to the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station and the relief necessary in the matter of the contributions paid by the people of the State to the Imperial Exchequer by way of customs duties are under the active consideration of Government.
- (e) The question of the negotiability of our securities in British India urged by the Committee in their report has already been raised by Government and will be taken up again at a favourable opportunity.
- (f) In regard to the recommendation of the Committee that the annual budget may be placed before both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, Government have already announced the gracious decision of

His Highness the Maharaja to permit the Legislative Council to vote on the budget and the Representative Assembly to move resolutions thereon.

20. In conclusion, Government take this opportunity of expressing their high sense of appreciation of the labours of Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., Chairman, and the other non-official members of the Committee for their luminous survey of the financial position of the State and the great pains they have bestowed in passing under review the expenditure of every department of the State, in their endeavour to correlate sound finance with administrative efficiency. Their report has not only been helpful to Government in the matter of effecting economies in expenditure, but has also served a larger purpose, *viz.*, the re-examination of the utility and efficiency of all Government activities from the stand-point of cost to the general tax-payer and also helped towards the formation of a correct public opinion on the true situation regarding the finances of the State.

G. O. No. 4105-54—C. B. 163-22-1, dated 13th January 1923.

REVENUE.

The Revenue Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Agricultural Prosperity.--The year under report was a prosperous one from an agricultural point of view, the rainfall, viz., 37.85 inches having been not only in excess of that of the previous year by 5.28 inches, but also timely and fairly well distributed. The prices of food grains ruled high and the growers realised good profits.

It is however a matter for regret that the loss among cattle which are the mainstay of the agriculturist, was 54,162 against 47,181 in the previous year. It is unsatisfactory that the patels failed to report promptly cases of outbreak of epidemics among cattle, to the officers of the Veterinary Department who would have taken timely action to arrest the spread of diseases and to minimise mortality if they had been informed of the prevalence of the diseases without delay. It is hoped that the instructions which the Revenue Commissioner has asked the Deputy Commissioners to issue to the village officers, will bring about a material improvement in this direction.

Cultivation.--The extent of assessed land taken up for cultivation, during the year was 34,371 acres assessed at Rs. 40,351 against 39,107 acres assessed at Rs. 42,377 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 4,736 acres in extent and Rs. 2,026 in assessment. Excluding 432 acres acquired or submerged which should have been shown under alienation, and 9,677 acres resumed for want of bidders at the revenue sales, the extent of land thrown out of cultivation by relinquishment was 10,567 acres. As the seasonal conditions were favourable, it is not clear why such a large extent was resigned. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to investigate into the large number of relinquishments and submit a special report.

Including the area newly taken up, the total extent under occupation during the year was 7,914,982 acres or 48,698 more than in the previous year. Out of this area, the net extent cropped was 6,072,140 acres or 121,210 acres more than in 1920-21, in spite of the large decrease of 18,834 acres in the Chitaldrug District. The increase was under paddy, ragi, cholum and sugar-cane. The outturn of crops in annas was 9.92 under paddy, 9.85 under ragi, 8.27 under cholum and 10.67 under sugar-cane, against 8.55, 8.55, 6.40 and 8.80, respectively, in the previous year.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that a 16-anna crop was raised in certain taluks of the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Tumkur

Districts. But the yield of horse gram was very poor and of cotton considerably less than in the previous year. The quantity of food grains produced was quite inadequate to meet the demand. Had there not been considerable delay in the disposal of darkhasts, a larger extent of assessed and other lands could have been brought under cultivation during the year and an increased production of food grains secured. There were pending at the end of the year 7,748 darkhasts for 82,878 acres of land bearing an approximate assessment of Rs. 68,840, of which about 11,000 acres with an assessment of Rs. 9,300 were assessed lands.

Now that Government have ordered that assessed lands having no malki, etc., should be given to the first applicant free of price and that only valuable lands should be disposed of by sale in public auction, and that a Special Officer has also been appointed to facilitate the expeditious disposal of all available Amrut Mahal and Date Reserve lands for cultivation, they trust that a considerable area will newly come under occupation and that there will be an increased supply of food grains during the current year. The Amildars of the taluks, where darkhasts have been pending for over one year, should be warned to see that they are disposed of before the commencement of the next cultivation season.

The area taken up for temporary cultivation for growing food and fodder crops under the concession sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 4602-16—I. R. 296-18-3, dated 21st September 1918 was 2,123 acres in the maidan district of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan. As the period of concession expired on 30th June 1922, the Revenue Commissioner is requested to consider the desirability of extending it for some years more and to submit his proposals for the orders of Government, as early as possible.

Out of 12,173 acres included in the block area under the Vani Vilas Sagara, there are still 2,128 acres to be taken up for cultivation. It is hoped that this area will be disposed of soon as directed in Government Order No. R. 5865-9—L. R. 13-21-6, dated 4th May 1922. Government note with satisfaction that out of the total demand of Rs. 78,617 in respect of the area under occupation only Rs. 2,666 remains to be recovered.

It is hoped that the Committee recently appointed to consider the question of abolishing the block system of irrigation will be able to suggest suitable measures not only to improve the revenue from the lands under this large irrigation work, but also to afford additional facilities to the people to take up new lands for cultivation.

Demand and Collection of Revenue.—The land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,75,863 or Rs. 1,51,234 more than that of the previous year. The increase which was contributed by all the districts except Bangalore and Kolar was due to the resettlement of Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Kunigal, Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli and Mandya Taluks and the bringing in of fresh lands under cultivation. Out of the demand, Rs. 1,06,76,999 was collected. The Chitaldrug District stood first, the percentage of collection to demand

being 98 per cent and the Kadur District was the last the percentage being 87·7. The collection though better than in the previous year being 93·8 per cent against 91 per cent, still leaves much room for improvement. The attention of all Revenue Officers will be drawn to Circular No. R. 2261-70—L. R. 20-22-8, dated the 18th November 1922, issued by Government in the matter of the steps to be taken regarding the collection of revenue.

The collection out of the previous arrears of Rs. 14,49,800 was 75·4 per cent against 62·6 per cent in 1920-21, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 3,73,887. The highest percentage of collection was 86·4 in the Chitaldrug District and the lowest was 66·8 in the Bangalore District. There is no doubt that there has been some improvement, but generally the collection of arrears has not been very satisfactory.

The total amount written off the accounts as irrecoverable was Rs. 47,313 (including remissions) against Rs. 57,374 in the previous year, of which Rs. 39,221 was out of the previous arrears and Rs. 8,192 out of the current demand against Rs. 49,401 and Rs. 7,973 respectively in 1920-21.

The total recoverable balance (both out of the year's demand

Krishnarajpete.	
Kadur.	
Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk).	
Sidlaghatta.	
Shikarpur.	
Bangalore.	

Yedatore.	
Chikmagalur.	
Seringapatam.	
Mandyā.	
Tirthahalli.	
Kolar.	

and the previous year's arrears) at the close of the year was Rs. 10,64,559 which is very heavy. The Amildars of the marginally noted taluks in each of which the outstanding arrears are more than

Rs. 25,000 should be called upon to make strenuous efforts to recover them at a very early date. The report promised by the Revenue Commissioner as regards the unsatisfactory collection in some of the taluks is awaited.

The report does not furnish any information as to the demand and collection under "Revenue Miscellaneous," but it is inferred from para 23 (a) of the Revenue Commissioner's Report that it is included under "Land Revenue." In future, a separate statement showing the demand and collection under "Revenue Miscellaneous" should be furnished. It is also necessary to make a correct classification of the items which should go under "Land Revenue" and "Revenue Miscellaneous." Unless this is done, it will not be possible to have accurate estimate of the demand under the main heads of revenue. After receipt of the report already called for from the Revenue Commissioner in the matter, necessary orders will be issued. The Amarayi revenue also requires better attention. The report called for from the Revenue Commissioner in this respect should be expedited.

Information as to the amount realised by the disposal of lands for cultivation either by sale or otherwise, should also be furnished for each district in future.

14. *Mohatarfa*.—Including the previous year's arrears of Rs. 26,758, the total demand for the year was Rs. 2,58,936 or Rs. 1,708 more than that of the year 1920, of which all but Rs. 23,506

has been recovered. The heaviest balance was in the Mysore District being Rs. 6,480 and the lowest in the Chitaldrug District where it was Rs. 1,209. The demand under this head requires careful revision as observed in the Government Order of 18th November 1922.

The total amount of revenue received by the Revenue Money Orders during the year was Rs. 33,641 and this related to 2,565 cases against Rs. 28,132 in 2,118 cases in the previous year. It is hoped that as postal facilities are increased, the system will be more largely availed of.

For want of bidders, 9,617 acres assessed at Rs. 14,639 had to be resumed to Government.

Loans Takavi.—Out of 791 applications for a total loan of Rs. 1,61,745, only 183 applications for a loan of Rs. 29,750 were sanctioned. The amount recovered out of the instalments due *viz.*, Rs. 1,85,574, was 1,16,148 or 62·59 per cent against 59·00 per cent in the previous year. This is very unsatisfactory and the explanations of the Amildars of the marginally noted taluks for bad collection should be obtained and submitted for the orders of Government.

Land Improvement Loans.—Out of 528 applications for Rs. 2,12,550, only 139 applications for Rs. 26,035 were sanctioned. Out of Rs. 1,26,266 that had to be recovered, only Rs. 77,085 or 61·05 per cent of the demand was collected. The collections were generally unsatisfactory and were especially so in Shimoga and Mysore, where only 25·00 per cent and 35·45 per cent, respectively, were collected. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that the arrears are recovered before the end of the year, and the Revenue Officers bestow more personal interest and attention in the matter of prompt disposal of loan applications.

Irrigation Wells.—Out of 18 applications for Rs. 1,450 only 4 for Rs. 900 were sanctioned. The recoveries out of the instalments due were somewhat satisfactory as Rs. 17,021 were recovered out of Rs. 21,019.

Government observe that as already pointed out in their Order No. R. 6107-16—R. M. 4-21-13, dated 15th May 1922, the outstanding arrears should be recovered promptly, so that the amount may be available for further grants in pending cases in view of the limited allotments made for the grant of advances under these heads.

Village Improvement Scheme.—Government are glad to note that in the districts of Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga, the villagers themselves carried out works to the value of Rs. 32,635, Rs. 30,574 and Rs. 10,665, respectively. The villagers in the other districts should be induced to take similar interest in Village Improvement Work. It is hoped that with the Government grant-in-aid there will be better progress in this direction in future. Much depends on the efforts of the local officers, who should take personal interest in the matter. As already directed in a separate order, the Revenue Commissioner

should report to Government, the names of the Amildars who evince such interest in future.

It is necessary that greater attention should be paid to the opening and maintenance of village roads.

Village Forests.—Government are glad to note that the Village Forest Panchayets have begun to appreciate the advantages of the scheme and to take interest in the management of the forests. The scheme however requires further development.

Boundary Marks.—There was not much improvement in the inspection of boundary marks in some of the taluks of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. It is unsatisfactory that out of 1,199,540 boundary marks inspected by Amildars and Shekdars, such a large number as 79,232 were found in dis-repair or missing. In the districts of Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug, only a very small number has been repaired. Sufficient notice was also not taken of the default of the occupants to maintain their field boundary marks, as only in 100 cases the liability of the defaulters was enforced and a sum of Rs. 577 recovered.

The report as regards the inspection of frontier boundary marks is not satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioners of the Districts who have not furnished any information in this respect should be called upon to supply the omission.

Tanks.—The inspection of major and minor tanks was not satisfactory. Only 924 out of 21,787 of the latter and 416 out of 2,585 of the former were inspected either by the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Division Officer.

The progress in the restoration of minor tanks was also poor as out of 714 incomplete works and 38 new works sanctioned during the year, only 146 were completely restored. The number of tanks in progress was 472. The working of the Minor Tank Restoration Scheme has now been transferred to the Public Works Department.

Revenue Business, Record and Establishment.—Out of 11,818 takrar cases that came up for disposal there were 3,133 cases pending at the close of the year. These cases should be disposed of as they come up instead of being reserved for disposal at the time of Jamabandi.

Village Officers.—The number of shanbhogs and patels punished during the year was 759 and 2,179 against 829 and 1,821, respectively, in the previous year, and of these 695 shanbhogs and 2,038 patels were fined.

Shekdars.—The report does not furnish any information as to the efficiency and work of shekdars generally. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to furnish information on this point in future, mentioning also the nature of the defects noticed in their work, how many were punished on the reports of Amildars or otherwise, and in what respects improvement is necessary.

General.—Government are glad to note that certain measures of retrenchment carried out with a view to economise expenditure, have not affected the efficiency of work in the offices concerned.

It is hoped that the several administrative measures sanctioned by Government such as the grant of additional powers to the Revenue Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, simplification of work in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, relief to the Revenue Department in respect of restoration of minor tanks, revival of Taluk Treasuries at District headquarters, increase of pay of the District and Taluk Treasury Establishments, etc., will improve the efficiency of the administration of the Revenue Department.

Government are glad to note the good work done by Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Revenue Commissioner during the year. The Government are, however, constrained to remark that the Land Revenue Administration in the districts is not efficient. The work is in arrears in every office. Inspections are inadequate. Personal interest of Amildars, Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the furtherance of important schemes, e.g., Tank Restoration, Village Improvement, Takavi Loans, etc., is lacking.

The Revenue Commissioner's efforts to bring about improvement by personal inspections and Circular Orders have not had the desired effect. Government reviews in the past giving advice and pointing out defects seem also to have produced inadequate results. Government now desire to impress on the District Revenue Officers the necessity of a thorough overhauling of the work of Revenue Offices in the districts and to add that proved inefficiency in future according to standard laid down will entail serious consequences.

G. O. No. R. 2782-91—L. R. 10-22-8, dated 15th December 1922.

Officials of the District Offices.

Government direct that the officials in the District offices whose pay was raised from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 under Government Order No. F1. C. 6-55—S. & A. 5-21-11, dated 9th October 1921, need not be compelled to pass the departmental tests prescribed but they must be made to understand that they will not be eligible for higher appointments unless they qualify themselves by passing the prescribed examinations. This order will not apply to persons who may hereafter be newly appointed to posts carrying a pay of Rs. 50 and above who should pass the necessary examinations as required by the Government Order of 19th December 1913.

G. O. No. R. 3038-47—L. R. 229-22-2, dated 2nd January 1923.

Acquisition of lands.

TO BE COMPLETED EXPEDITIOUSLY.

There have been several instances in which Government have had to withdraw from the acquisition of land the declaration for which had been published some years ago, on the ground that the land was

not required for the purpose for which it was intended. Cases of inordinate delay in the conduct of acquisition proceedings have also come to the notice of Government. They therefore direct that acquisition proceedings should be completed within six months from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette and that if acquisition and payment of compensation is not made within that period the fact should be reported to Government.

G. O. No. R. 3568-628—L. R. 56-22-19, dated 20th February 1923.

Reconstitution of the Kolar Sub-Division.

Originally there were three Sub-Divisions in the Kolar District, *viz.*, Kolar, Chikballapur and Chintamani and when this was reduced to two, as a measure of retrenchment by the abolition of the Chintamani Sub-Division, the Kolar Taluk was placed under the Treasury Assistant Commissioner of Kolar, Bowringpet Taluk was placed under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner and the taluks of Malur, Mulbagal, Srinivasapur and Chintamani were constituted into a separate Sub-Division known as the Malur Sub-Division, with headquarters at Kolar. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar suggested some modifications in that order but Government did not see their way to approve of them.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District suggests now, the transfer of the Revenue charge of the Kolar Taluk from the Treasury Assistant Commissioner to the Sub-Division Officer of Malur, on grounds of administrative convenience. He urges that as he has been placed in charge of the Bowringpet Taluk, and as the Treasury Assistant Commissioner who is his Personal Assistant has been placed in charge of the Kolar Taluk, considerable inconvenience has been caused in attending to the routine work of the District Office. He also states that the Sub-Division Officer, Malur may well be put in charge of the Kolar Taluk, as he has got his headquarters at Kolar and cannot go to any of his taluks without passing through the Kolar Taluk and suggests that the Sub-Division may be called the Kolar Sub-Division. The Revenue Commissioner supports the Deputy Commissioner's proposal and agreeing with them, Government direct that the Kolar Taluk be withdrawn from the charge of

the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and added on to the Malur Sub-Division, which will in future be known as Kolar Sub-Division and be reconstituted so as to comprise the marginally noted taluks with headquarters at Kolar.

1. Kolar
2. Malur
3. Mulbagal
4. Srinivasapur
5. Chintamani

G. O. No. R. 4003-65—L. R. 255-22-82, dated 15th March 1923.

Reconstitution of the Shimoga Sub-Division.

The Shimoga Sub-Division as at present constituted comprises the marginally noted taluks and the Deputy Commissioner brings to notice that, of these the taluks

1. Shimoga
2. Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
3. Honnali
4. Channagiri
5. Tirthahalli

of Shimoga and Tirthahalli are the heaviest in the district and with the addition of land acquisition work connected with the Bhadravati Iron works and

the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, the work of the Sub-Division has become very heavy and arrears have accumulated to a great extent. He considers that some readjustment of the territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Division Officer has become imperative in the interests of prompt despatch of work and suggests that the revenue jurisdiction over the Shimoga Taluk may be transferred from the Sub-Division Officer of Shimoga to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner at Shimoga. The Revenue Commissioner agrees with him in this view and Government are pleased to accord sanction to the proposal.

As regards the clerical establishment for the revenue work allotted to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner suggests that one clerk from each of the Sub-Divisions of Shimoga and Sagar may, with advantage, be withdrawn and deputed for the purpose. This proposal is also approved.

Government trust that, with the relief now afforded, it will be possible for the Sub-Division Officer to dispose of land acquisition and other work more promptly and bring the work of the Division to a normal condition.

G. O. No. R. 4066-4121—L. R. 284-22-2, dated 15th March 1923.

E X C I S E.

Excise Administration Report.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW FOR 1921-22.

The principal measures of Excise Administration during the year were:—

- (1) With effect from 1st July 1922, the duty on country spirits was enhanced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8-0 per gallon of 35 U. P. in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Bowringpet Taluk and from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon of the same strength elsewhere in the State with proportionate increase or decrease in both cases for higher or lower strength.
- (2) The duty on country beer was raised from Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-8-0 per gallon.
- (3) The issue price of opium charged to licensees was changed from Rs. 60 to Rs. 63 per seer of 80 tolas.
- (4) The rates of tree-tax on date, bagani and cocoanut trees tapped for toddy were enhanced.
- (5) The rules regulating the manufacture and sale of denatured spirits were revised.
- (6) Rules regulating the supply of alcohol free of duty to industrial concerns were issued.
- (7) Revision of the Excise laws and rules was undertaken with a view to give effect to the International Opium Convention.
- (8) The special liquor shops situated in places other than Taluk Headquarters of the Kadur District were abolished with effect from 1st July 1922.
- (9) The retail-off Foreign Liquor shops were ordered to be disposed of for a period of three years instead of annually from 1st July 1922.
- (10) The working hours of liquor shops other than toddy, which were from 9-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. were further curtailed to the period 11 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Financial results.— The total revenue collection was Rs. 81,67,383 against Rs. 81,26,462 realised in 1920-21, out of a demand amounting to Rs. 85,92,026. There was an increase of Rs. 1,20,000 under "Toddy" while there was an appreciable fall of Rs. 2,05,000 under "Arrack and special liquors." There were also slight increases under "Ganja" and "Opium" and slight decreases under other heads. The percentage of collection to demand was 95·06 aganist 97½ per cent in

1920-21. It is noticeable that collection work was not satisfactory in the districts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug. There is ample room for improvement in the collection of the revenue during the current year. The Excise Comissioner is requested to see that steps are taken as promptly as possible to reduce the arrear outstandings which are rather heavy.

Incidence of taxation.—The incidence of taxation was Rs. 1-6-4 per head of population against Rs. 1-6-11 in 1920-21. If the census of 1921 is taken for both years, the incidence will be Rs. 1-6-4 as against Rs. 1-6-2 in 1920-21.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 4,50,324 against Rs. 4,91,934 in 1920-21, the decrease being chiefly due to the reduction of the number of District Excise Officers to four. The ratio of establishment charges to receipts was 5·5 per cent.

Manufacture and consumption of country spirits.—The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 4,35,556 gallons against 482,845 gallons in 1920-21, while the stock available for sale during the year including balance at the beginning of the year (viz., 20,486 gallons) was 456,022 gallons. The quantity of liquors issued to the Bonded Depots in the State and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 339,375 gallons and 103,182 gallons against 375,684 and 94,844 gallons, respectively in the previous year, leaving a closing balance of 11,758 of 35° U. P. The stock at the close of the year was considerably below the minimum of 25,000 gallons prescribed in the Arrack Rules. The Excise Commissioner is requested to see that the manufacturing contractors abide by the terms of the contract.

The quantity of liquors carried by the transporting contractor was 339,330 gallons, of which 79,204 gallons were to the Bonded Depot in the Bangalore City and the balance to the other moffusil Depots. The remuneration paid to the carrying contractor amounted to Rs. 60,405. It is noticed that wastage was in excess of the prescribed allowance by 5 per cent.

It is noteworthy that there has been a steady and perceptible decrease in the consumption of country spirits since 1917-18. The quantity issued and the average consumption per head of population in that year were 3,19,000 and '056 proof gallons respectively, while the corresponding figures for the year under report were 2,14,700 and 3·6. The number of shops has also decreased by nearly 100 during this period. The consumption of arrack declined in all the districts, except in the Tumkur District and the Mysore City, and was particularly marked in the Kolar Gold Fields area where it decreased by 26 per cent. An increase of consumption by 527 gallons in the Kadur District is reported and it is attributed to the enhanced retail price of toddy, while the abstention of Holeyars in Mysore from drinking toddy for a few months is stated to have increased the consumption of arrack in that City by 7 per cent.

Taking into account the total revenue realised and the total consumption of arrack, the taxation per gallon is reported to work out

to Rs. 9-10-2 per gallon or to Re. 0-3-0 per dram. There was however considerable variation in the retail prices charged in the large cities and in the rural areas. In the higher duty areas of Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields, the selling price ranged from 3 annas 4 pies—the prescribed minimum—to 4 annas 4 pies. In other parts where the lower rate of duty is levied, the price ranged from 2 annas 6 pies—the minimum—to 5 annas. The Excise Commissioner refers to the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar that the privilege given to the vendor to charge anything above the minimum fixed by Government has adversely affected consumption. But this is the object the Government had in view in doing away with the maximum price of retail sale of liquor which used to be prescribed before and if it tends to illicit distillation the remedy lies in the increased vigilance and activity of the Excise Preventive Staff in suppressing illicit distillation and preventing the smuggling of cheap spirits from outside.

Special Liquors.—The consumption of the special liquors man-

This term includes Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Milk-punch. manufactured at the distillery was 11,505 gallons against 14,018 gallons in 1920-21.

In 1914-15 when the war began and when a maximum retail price was fixed to prevent retailers from charging exorbitant prices and thereby reducing consumption, the consumption of these liquors was 9,700 gallons. But their consumption, which went up to 26,000 gallons in the year 1918-19, presumably owing to the high prices of foreign liquors during the period of the war is gradually declining to its former level, as shown by the figures given below :—

Year	Consumption of	
	Special liquors	Foreign liquors
1914-15	...	9,700 33,000
1915-16	...	10,500 29,000
1916-17	...	9,500 24,700
1917-18	...	12,500 18,600
1918-19	...	26,400 16,600
1919-20	...	23,700 20,500
1920-21	...	14,000 20,500
1921-22	...	11,500 18,700

The number of shops licensed for the sale of molasses arrack was 609 as against 615 in the previous year and 10 shops were closed and 4 new shops were opened during the year. Each country spirits shop is reported to have served an area of 48 square miles and 9,622 persons. Owing to the decrease both in duty and rentals the total revenue from

country spirits decreased from Rs. 33,53,178 in 1920-21 to Rs. 31,61,412 in the year under report.

Foreign liquors.—The consumption of foreign liquors was 18,746 gallons against 20,557 in 1920-21, and the decrease was mostly in the Kolar Gold Fields. The minimum strength of Gin permitted to be sold was fixed at 35° U. P. The number of licenses of all kinds for the sale of these liquors was reduced from 66 to 40.

Toddy.—The number of palm trees of all kinds tapped during

Includes both date and bagani toddy shops. the year for toddy was 436,348 against 456,627 in 1920-21, resulting in a decrease of 20,279 in the number of trees tapped. The decrease in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts is reported to be due to the high prices of food grains and to the temperance activities of the non-co-operation movement. In the Kadur District the high retail rate of toddy is said to have increased the consumption of arrack in that district. The number of trees tapped in the State for British Indian shops was 13,652 against 23,507 in the previous year. The number of shops was reduced from 2,645 to 2,628. The revenue from tree-tax and shop rent amounted to Rs. 10,70,581 and Rs. 31,87,192 against Rs. 11,01,376 and Rs. 29,47,736, respectively in 1920-21. Tree-tax and shop rent formed 24·5 and 73·9 per cent, respectively of the total revenue from toddy. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-11-9 against Re. 0-11-7 in the previous year.

Country Beer.—The consumption of country beer during the year was 18,783 gallons against 14,602 gallons in 1920-21. The total revenue under this head was Rs. 16,838 against Rs. 18,671 in 1920-21. As in the previous year, there was one tavern license in the Kolar Gold Fields to sell country beer manufactured by the Bangalore Brewery and 3 licenses for the sale of bottled beer in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields.

Akkibhoja.—The number of shops licensed for the sale of akkibhoja was 33 and the shop rent derived therefrom was Rs. 7,032 against Rs. 6,608 in the previous year.

Ganja.—Ganja was cultivated, as in the previous years, only in the Goribidnur Taluk. The area under this crop was 60½ acres against 70 acres in 1920-21. The outturn per acre was 5·1 maunds against 6 maunds, in the previous year, and the total outturn amounted to 310 maunds. The price paid to the licensed cultivators of the drug was Rs. 13,533 or Rs. 1-2-6 per seer, while it was sold to the licensees at Rs. 1-8-0 per seer.

The consumption of ganja was 14,646 seers against 14,753 seers in 1920-21. The revenue from this source was Rs. 5,06,333 against Rs. 4,77,812 in 1920-21. The total realisations from duty and shop rent were Rs. 5,06,333 as against Rs. 4,77,812 in the preceding year. The duty worked out to 58 per cent of the total revenue from Ganja.

Opium.—The consumption of opium during the year under review was 1,565 seers of 20 totals, against 1,559 seers in 1920-21 while the number of shops for the sale of the drug was 97 against 99 in the previous year. The consumption in the Kolar District is

reported to have increased by 55 per cent and this is attributed to the activity of smugglers of opium. Vigorous steps should be taken to book the offenders. The revenue from this source including the gain on the sale of opium after excluding the price paid to the British Government was Rs. 1,06,900 against Rs. 90,000 in 1920-21. It is gratifying to note that the use of cocaine as an intoxicant has not been reported in the State.

Offences.—The number of offences against the Excise Regulation and the Indian Opium Act registered during the year was 2,555 against 2,580 in the previous year, the total number including those pending being 3,026. Of these, 44 were against the Opium Act and the remainder against the Excise Regulation. Out of these 2,727 cases were disposed of by Departmental officers and 299 cases were referred to the Magistracy. It is satisfactory to note the improvement in the percentage of convictions.

Intelligence Staff.—The intelligence staff has turned out better work than it did during the previous year, since the number of cases of illicit distillation of arrack detected by it was 62 against 27 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that the relations between the Mysore Intelligence Bureau and the Bureaus in British India were cordial and that co-operation of the several Bureaus in British India was secured through the good offices of the Hon'ble the Resident in carrying on the work of the Mysore Bureau successfully.

Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees.—Government are pleased to note that the Excise Licensing Boards of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields and the Advisory Committees of Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga did useful work during the year. The period for which the constitution of the latter was sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 1288-96—Ex. 101-20-2, dated 18th May 1921, has since been extended. The work of these Committees may be watched and measures calculated to improve their usefulness may be submitted for the consideration of Government.

Government are glad to observe that the administration of the department was on the whole satisfactory.

G. O. No. Fl. 3811-20—Ex. 11-22-3, dated 24th February 1923.

F O R E S T S.

The Forest Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The total area of State Forests and Reserved Lands under the control of the Forest Department during the year was 3365.25 square miles and 350 square miles respectively. Nine blocks of an aggregate area of 25.19 square miles were added to the State Forests and ten blocks of an area of 70.09 square miles were notified as Reserved Lands under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. In addition, an area of 5.04 square miles was constituted as Sandal Reserves under Section 35 of the Regulation.

Government notice with regret that in spite of the repeated attention drawn by them to the inordinate delay on the part of the Revenue Officers in completing the work of Forest Settlement, the progress made during the year was anything but satisfactory. Only 3 blocks are reported to have been settled during the whole of the year and 39 cases are still pending disposal. Government desire once again to impress upon the Revenue Officers the need of urgent attention being paid to this important work.

During the year, Government ordered, as an experimental measure, that three important Amrut Mahal kavals in the Kadur District should be placed under the management of the Forest Department so far as forest conservancy was concerned, the grazing rights in the area being reserved to the Amrut Mahal Department as usual. If the experiment proves successful, the extension of the scheme to the other large areas now under the control of the Amrut Mahal Department will receive consideration.

The scheme of constituting Village Forests has proved successful and popular. One hundred and four such forests with a total area of 66 square Miles were in existence at the close of the year.

About 140 miles of new demarcation lines were cleared and 4,654 miles repaired during the year. The Conservator of Forests does not state what the length of lines yet remaining to be demarcated and repaired is. It has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that the forest boundaries are in many cases brought too near the inhabited areas and that in consequence, people are put to considerable difficulty. Government have reason to believe that, while in many cases the grievances complained of may be somewhat exaggerated, there are still a few cases in which, at the time of the settlement of the forests, adequate attention was not paid by the Settlement Officers concerned to this aspect of the question and that forest boundary lines may have been brought too near the villages. Govern-

ment would be glad if the District Forest Officers were instructed by the Conservator to re-examine the existing forest boundaries and to send up proposals for their realignment in cases where it is found that the existing arrangement is causing real inconvenience to the raiyat population.

The work of Forest Surveys during the year was satisfactory, 189.554 square miles having been surveyed as against 134.67 square miles in the previous year.

The total area of State Forests which are being worked in accordance with sanctioned working plans is 1,515 square miles. This forms about 45.02 per cent of the total area of the State Forests. Three Working Plan Officers were at work during the year and the total area explored was 148 square miles.

The Conservator of Forests has stated that the working plan of Devarayandurga Forest in the Tumkur District having lapsed, the preparation of a revised plan for the forest was taken up during the year. This is an important forest area, and Government will welcome detailed information regarding the result of the working of the area according to the old working plan and the lines on which the Conservator would propose the preparation of a fresh working plan in this instance.

Government agree with the Conservator that in many cases the working plans previously prepared are now obsolete and unsuited to the conditions of the present day. The revision of the plans is therefore an urgent necessity. It would, however, appear to be necessary to make some arrangements by which the attention of the Working Plan Officers and the District Forest Officers might be bestowed both on the exploration of new areas and the revision of the plans for the areas already explored, with a view to finding out how far the prescriptions laid down in the sanctioned plans have proved successful and in what respects they require to be modified.

During the year a length of three miles and one furlong of new forest roads was constructed, the total amount spent on this work and on repairs done to the existing roads being Rs. 17,862. The deterioration of the roads on which there is heavy timber traffic has been the subject of some criticism. The question of fixing the liability of the District Boards and the Public Works Department on the one hand and the Forest Department on the other in the matter of the maintenance of such roads as are subject to heavy wear and tear on account of the timber traffic thereon, is at present under the active consideration of Government.

Government note with satisfaction that there was no noticeable increase in the number of forest offences reported, the total number reported during the year being 1,377. The delay on the part of the Magistracy in the disposal of these cases continues to be considerable, and, as the Conservator has remarked, unless the offenders are promptly dealt with, the efforts of the Forest Department to prevent such offences must be in vain. The same inordinate delay in the disposal of sandal damage cases by the Revenue Officers, which was remarked upon by Government in their review of the work of the Department last

year, was noticeable during the year under consideration. The number of cases reported during the year was 83. These with the 418 cases pending at the end of the previous year made a total of 501, of which the number disposed of during the year was only 67 (or 13·4 per cent) leaving a large balance of 434 cases yet to be dealt with. Government desire it to be understood that their observations regarding the delay and their repeated instructions for a more expeditious disposal of such cases cannot be allowed to remain a mere pious warning. The Revenue Commissioner, is requested to report to Government for suitable notice the names of the officers who have largely contributed to these delays.

In this connection the Conservator has again represented that the only method by which such delays might be minimised is by investing the District Forest Officers with the powers of the disposal of such cases. Government have more than once expressed themselves as being against such a measure. The fact that offences falling under this class are such as should not be compounded but deserve to be more rigorously dealt with stands in the way of the recommendation of the Conservator being seriously considered.

There were only three cases of theft of sandalwood during the year. The Conservator has no remarks to offer in regard to the extent to which smuggling of sandalwood across the Frontier is being carried on. Government have since sanctioned the establishment of a Police and Forest Frontier Patrol Staff to prevent smuggling of sandalwood across the Frontier and the result of the experiment will be watched.

The total area, fire-protected, during the year was 19,06,602, acres and the cost Rs. 45,803, 98·2 per cent of the work done is reported to have been successful. The forests provided grazing for 220,794 bovines on payment of fees, the revenue realised from grazing being Rs. 72,372. It would be interesting to know what the value of grazing supplied free or at concession rates would be at full rates. The number of bovines, sheep and goats impounded during the year shows an increase upon that of the previous year.

There is a constant and widespread complaint that cattle are not being allowed to graze in the State Forests to as large an extent as they might be with a more liberal system of throwing open the State Forests for such grazing. It has also been urged that the period of 'close season' in State Forests might, with advantage both to the Forest Department and to the raiyat, be reduced, and that in particular districts such forests might even be thrown open for grazing throughout the year. The average number of cattle supplied with grazing on payment in the State Forests during the past five years is 238,297 which is nearly 4 per cent of the total number of cattle in the State. Government are aware that many of the grievances expressed are exaggerated and that any drastic changes in the existing system of forest protection can only result in the gradual deterioration of the preserves. At the same time they consider that in individual cases where it is possible to allow greater latitude in the matter of grazing without injury to the tree growth in protected areas, the policy of throwing open

the forests for grazing throughout the year, might be attempted after providing for sufficient safeguards against outbreaks of fire, excessive grazing, etc. Government have now under consideration the question of improving grazing facilities throughout the State, and in formulating their proposals these points will receive due attention.

The work of protection against injuries from natural causes, which consisted of uprootal of spiked sandal trees, lantana, prickly pear and loranthus and cutting of climbers progressed satisfactorily.

Natural reproduction is stated to have been good in the Malnad and the Semi-Malnad parts of the State. Reproduction by coppice shoots is stated to have been very satisfactory in the Semi-Malnad forests, and particularly in the Tarikere and the Bhadravati Divisions, which are being exploited for fuel required for the Bhadravati Iron Works.

In regard to artificial reproduction new teak plantations of an aggregate area of 102 acres were formed in the Mysore West and South, Shimoga, Sagar, Tarikere and Kadur Divisions. The plantations in Govardhanagiri State Forest are reported to be particularly flourishing. Other methods of reproduction also were tried with a fair amount of success.

The total quantity of timber cut in the forests and removed to depots was 658,280 cubic feet and 703,599 cubic feet respectively as against 744,830 cubic feet and 664,836 cubic feet respectively in the previous year. The cost incurred on collection during the year was Rs. 2,50,764 against Rs. 2,92,994 in the previous year. The quantity sold during the year consisted of 644,682 cubic feet of timber, 22,786 cubic feet of sawn materials and 263,578 running feet of reepers and also 21,170 railway sleepers as against 629,041 cubic feet of timber and 22,286 railway sleepers in the year 1920-21. The total value of these materials was Rs. 8,82,649. The demand for timber during the year is reported to have been not very brisk and the prices also were unfavourable. A large quantity of timber was thus left on the hands of the Department.

The value of firewood and charcoal sold during the year was Rs. 30,997, showing a decrease of nearly Rs. 53,000 against that for last year, chiefly due to the falling off in the demand from the Sandal Oil Factories. The quantity of sandalwood (prepared) collected also showed a decrease on account of the restricted demand from the factories, being only 333 tons as against 1,114 tons collected in the previous year. The cost of collection amounted to Rs. 21,766. The Sandal Oil Factories were able to take only 537 tons of wood of the value of Rs. 6,84,794 during the year. The revenue on account of minor forest produce collected and sold departmentally was only Rs. 1,972. This revenue is susceptible of improvement.

The net revenue from the exploitation of timber, sandalwood and other produce by departmental agency during the year amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the previous year. The demand for standing timber amounted to Rs. 1 lakh and does not show any variation as against the demand in the previous year.

The Conservator remarks that with the unfavourable prices ruling throughout the year these results should be considered satisfactory. He has since submitted certain proposals for the sale of standing timber which have been sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure. The results of the experiment will be carefully watched before an extension of the system is thought of.

The value of Minor Forest Produce collected by private agency amounted to Rs. 3,76,046 and showed a considerable increase over that for the previous year.

A quantity of 1,131 cubic feet of timber, 7,555 bamboos and 61 tons of fuel were granted free to raiyats for reconstructing houses destroyed by fire.

The total gross revenue for the year (excluding amounts written off the accounts as irrecoverable and excluding refunds) was Rs. 26,09,913 as against Rs. 31,75,666 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 8·83 lakhs were contributed by sandalwood. Timber fetched Rs. 8·91 lakhs. The total expenditure under conservancy and works was Rs. 6·09 lakhs as against Rs. 6·74 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease noticeable under both revenue and expenditure was due to less extraction of sandalwood and fuel on account of closure of the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore.

There was a large balance of Rs. 7·69 lakhs to be collected at the close of the year. Government observe that steps have not up to date been taken to recover the heavy balance on account of Minor Forest Produce leased in 1919-21. This forms the subject of a separate reference to the Conservator who is however requested to see that long standing accounts are adjusted without further delay.

The cadre of the Department was reduced by the abolition of two posts of Deputy Conservator. Government are glad to note that the health of the executive staff was generally satisfactory. It has been pointed out in the reviews on the Inspection Reports of the District Forest Offices that the production of security deposits from the officers concerned is not being insisted upon according to the codal rules. As this omission involves possible risks of loss of Government revenue, the Conservator is requested to enforce the rules strictly in all cases.

The Forest School was abolished towards the close of the year. Sixteen students passed out successfully, two obtaining honours. Government regret that on account of the large retrenchments that have had to be effected in the staff of the Department it has not yet been possible to provide employment for these trained students.

The total area covered by the Sandal Valuation Survey was 921·29 square miles in Mysore and Shimoga Districts. The attention of the Conservator is drawn to the remarks made by the Government last year under this head. Information called for about the extent of work remaining to be done, the time that is likely to be taken to complete the work, etc., has not been furnished.

The Departmental Saw Mill at Shimoga was utilised for the preparation of rafters, beams and sleepers, and also dealt with timber

brought by private people on payments of the usual sawing charges. The mill earned a net profit of about Rs. 19,000 as against Rs. 6,000 in the previous year.

Government appreciate the continued efforts of the Department in devising better and more comprehensive methods of exploiting the timber resources, and in familiarising the less known species of timber in outside markets, as also in experimenting with the various uses to which a few good species of local timber can easily lend themselves. The present method of supply of timber to private consumers would appear to stand in need of improvements. There has been frequent complaints both from private consumers and from the Government Departments that supplies of timber are not readily available, and that they cannot get into direct touch with the Department but have to obtain their supplies from the contractors. The rail-borne trade statistics show that while on an average 19,406 tons of timber and fuel are imported every year, the exports amount to 9,150 tons. Government consider that there is no reason why it should not be possible for private consumers to obtain their supplies direct from the Forest Department. The position is deserving of careful investigation by the Conservator, whose proposals in the matter will be awaited.

The Department continues to carry on researches and experiments in regard to various forest economic products. The cultivation of lac has proved successful, and about 5 cwts. of the stuff were collected during the year. 5,000 *Jalari* trees were newly inoculated, and are expected to yield about 100 maunds of seed lac. The future of this industry is full of promise.

Government note with satisfaction that the relations between the public and the Forest Department continue to be satisfactory. But the people at large are still far from looking with favour on the efforts of the Forest Department to conserve and protect forest growth which are expected ultimately to benefit both the Government and themselves. The problem is not so acute in the Malnad districts of the State where large areas containing sufficient tree growth are available for the use of the raiyats, even after bringing areas of potential value under the control of the Department. But conditions in the Maidan have to be viewed from a different standpoint, as here the people have necessarily to look to the State Forests to provide their most urgent supplies in the shape of fuel, grazing and building materials, and are in consequence brought into close contact with the officers of the Forest Department. A spirit of sympathy and understanding on the part of the officers and a stricter vigilance over the conduct of the subordinate staff will, Government are convinced, go a long way in engendering confidence in the minds of the people and enhancing the popularity of the Department as the guardian of public interests.

G. O. No. I. C. 4642-54—Ft. 116-22-28, dated 25th January 1923.

INCOME-TAX.

Income-tax Officers.

THEIR POWERS.

Under Section 2, Sub-Sections (5) and (6), of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation VI of 1920 and in modification of Notification No. R. 13950—I. T. 1-19-5 (a) dated 21st June 1920, Government are pleased to invest the under-mentioned officers with the powers of a Collector or a Commissioner to the extent and in the local area specified against each :—

Officers	Powers conferred	Local area
Deputy Commissioner of Income tax.	All the powers of a Collector and all those of a Commissioner in respect of the revision of assessments made by the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.	The Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Taluks of Mysore and Bangalore.
Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.	All the powers of a Collector in respect of the assessment of incomes under Rs. 9,000 with the exception of the powers in relation to prosecutions under Section 41.	Do
Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Do do ...	The limits of their respective Sub-Divisions with the exception of areas for which other Collectors are appointed.

Notification No. Fl. 4083—I. T. 36-22-3, dated 5th March 1923.

MEDICAL.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

AMENDMENT OF A RULE.

Rule 4 of the rules issued with Government Order No. 631-8—Med. 2-08-95, dated the 22nd July 1911, to regulate the grant of concessions to Government servants and others to enable them when bitten by a rabid animal to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment is amended so as to read as follows :—

(4) “Government servants drawing more than Rs. 25 per mensem proceeding to the Pasteur Institute for treatment should bear the cost of maintenance, both during the journey and while under treatment at the Institute. Those drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem will be granted a maintenance allowance at the rate of daily allowance admissible. *The same concession is also admissible to members of the families of Government servants who undergo treatment at the Institute.*”

G. O. No. L. 5848-112—Med. 81-22-2, dated 12th January 1923.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

TO BE PLACED IN CHARGE OF LOCK-UPS.

Government direct that Sub-Assistant Surgeons may be placed in charge of lock-ups at places to be specially named from time to time where no other suitable officer is available for the purpose.

G. O. No. P. 7206-17—Pris. 28-22-3, dated 23rd February 1923.

EDUCATION.

Public Instruction in Mysore.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Schools and Scholars.—The number of public institutions fell from 9,698 in 1920-21 to 7,663 in 1921-22 or by 2,035 and the number of pupils from 313,753 in 1920-21 to 290,574 in 1921-22 or by 23,179. There was a corresponding fall also in the average attendance. At the close of the year the percentage of boys at school to the total population of school-going age fell from 60·00 in 1920-21 to 55·89 in 1921-22, that of girls from 12·90 to 12·46 and that of both boys and girls from 36·9 to 34·59. There was one institution for every 3·43 square miles of area and 681 of the population and one out of every 2·8 of the school-going population was under instruction. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0·12-11 against Re. 0·13-2 in the previous year. The reduction both in the number of institutions and also in strength was almost entirely due to the closing down of the inefficient and languishing village elementary schools whose further continuance in their present deterioration would be, as remarked by the Inspector-General, a waste of public money. This disappointing feature in the year's administration has been dealt with in part I of the Dewan's Dasara Address of October last.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the department during the year including also indirect expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,47,240 or Rs. 3,62,643 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to retrenchments of expenditure which was of an optional nature or which was discontinued on other grounds. The direct expenditure alone amounted to Rs. 31,98,519 or 71·92 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, Rs. 13,66,100 was spent on Secondary Education, Rs. 13,37,865 on Primary Education for boys and girls. Of the total amount spent on education Rs. 24,66,828 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,31,688 on Aided Schools, Rs. 4,13,568 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 8,35,155 under other heads of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 46,387 was spent on building grants and the total expenditure incurred on educational buildings was Rs. 1,93,483.

3. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education, was in charge of the department during the year with the exception of the first three months of the year when Mr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Inspector-General of Education was temporarily in charge of the department. The Inspector-General

of Education toured for 68 days and visited 81 schools and attended 85 Conferences.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector, was on tour for 117 days and examined 296 schools in all. Mr. H. R. Krishnamurthi, Circle Inspector, toured for 133 days and examined 187 schools. Mr. Venkatasubbiah, District Inspector of Bangalore, toured only for 129 days and inspected some schools not in his direct charge, while omitting to inspect many schools in his direct charge. The itineration and inspection of Mr. C. Subba Rao, District Inspector of Schools, Shimoga, was equally unsatisfactory. He inspected only about half the number of schools in his direct charge and toured only for 141 days. The touring and inspection work of Mr. Krishniengar, District Inspector, Mysore, was very unsatisfactory. He toured only for 136 days and out of the schools in his direct charge he left 108 uninspected, while the number inspected by him was only 66.

The number of days toured was very inadequate in the case of Messrs. Pir Saheb Miyan, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Bangalore, G. Sridharamurthi, District Inspector of Schools, Tumkur, K. Krishnaswamaiya, District Inspector, Hassan and Mahomed Beig, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Mysore. The Inspector-General is requested to obtain the explanations of all these officers for the shortcomings in their work now observed and issue suitable warnings to the officers whose explanations are not satisfactory.

The only officers whose itinerancy and inspection work were satisfactory are Messrs. P. Ananthasubba Rao, District Inspector, Kolar, and Ahmed Hussain, District Inspector of Hindustani Schools in the Malnad.

In their review on the Public Instruction Report of 1920-21, Government pointed out certain defects in the present system of inspections. Government have now again to point out that further improvements should be effected in the work of the Inspecting Agencies. The itineration has been inadequate in several cases and the results point to the need for more careful scrutiny of tour-programmes and journals of the Inspecting Officers in the head office.

The touring and inspection of several of the Assistant Inspectors was also not at all satisfactory. A large number of schools was left uninspected, but as remarked by the Inspector-General of Education this was to a certain extent unavoidable owing to the large number of schools in the charge of each inspecting officer. The question of increasing the subordinate inspecting staff is under the consideration of the Government. But they cannot on this ground absolve these inspecting officers from blame for not touring for the prescribed number of days. The Assistant Inspectors of the following ranges have toured less than one hundred and fifty days, though the period of itineration prescribed for them is two hundred days:—Anekal, Kolar, Sagar, Kolar (Urdu), Shimoga (Urdu), Malvalli, Hunsur, Gubbi, Hole-Narsipur, Tarikere. With the single exception of the Assistant Inspectress in charge of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts the work of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools was satisfactory.

The Inspector-General of Education is also requested to take up at once the question of redistribution of the charges of the several Inspecting Officers and the revision of the Inspection Code which should be brought up-to-date and issued without delay.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—All the eight Collegiate High Schools continued to do good work during the year. There was a slight increase in their strength and 791 candidates were sent up in all for the University Entrance Examination as against 748 in the previous year and 232 passed. The percentage of passes was not satisfactory especially in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore. There were 21 High Schools working during the year and the total number of candidates examined at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination during the year was 1,715. Of these 744 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. Out of 33 girls sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 13 were declared eligible for College Course and the Public Service. The results in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination were disappointing in the Channapatna High School.

Government observe that development in strength of the Bangalore Government Collegiate High School with its strength of 941 pupils in 17 sections and the Mysore Government Collegiate High School with 658 pupils in 13 sections has affected their efficiency and also school discipline. The department is requested to take up the question of regulating the strength of the High Schools on the lines arrived at the recent Educational Conference.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools increased from 379 to 388 during the year, and their strength from 59,209 to 60,891. Of these, A.-V. Schools increased from 303 to 309 and their strength from 50,196 to 51,771 including 134 Rural A.-V. Schools with a strength of 15,196 pupils. These figures indicate the popularity of education in Middle Schools of the A.-V. type to which all purely vernacular Middle Schools have been ordered to be converted in the orders on the Education Memorandum. The results of the Lower Secondary Examinations were satisfactory. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-four candidates sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4,865 for the Vernacular Examination of whom 1,941 and 2,313 respectively passed. The percentage of passes for the English Lower Secondary was 50·1 and for the Vernacular Lower Secondary 49·51. The scheme of practical instruction classes in Middle Schools was discontinued and the new scheme sanctioned in the Education Memorandum was ordered to be given effect to in 5 centres.

6. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of Primary Schools for boys fell from 8,206 in 1920-21 to 6,216 in 1921-22 or by 1,990 and the number of pupils from 1,99,801 to 1,75,301; of these, 2,043 were Government Schools. The reasons for this fall in the number and strength of these schools have been already referred to. The number of night schools also decreased by about 50 per cent as the

scheme has not proved so far a success in most places. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres which included all the populous centres.

7. *Training Institutions.*—The eleven training schools continued to do satisfactory work during the year, with a total strength of 588 pupils. The progress made in the training of teachers has not been adequate. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary grade Final Examinations, the number of passes were 2, 5, 13 and 113 respectively. The number of teachers trained every year requires immediate increase in view of the fact that only about 30 per cent of the total number of teachers in the State are trained.

8. *Women's Education.*—There were 3 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 106, one Kannada High School with a strength of 19 pupils, 13 A.-V. Schools with 2,205 pupils, 94 Vernacular Middle Schools with 10,651 pupils and 566 Primary Schools with 22,451 pupils and 3 Training Schools with 70 pupils under training. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school-going age was 12·46. The results of the public examinations in the case of girls were 13 passes out of 33 candidates at the S. S. L. C., 47 out of 93 in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 219 out of 423 in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 39 out of 61 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

9. *Education of Special Communities.*—There were 863 Hindustani Schools for boys and girls with a strength of 30,341 including 9 Anglo-Hindustani Schools, 46 Middle Schools and 641 Primary Schools. The percentage of Mahomedan boys in the A.-V. Schools as compared with the total number of Mahomedan boys under instruction in Middle Schools and primary schools was 4·3 indicating that boys of this community have not taken to the A.-V. Education in sufficiently large numbers.

The number of schools for Panchamas decreased from 739 to 608, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing aided schools. The total strength also decreased from 15,390 to 13,706, of whom 1,670 were girls. The Central Panchama Boarding Institutes continued to do good work during the year.

10. *Grant-in-aid.*—The total amount disbursed as grant-in-aid during the year was Rs. 4,58,276 of which Rs. 4,48,098 was from State Funds, Rs. 5,463 from Local Funds and Rs. 4,715 from Municipal Funds, and of the State Grant Rs. 83,569 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 31,664 on Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 20,530 for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 2,64,525 for Primary Schools for boys and Rs. 21,928 for Primary Schools for girls.

A sum of Rs 57,173 was spent from State Funds on buildings and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 46,387 was for buildings and Rs. 10,786 for furniture and other school equipment.

The grant-in-aid code was revised towards the end of the year providing for a more liberal system of grants-in-aid, the main features

of the revision being the introduction of a system of salary grants and the insistence on a permanent endowment for the institutions yielding a minimum income of at least one-fourth of the total expenditure.

Educational buildings and school equipment.—A sum of Rs. 1,93,483 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 2,86,374 in the year 1920-21, and the amount paid as grant-in-aid towards the construction of school houses for which contributions had been paid by the people was only Rs. 9,871. The total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 1,62,912. The question of revising the plans of village school buildings is engaging the attention of Government.

Hostels.—The number of hostels increased from 46 to 51 and their strength from 1,667 to 2,240. The rules regulating grants to private hostels have been further liberalized and in view of the representations for making the Government hostels more popular, the question of revising the rules governing these latter is also under consideration.

11. General Remarks.—The activities of the Education Department during the year under report were directed towards improving the efficiency of the educational organisation and preparing detailed schemes relating to the several measures sanctioned in the Education Memorandum. The most important preliminary work which has been completed is the educational survey which furnishes all the material items of information necessary for a well considered programme of development of primary education in the State. The chief reason for the decrease in the total number of schools and scholars in recent years is the very rapid expansion undertaken in Primary education under which village-aided schools were allowed to spring up without reference to the population and resources of villages and their ability to continue them and this has led to many defects pointed out in the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum.

The survey has disclosed that out of 2,897 villages with a population of over 500, a little less than 50% or 1,178 villages have Government Schools, 797 have Aided Schools and 922 have none. Further out of 6,178 villages with a population of between 200 to 500, 690 villages have Government Schools, 1,623 have Aided Schools and 3,865 villages have no schools. Apart from such irregular distribution the quality and standard of the elementary education imparted in the large number of primary schools require immediate improvement. About 90 per cent of the pupils do not go even up to the Upper Primary grade. The question of remedying these evils by redistribution of schools, the introduction of a uniform course of primary education spread over 4 years and several other measures sanctioned should form the important part of the work of the department in the next year and onwards.

These improvements have been to a certain extent delayed owing to the general financial stringency necessitating a curtailment of the

grant on education, and the hesitation of the District Boards to levy the education cess. Proposals are now before Government to meet the situation and to utilise the resources available so far in the best possible manner, augmenting them by special grants from State Funds to accelerate the programme in those areas in which these resources have been made available. The total expenditure on education excluding University education in the State now represents 11·4 per cent of the revenues and it will not be possible to carry out fully the programme of development indicated by Government without a further increase of expenditure up to a total of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the near future. The important question of financing educational expansion on sound and sure lines which will benefit the masses and lay a solid foundation for both quantity and quality in the higher grades of education in the State is now engaging the earnest consideration of Government.

G. O. No. E. 4140-90—Edn. 82-22-25, dated 2nd January 1923.

Girl Candidates.

PERMITTED TO APPEAR FOR THE S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION BY PRIVATE STUDY.

With a view to afford facilities to girl candidates who are unable to attend school but who at the same time could prepare for an examination by private study, the Board of Education have recommended that they may be allowed to appear for the S. S. L. C. Examination as private candidates. The S. S. L. C. Board have also agreed to the above recommendation and have proposed the addition of the following clause as clause VII (3) of the S. S. L. C. Rules:—

“Girl candidates will be permitted to appear for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, by private study, without the restriction that they should have appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination at least once as school candidates, provided they forward with their applications for admission to the Examination a certificate from the Head of a recognized High School or an Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Education Department that *they have gone through a regular course of study in private, in the subject they bring up for the public Examination.*”

Government are pleased to approve of the proposal of the Board of Education and of the addition to the S. S. L. C. Rules suggested by the S. S. L. C. Board.

G. O. No. 4282-4—Edn. 199-22-7, dated 9th January 1923.

Girls' Schools.

CHANGES IN THE CURRICULA OF STUDIES.

The main recommendation of the Board of Education are.—

(i) that Domestic Economy and Hygiene may be combined into one subject called "Domestic Science" and made compulsory for girls and

(ii) that proper arrangements should be made for teaching Music as a compulsory subject in all the Girls' schools in the State.

The Inspector-General of Education, who was consulted, is of opinion that Hygiene should continue as an independent subject and that if it is felt that a girl should have more knowledge of Hygiene, a few more topics on Hygiene may be added to the curriculum for Domestic Economy and that Domestic Economy need not be made a compulsory subject.

2. Government, however, consider that Domestic Economy and Domestic Hygiene are far more essential and educative to girls than certain other subjects of the prescribed compulsory course. They accordingly direct that the curriculum in Domestic Economy may be enlarged so as to include simple practical lessons on domestic and personal hygiene and that 'Domestic Economy and Needle-work' may be transferred from Division B (Optional) to Division A (Compulsory) of the Lower Secondary curriculum and made compulsory for girls in lieu of "Elementary Science", which will be compulsory for boys only. With a view, however, not to place girls desirous of proceeding to the High School stage at a disadvantage, Elementary Science will also be included in the list of optional subjects under Division B of the Lower Secondary Curriculum to be taken only by lady candidates.

3. Government are further pleased to direct that whenever children in European schools offer Music as an optional for the Lower Secondary Examination and they are eligible to select English as an elective language under Rule VIII (2) they may be permitted to offer one of the subjects under Division B as a second optional for the examination in lieu of English as an elective language.

G. O. No. 4660-3—Edn. 200-22-4, dated 30 h January 1923.

Practical Instruction classes in Panchama Schools.

In accordance with Government Order dated the 10th April 1922, Practical Instruction classes have been closed in Panchama Schools also with effect from the 1st June 1922. The Inspector-General of Education has now brought to the notice of Government that conditions in Panchama Schools differ from those in other schools in that the education in the Panchama Schools should be more or less a direct preparation for life as the pupils in those schools are comparatively

older than those in other schools, give up education much earlier and do not take to higher education, and that therefore it is necessary to give them some definite vacational training such as Carpentry, Leather work, etc. He has accordingly proposed that as an initial measure Practical Instruction classes may be started in the following centres providing for instruction in the industries shown against each.

Centre.	Industry to be taught.
1. Dodballapur	Leather Work
2. Bhadravathi	do
3. Malvalli	do
4. Bannur	Mat weaving and weaving
5. Gundlupet	Mat weaving
6. Chamrajnagar	do
7. Bettahalli	Weaving
8. Koratagere	Leather work
9. Tiptur	do
10. Arsikere	Smithy

The total recurring cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 2,556 per annum and the necessary initial equipment is said to be available.

Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals of the Inspector-General of Education and to direct that the scheme be brought into effect from 1st March 1923, the cost during the current year viz., Rs. 853, being met from the savings under the provision of Rs. 25,000 for Polytechnic Scheme in A.-V. Schools under 26 Education (5) Primary and Lower Secondary Schools.

G. O. No. 4817-9 Edn. 241-22-2, dated 6th February 1923.

Primary Education in Bangalore City.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The question of apportioning the cost of primary education in the Bangalore City between the Municipal Council and the Government has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. In their order on the Educational Memorandum, Government considered that the example set by the Mysore Municipal Council in taking over the control of primary education and meeting a substantial portion of the expenditure should be followed by all town municipalities and have declared their intention of transferring the control of primary education to such of the Municipalities as undertake to meet one-third of the cost of primary education in their areas.

The direct expenditure on primary education in the Bangalore City excluding the cost of inspection, etc., amounts to Rs. 93,000 per annum at present. This figure is likely to increase in course of time as there will be demands for further facilities and expansion and it is expected that the maximum expenditure during the next five years

may not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. On the above basis, the Municipal Council have agreed to take charge of the control and management of primary education in the City from the 1st July 1923 on the condition that they contribute every year one-third of the actual total cost incurred by the Department of Education, such actual total cost not exceeding annually the limit of one lakh of rupees for a period of five years and that the Council further contribute every year to the department one-third of the actual cost incurred by it for the construction of new school houses. Government are pleased to approve of the transfer of primary education in the Bangalore City to the control of the Municipal Council with effect from the 1st July 1923, subject to the conditions mentioned above. During the next five years the department will itself prepare the annual budget and be in charge of the duty of meeting in time all payments to be made under the head of 'primary education' in the City and the Municipal Council will adjust its share of the expenditure once in six months instead of once a year, at the end of December and June.

The following arrangements agreed to generally by the Municipal Council are also sanctioned for giving effect to the scheme of transfer of control of primary education to the Municipal Council:—

(I) INITIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

All the Primary Schools that now form part of the Middle Schools, Government and Municipal, should be separated from the Middle School sections and a list of all Primary Schools should be made with full particulars regarding buildings, equipment, staff, etc., and these made over to the Municipality. One or more schools may however be kept by the department to serve as practising schools for the Normal Training Institutions.

(II) FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) *Redistribution of Schools.*—The Municipal Council lay stress on the somewhat uneven distribution and location of schools at present and urge the redistribution of the existing schools on a more equitable basis so that every boy or girl of schoolgoing age in whatever part of the City they may live may have a school to go to within a radius of two furlongs. The proposed limit of two furlongs goes beyond what is required under Section 4 (a) of the Elementary Education Regulation V of 1913, but Government agree that there is need for a redistribution of schools. The redistribution may be effected after the transfer of control subject to the conditions (i) that the scale of staff and establishment, etc., of the school should not be altered or any additional expenditure incurred except with the approval of the department and the sanction of Government obtained through the department, (ii) that the school building, if it should be a departmental building handed over to the Municipality, should revert to the department when it is no longer used for school purposes and (iii) all cases of alteration in the location of schools, opening of additional schools, and

abolition of existing schools should be effected only with the concurrence of the Education Department.

(b) The Municipal Council may appoint its own Educational Officer, *e.g.*, a Superintendent of Schools to administer and incidentally inspect the schools, but the schools should be amenable to departmental inspection and observe rules in force in the department and should furnish the required reports, returns and accounts which shall be open to departmental inspection. The Municipal Council should also send a report to the Inspector-General of Education on the administration of the schools every year before the 1st August following in the form prescribed by the department.

(c) *Inspection.*—The schools will be inspected by the departmental Inspecting Officers at least once a year and copies of the report with reviews by the Superior Inspecting Officer sent to the Municipal Council for suitable action and the action taken by the Council should be intimated to the latter officer, matters involving difference of opinion between the Council and Inspecting Officer being referred to the Inspector-General of Education. The Council will have, however, the right of special representation to Government in case of difference of opinion between them and the department of Education on matters relating to Government Orders.

(d) *Appointments, transfer, etc.*—In respect of officials in Municipal employment, the power of appointment, punishment, transfer in the jurisdiction will vest in the Council and transfers from Municipal to Government service or vice versa will be effected with the permission of the department. Fresh appointment of teachers should be subject to the approval of Government, and scales of pay, staff and establishment, should not be altered without the approval of the department or sanction of Government where necessary. The provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations will apply regarding pension contributions.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to take all further action in the matter and arrange for transferring the schools to the control of the Municipality with effect from 1st July 1923. A list of schools so transferred with details regarding staff, equipment, etc., may also be sent for the information of Government.

The Government appreciate the decision of the Premier Municipal Council in the State to co-operate with the Education Department by taking over charge of primary education in the City and contributing one-third of the total cost of primary education. The Government hope that with the intimate local knowledge and the interest evinced by the Municipal Council in educational matters the organisation of primary education in the City will hereafter correspond more closely to the local requirements than heretofore and that the Municipal Council will take all the measures necessary for the expansion of primary education in the City with due regard to its growing requirements.

Backward Class Scholarships.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE RULES.

According to the principles of distribution of backward class scholarships approved by Government in their Order No. 11767-80—Edn. 42-17-135, dated the 31st May 1919, the scholarships are distributed among the several communities in proportion to their population and the scholarships of any grade remaining unutilised out of those allotted to any particular community in any district are redistributed among pupils of the same community in the same grade in other districts and if still unutilised the same is awarded to pupils of the same community in lower grades in the districts for which the scholarships were originally allotted.

For the distribution of scholarships on the population basis, communities which are smaller in number than the population unit corresponding to a single scholarship are grouped together. As the total numbers of scholarships in the several grades are different, the units of population corresponding to a single scholarship in each grade also vary. This system entails considerable labour in unnecessary calculation and confusion in utilising lapses.

3. With a view to remedying the above defects and making the scheme simple, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that communities of similar social and economic conditions may be grouped together so that the scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group, and has submitted for approval a draft notification embodying his proposals. The Board of Education have agreed to the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education and have recommended further that the lapses in the scholarships allotted to a community in one grade may be transferred to the same community in the lower grade in any district and that scholarships still remaining unutilised may be awarded to other communities.

Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Education with the modification suggested by the Board of Education.

G. O. No. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923.

Educational Improvements.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

The question of financing the improvements in the educational organisation of the State sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 11180-25—Edn. 498-20-1, dated the 25th May 1921, passing orders on the Education Memorandum had been under the considera-

tion of Government for some time past. In view of the high percentage of the total revenues of the State already devoted for education including several items of expenditure properly debitable to local bodies and of the fact that the contribution of the local bodies towards the present expenditure on education is very small, the programme of educational improvements was intended to be met partly by the resumption of certain resources (Mohatarfa and Local Fund general) given to local bodies in the expectation of their taking up additional functions and partly from the proceeds of a cess to be levied by those bodies for purposes of education.

The expectations regarding the co-operation of local bodies in raising the new resources by the imposition of a cess have been realised partly only in three districts which have levied a cess of half an anna in the rupee while no cess has been raised at all by the other District Boards. Though proposals to amend the Municipal Regulation are now before the Legislative Council it is ascertained that 42 Municipalities in the State out of a total of 102 have expressed themselves as not in favour of raising a cess for educational expenditure in their area. The resumption of mohatarfa and local fund general from local bodies has also not been possible and it is found that most of the District Boards have undertaken increased liabilities under communications, medical relief, etc., on the strength of these additional resources. On account of these difficulties and the financial stringency which has stood in the way of any large additional grants from Government being sanctioned, little or no progress has so far been made in giving effect to the orders on the Education Memorandum.

The question of financing such of the reforms as are too urgent and important to be deferred any longer has since been considered. As the greater part of the resources relied on for these reforms are not forthcoming, the programme of development has necessarily to be curtailed so as to be within the available resources *viz.*, the proceeds of the Education cess raised by District Boards supplemented by certain of the grants which Government may find it possible to make. The cesses raised in the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan amount to Rs. 45,000, Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 38,850, respectively. Detailed proposals for the utilisation of these amounts in the districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug were submitted by the Inspector-General of Education and were forwarded to the District Boards for their approval.

The Chitaldrug District Board has already approved of the proposals relating to that District with a few slight modifications and orders sanctioning these proposals have already been issued in Govt. Order No. 4121-41—Edn. 121-21-84, dated the 2nd January 1923. The proposals relating to the other districts are before the District Boards concerned. With a view to avoid further lapse of time Government will now proceed to pass orders in the matter. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the income from the

cesses in these districts might be utilised as shown in the following statement :—

Items of expenditure	Bangalore District		Hassan District	
	Kannada Schools	Hindustani Schools	Kannada Schools	Hindustani Schools
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—boys and girls.	9,750	3,250	90,00	3,000
2. Opening of fresh schools mainly for depressed classes and girls.	6,000		2,800	1,200
3. Improving the staff and equipment of the existing Primary Schools.	3,750	1,250	2,800	1,000
4. Providing school buildings..	4,000	2,000	3,500	1,000
5. Converting Vernacular Middle schools into A.-V. and A.-H. schools—boys and girls.	3,000	2,000	6,000	2,000
6. Introduction of Agriculture and Practical instruction in Middle Schools.		5,000	2,500	1,500
Total ...		45,000		38,850

Government are pleased to approve of the above distribution of the funds, the details submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in respect of these items being subject to any modifications that may be suggested by the District Boards of Bangalore and Hassan. As the cess has been collected in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts since the last year and as further postponement in utilising the cess is undesirable Government direct that the conversion of Aided Primary schools, and the opening of new schools, etc., as proposed by the Inspector-General of Education may be given effect to forthwith. For accelerating the conversion of schools in these three districts supplementary grants from Government were promised in the Dewan's Dasara Address to the Representative Assembly and Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 at

the rate of Rs. 10,000 for each district in the current year for this purpose.

Government observe that the unutilised income from the cess in the last year and the anticipated savings in the cess realised in the current year would afford ample resources to the District Boards for the construction of school buildings. As regards the other districts several amounts of contributions by villagers for buildings have remained unutilised and Government are pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 25,000 in the current year for expediting the completion of buildings in progress and construction of new school buildings. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to draw up a programme of construction of buildings for Primary schools in the State and arrange for substantial progress being made in the current year.

Though the other districts have not yet raised the education cess, Government consider that some of the urgent improvements in the existing organisation cannot be postponed.

One of the chief defects in the present organisation is the paucity of Assistant Inspectors to whom has been entrusted the supervision over the large number of elementary schools in the State. The inspection of nearly 7,000 Boys' Primary Schools has been entrusted to 27 Assistant Inspectors, the average number of schools in the charge of an Assistant Inspector being 260. There are certain charges with as many as 600 schools under a single Assistant Inspector. The Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the six Assistant Inspectors who are now working as office assistants to the District Inspectors and whose posts have been abolished in the recent retrenchment orders may be posted to the charge of Rangers at an additional cost of Rs. 6,012 per annum towards clerical and menial establishment. This will increase the number of ranges of Assistant Inspectors from 27 to 33. But in order to bring down the average number of schools under the charge of an Assistant Inspector, the Inspector-General proposes that the number of Range Inspectors be increased to 45. Government are pleased to approve of these proposals.

7. Perhaps the most important of the reforms sanctioned is the remodelling of Primary and Middle School education so as to constitute each of them into a separate four year course following the revised curricula approved in Government Order No. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922 and Government Order No. G. 873-5--Edn. 121-21-71, dated the 2nd August 1922, respectively.

The separation of the Primary from Lower Secondary sections of the Anglo-Vernacular and A. H. Schools will be introduced with effect from the academic year 1923-24. The present A. V. classes II to V will be reconstituted into A. V. classes I to IV while the three lower classes, namely, the present Infant A and B, Vernacular I and A. V. I will be separated from the Middle schools to form the Primary I to III classes of the revised Primary course of four years. As the pupils of the current year's A. V. I class will be promoted to

the 1 class of the revised Middle School course at the commencement of the next academic year, the Primary IV class for the Primary schools formed by bifurcation of A. V. and A. H. schools will have to be opened only in 1924-25. With a view to economising expenditure, the Primary sections separated from A. V. and A. H. Schools will be amalgamated wherever possible with the nearest primary schools in the same locality.

The case of the Vernacular Middle and Rural A. V. schools presents some difficulty. The failure of the local bodies to raise cesses has considerably retarded the programme of conversion of Vernacular Middle Schools to fully developed A. V. Middle schools. As a temporary measure a system of opening special English classes in A. V. schools for giving instruction in English to passed Vernacular Lower Secondary candidates has been adopted, but this arrangement which is at best a half measure is very defective as the pupils will be learning only English as a language from the Alphabet up to the standard of the III Form, losing touch all the time with the other subjects. Further, the policy laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum is to introduce uniformity in the type of Middle Schools. In view of these circumstances, Government are pleased to direct that Vernacular Middle Schools be re-organised on the following lines :—

(a) Wherever there exist at present A. V. schools and Vernacular Middle Schools side by side the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes, i.e., Vernacular classes IV and V will be abolished.

(b) In places where there are Vernacular Middle schools at present but which have no A. V. schools the following arrangements will be made—

- (i) Where the strength of the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes, i.e., Vernacular IV and V is too low to justify the continuance of the Middle school section, the Vernacular IV and V classes will be abolished;
- (ii) where the strength of the Vernacular IV and V classes is satisfactory an English teacher will be attached to the school which will be treated in the same way as a Rural A.V. school. The pupils of these schools will appear for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination with English as second language as provided for under rule 17 of the annexure to Government Order No. 1203-5—Edn. 76.22-2, dated the 17th August 1922 and such of them as pass will be admitted to class III of the re-organised Middle Schools and permitted to appear for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in English only as provided for in the same rule. Those that fail will also be admitted to class III of the re-organised Middle schools but they will have to appear for the full examination in due course. There will thus be no Vernacular Middle schools which do not teach English of an Elementary standard.

(c) *Rural A. V. Schools.*-- The Vernacular IV and V classes of Rural A. V. Schools with the English teacher of the school will go to form the middle sections as indicated above in regard to Vernacular Middle schools.

(d) *Special English classes in A. V. Schools.*--The present special English classes in A. V. Schools meant for teaching English only to pupils who have passed the Kannada Lower Secondary examination will be discontinued.

The re-organised middle sections of the present Vernacular Middle schools and Rural A. V. Schools will thus be of one type providing for instruction in Kannada and other subjects up to the standard of the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and in English up to the standard of the A. V. II classes of the re-organised A. V. Middle school course. This will be a stage in the conversion of the Vernacular Middle school course and this system will be adopted till funds can be found for developing these schools to the fully developed A. V. Schools of the uniform type.

The present Infant A and B and Vernacular classes I to III of the Vernacular Middle schools and Rural A. V. schools will be constituted into the re-organised Primary classes I to IV following the revised curricula for the four years' primary course approved by Government in their Order No. 3474-5--Edn. 201-21-6, dated the 3rd March 1922. All primary schools will provide for the entire primary course of four years.

The scheme of remodelling Primary and Middle schools in the manner suggested above involves certain additional expenditure which may now be considered. Classes Infant A and B Vernacular I and the present A. V. 1 class will be discontinued in the present A. V. schools and even with the additional requirements in the adjoining Primary schools due to the addition of the pupils thus transferred from the A. V. schools there would be savings of at least one teacher in each case in 1923-24. There would again be savings by the abolition of Vernacular Middle School classes IV and V in the circumstances referred to above.

On the other hand additional expenditure would be necessary only for opening the IV Vernacular Primary class in certain Primary schools and for giving an additional English teacher to such of the Vernacular Middle schools as are continued and converted to Rural A. V. schools. The expenditure during 1923-24 is expected not to exceed about Rs. 40,000.

The equipment of primary schools has to be brought to standard and additional equipment provided for to suit the requirements of the revised curricula. The present equipment of the training institutions also requires considerable addition. Government are therefore pleased to direct that an amount of Rs. 30,000 be utilised in the current year towards increasing the equipment of primary schools and training institutions.

The Inspector-General of Education is requested to devote special attention to give timely effect to the proposals sanctioned in this

order. There are several other items of expenditure sanctioned in the orders on the Education Memorandum such as revision of scales of pay etc. Government have, however deferred these matters for consideration while passing the budget of the department for 1923-24.

G. O. No. 5040-9—Education 121-21-87, dated 17-2-23.

Co-ordination of activities between the Revenue and Education Departments.

In Government Order No. C. 178-196—Education dated the 24th January 1894 instructions have been issued regarding the co-operation expected of Revenue Officers with the officers of the Education Department in the matter of the spread and improvement of education within their charges. Valuable assistance in this direction has been rendered by Revenue Officers in the past, and especially in recent years in connection with the activities of the Economic conference and its several Boards and Committees. Now that economic activities in the districts have been transferred to the District Boards, Government consider it desirable to impress upon Revenue Officers who are responsible for the general well-being of the people in their charge the need for their continued interest in the spread of education. During his last provincial tour in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, the Dewan observed that there was not sufficient co-ordination of activities between the Revenue and Education Departments.

The provision and proper redistribution of educational facilities according to the needs of the various localities demand an intimate knowledge of local conditions which it is not possible to expect from the educational officers. The Revenue Officers and especially the Sub-Division Officers should therefore interest themselves in this matter and whenever they find that there is a real demand from the people for educational facilities they should bring it to the notice of the Inspector General of Education. They should also get into touch with the educational officers of the district and secure their co-operation in getting the necessary facilities provided.

Revenue Officers can also co-operate with the Education Department by making it a point to visit the schools both in villages and at Taluk Headquarters when they happen to be in the neighbourhood and find it possible to do so. It is not necessary that they should examine the pupils every time they visit a school. It is sufficient if they note the number of pupils in attendance as compared with the number on the roll, the cleanliness and ventilation of the school house, the sufficiency of accommodation, the discipline, and the interest taken by the School Committee in the welfare of the school. The local demands for additional educational facilities being provided should also be enquired into.

Revenue Officers visiting a school should enter their remarks in the visitors' book, a copy of which shall be forwarded by the Headmaster or Master of the school to the District Inspector of schools immediately after the visit. Sub-Division Officers should in-

clude in their annual Administration Reports a paragraph showing the action taken by them during the year to improve educational facilities, the number of schools visited by them and the general results of the inspection.

G. O. No. 5066-76—*Education 414-22-1, dated 20-2-23.*

Educational Officers.

THEIR POWERS IN REGARD TO SANCTIONING ESTIMATES OF BUILDING WORKS.

Under the existing orders, the Inspector-General of Education has the power to sanction original works costing Rs 1,000 or less, petty repairs to school buildings not exceeding Rs. 250 and grants not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case for the construction of school buildings, and the Circle Inspectors can sanction petty repairs up to a limit of Rs. 100 while District Inspectors and Head Masters of High Schools have not been given any power in this respect. Following the discussion at the last educational conference on this subject and having regard to the large number of costly buildings whose maintenance has devolved on the Education Department, the Inspector-General of Education has proposed that the Head Masters of High Schools and District Inspectors of Schools may be empowered to sanction estimates for repairs of a petty nature and that the Inspector-General of Education and the Circle Inspectors may be granted enhanced powers as in the statement appended, the work bills for estimates sanctioned by the District Inspectors and Head Masters of High Schools being passed for payment after scrutiny by the Circle Inspectors, and those sanctioned by Circle Inspectors being passed after scrutiny by the Inspector-General of Education.

The above proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned.

APPENDIX.

Chart showing the powers to be delegated to several officers of the Department.

	Powers as at present			Powers proposed		
	Original works costing	Petty repairs	Grants	Original works costing	Petty repairs	Grants
Inspector General ...	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 250	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
Circle Inspectors ...	... 100	... 100	... 100	... 200	... 200	... 100
District Inspectors ...	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50
Head Masters of High Schools. ...	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50	... 50

G. O. No. 5201-3—Edn. 283-22-3, dated 26th February 1923.

High Schools in the State.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

The question of laying down a definite policy regarding the development of High Schools in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time past. There have been numerous representations in the Representative Assembly for the opening of more High Schools in the districts. This was also one of the important questions discussed in the Educational Conference held by the Dewan in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 7th and 8th November 1922.

At present there is a tendency on the part of pupils of the High School classes to overcrowd the High Schools in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. This has led to the opening of a very large number of sections for each High School form while in some of the High Schools in other centres such as Hassan, Channapatna, Chitaldrug, Chikballapur and Chikmagalur, the strength of the High Schools is insufficient and disproportionate to the expenditure involved. In the Bangalore Government Collegiate High School for instance, there are as many as 18 sections, with nearly a thousand pupils and 40 teachers and this excessive development of the High School has rendered not only administration difficult but the pupils are almost entirely deprived of the personal attention and guidance from teachers necessary at this important stage in their career. Government consider that steps should be taken to prevent overcrowding in the High Schools in Cities by providing accommodation for the pupils in their own districts as far as possible and that the High Schools in the districts should be increased in number and improved as regards teaching and equipment. The question of fixing a standard of maximum development for a High School was considered in detail at the conference, where opinion was almost unanimous that the maximum strength of a High School class should be fixed at 40 for each section and the maximum number of sections of a class at three, and on this basis the maximum total strength of a High School was fixed approximately at 400 for a High School without the Entrance Class and 500 for a Collegiate High School. Government are pleased to direct that this standard should form the basis for determining the future requirements in respect of High Schools in the State and for preparing standard designs for High School buildings. On this basis it is considered necessary to open as soon as possible another High School in Bangalore City.

The present distribution of the High Schools among the districts, the total area and population of the districts and the strength of the High Schools are given in the Statement appended to this order.* While the districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Kolar have High Schools at two centres in each district the other districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur have High Schools only at their headquarters. The Mysore District has nearly twice the population of any other district; in point of area also it is the largest.

* Omitted here.

The question of opening a High School at Nanjangud has been repeatedly urged in the Representative Assembly and a High School at this centre bids fair to be a success. The Government High School at Tumkur has 476 pupils and a further increase of this strength is not desirable. The question of starting another High School at Tiptur or Maddagiri has been urged in the Representative Assembly and also during the last tour of the Dewan in that district. The Inspector-General of Education has recently examined the question of locating another High School in the Tumkur District. Maddagiri is in the centre of a large tract cut off from the railway and has a flourishing Anglo-Vernacular School. Looked at from the point of view of strength of pupils in the highest Anglo-Vernacular classes as also the number of candidates for the Lower Secondary Examinations at this centre Maddagiri has to be selected in preference to Tiptur or Sira or Kunigal. Though the present strength of the Shimoga High School is within the maximum fixed above yet in view of the sparsity of population and other peculiar conditions of the Malnad it is necessary to open another High School at Tirthahalli. For the present the Hassan and Kadur Districts are not in need of more High Schools.

As regards the requirements of girls' education, Government consider that the strength of the Vani Vilas Institute and the Maharani's High School at Mysore is capable of considerable increase. There are two Middle Schools for girls at Tumkur and both are fairly well attended. These two schools may be immediately amalgamated and the English Lower Secondary classes made more efficient as a preliminary to the development of the institution to the High School standard.

Government are pleased to lay down the following programme for the development of High School education on the lines set forth above:—

Districts.

Bangalore	...	1. Another High School in the City.
Mysore	...	2. A High School at Nanjangud.
Tumkur	...	3. Do for boys at Maddagiri or Tiptur.
		4. Do for girls at Tumkur
Shimoga	...	5. Do at Tirthahalli.

The Inspector-General has reported that the cost of opening a High School is Rs. 15,216 per annum recurring and Rs. 8,000 non-recurring exclusive of buildings. He is requested to work up the question of opening another High School at Bangalore City and submit proposals at an early date.

The above programme may be kept in view in providing funds in the Education Budget gradually to meet these requirements and the Inspector-General of Education is requested to invite the co-operation of the local municipalities and leading gentlemen in these centres in contributing to the non-recurring expenditure on buildings, etc., necessary for the purpose on the same lines as in Davangere and

report whether accommodation can be made available by suitably altering any of the existing Government buildings.

Government will also encourage as liberally as possible private effort for the establishment of additional High Schools in the State under the new grant-in-aid rules.

G. O. No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Registrar's Report for 1921-22.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

Number of societies.—There were 1,500 societies at the end of the previous year; 51 societies were newly registered during the year; the registration of 28 societies was cancelled and 1 society was amalgamated with another. There were thus 1,522 societies at the end of the year showing a net increase of 22 societies as against 98 last year. Of the 51 new societies registered, 2 were for the development of agricultural co-operation, 3 for industrial co-operation, 1 for the sale of agricultural produce, 9 were stores societies, 1 house-building society, 2 grain banks, 4 societies for the exclusive benefit of depressed classes and the remaining 29 ordinary credit societies. It is very satisfactory to note that increased attention is being paid to the development of agricultural and industrial societies which are a *sine qua non* for the improvement of the material prosperity of the State.

Membership.—The total membership of all the societies increased from 92,679 to 6,912, i.e., by 4·5 per cent during the year. All the districts, except Hassan, had an increase in membership while in the Hassan District there was a slight fall. The Registrar is requested to investigate the reason for this downward tendency in the Hassan District and submit a report.

Working Capital.—The total working capital of all the societies increased from Rs. 78,19,503 to Rs. 81,97,280 or by 4·8 per cent during the year as against 25 per cent in the previous year. The Bangalore District as usual contributed the largest proportion of working capital of nearly Rs. 38 lakhs, while the Malnad Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga contributed only Rs. 4 lakhs, Rs. 3,36,000 and Rs. 3,33,000 nearly, while Chitaldrug District contributed Rs. 2,21,000. No explanation is forthcoming as to why the Malnad Districts as well as the Chitaldrug District are so low in the scale. The Registrar is requested to investigate the matter and take the necessary steps to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Deposits.—The total deposits attracted during the year amounted to Rs. 39,62,865 as against Rs. 36,92,732 during the previous year, the Bangalore District attracting nearly three-fourths of this sum, while the total amount of deposits outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 28,48,551 as against Rs. 27,85,580 in the last year. The deposits held by the Central Societies at the end of the year slightly decreased from Rs. 12,92,091 to Rs. 12,84,878. The average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 29·3 as against Rs. 40 in the previous year. The maximum rate of interest on deposits attracted, increased from 7 to 7½ per cent during the year.

Receipts and Profits.—The total receipts of all the societies amounted to Rs. 1,41,01,490 as against Rs. 1,41,08,509 and the total disbursements to Rs. 1,37,63,324 as against Rs. 1,37,75,226 in the previous year, while the total profits realised by all the Co-operative Societies during the year was Rs. 7,27,886 as against Rs. 7,02,501 during the previous year.

Loans to Individual Members.—The total amount of loans issued during the year by all the Co-operative Societies to their members was Rs. 53,03,130 as against Rs. 58,14,432 during the previous year; of this, a sum of Rs. 32,80,888 or 61·9 per cent was for productive purposes. The average rate of interest charged by societies on loans to members was same as in the previous year, namely, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Out of a total amount of Rs. 68,02,033 that fell due during the year, only 73·3 per cent was recovered during the year, as against 77·2 per cent in the previous year. This is rather unsatisfactory. Attempts should be made to improve the recoveries.

Loans to Societies.—The demand in respect of loans granted by Central Societies to Primary Societies was Rs. 6,46,871, while the collections from the societies amounted to only Rs. 1,65,452. This is unsatisfactory. The poor recoveries are said to be due to default in payment of their dues by the members of Primary Societies indebted to the Central Banks. It is reported that suits have been filed against the defaulters and the decrees passed against them sent to the Revenue Department for execution.

Co-operation in the Malnad.—There was an increase in the number of societies in the Malnad from 241 to 259. It is gratifying to note that Kadur District is showing improvement in respect of number of societies, membership, working capital, etc., but it is disappointing that Shimoga District is still backward in all these respects. It is hoped that, as a result of earnest efforts, some appreciable improvement will be secured in the coming years. Four societies are reported to have been helping areca-nut growers in the Malnad. The working of these societies will be watched with interest.

Non-Credit Societies.—The number of non-credit societies rose from 137 to 141 during the year, of which 72 were for the supply of seed, agricultural implements and manure, 43 were Weavers' Societies, 6 were for sericulturists, 2 for sandalwood carvers and the remaining 18 for people of other crafts and industries.

Agricultural Societies.—The main activities of these societies which numbered 72 during the year were confined chiefly to the supplying of improved seed of H22 ragi, sugar-cane and groundnuts as well as of improved ploughs and other implements. There is much room for improvement in the work of these societies.

Weavers' Societies.—Twenty-five out of the 43 societies of this variety that were working during the year had for their principal object, as in the previous year, the supply of yarn, dye-stuffs and other raw materials, introduction of improved patterns and up-to-date tools and implements and joint sale of finished products. No in-

formation is given in the report as to the extent to which raw materials and improved tools were sold in these societies during the year. They had a membership of 1,970 and a working capital of Rs. 1,70,000 and realised a profit of Rs. 19,822 in the sale of commodities. The Bangalore City Weavers' Co-operative Society purchased raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 1,43,774 and realised a net profit of Rs. 6,012 as against Rs. 5,037 in the previous year.

Sericulturists' Societies.—There were only six societies of this type during the year. One of these was newly started at Malurpatna in the Channapatna Taluk with the object of supplying disease-free eggs and appliances for rearing silk worms, etc. There is great scope for increasing the number of such societies in the chief silk producing areas in the State.

House-building Societies.—There were 9 such societies, 7 in the Bangalore District, 1 in the Mysore District and 1 in the Hassan District as against 8 in the previous year. The Non-Gazetted Officers' Association Co-operative Society at Bangalore spent Rs. 24,274 in laying out sites, roads and drains and sold the sites to members for building purposes. It also purchased building materials to the extent of Rs. 5,902, and sold them to the extent of Rs. 3,481. The other societies nearly financed their members for building houses. The work of such societies is capable of further development.

Other Societies.—The two Jaggory Manufacturing Societies are under liquidation and the only Rice Hulling Society at Channarayapatna has sold away its steam engine and boiler and is about to be wound up. The six Fuel Supplying Societies in Bangalore are reported to have done good work during the year.

Societies for Depressed Classes.—There were 41 such societies at the end of the year. The scheme promised for the financing of societies of this type is awaited.

Co-operative Banking.—The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the two provincial central financing institutions in the State during the year. The net profits of the former amounted to Rs. 48,198 as against Rs. 47,029 in the previous year, while those of the latter amounted to Rs 13,249 as against Rs. 12,657 during previous year. The Central Bank granted loans to the extent of Rs. 60,511 to societies as against Rs. 72,463 and Rs. 2,70,347 to individual members as against Rs. 2,07,103 in the previous year; while the Provincial Bank granted loans to the extent of Rs. 65,633 to societies as against Rs. 1,21,384 in the previous year. The primary object of the Central Bank to finance Co-operative Societies seems to have been lost sight of and the funds of the Bank are diverted chiefly to the financing of individual members. The Registrar will examine the condition of working of this Bank carefully and send up an exhaustive report to the Government. The total loans outstanding against the Provincial Bank amounted to Rs. 5,27,140, while the share capital, deposits, profits and reserve fund aggregated Rs. 5,29,727, of which Rs. 10,000

was invested in the Mysore Loan. The financial condition of this society became very embarrassing and brought the work of the Bank to a standstill for a time. But as a result of timely steps taken by the Department to improve its resources, the Bank was able to tide over the difficulty and resume its normal work. It is very necessary to take vigorous action for realising the heavy outstandings with a view to avoid such embarrassing situations in future.

Economic condition of members.—The condition of members of 45 rural societies was examined during the year as against 70 in the previous year. The total number of societies in which the investigation was carried out during the last five years was 485. It was directed in the last year's review that the investigation should be confined to a select area and a report submitted on the results disclosed by the investigation. But it is explained that owing to restrictions on touring imposed on account of financial stringency, it was not possible to undertake the investigation during the year. It is hoped that the work will be attended to with greater vigor during the current year.

Disposals of Suits and execution of decrees.—No substantial improvement is noticeable in either of these directions. The total number of suits for disposal during the year was 4,535 of the value of Rs. 7,15,175 of which only 2,223 were disposed of, leaving more than 50 per cent still pending. The total number of decrees pending execution with Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Offices was 3,254 of which only so few as 604 were executed during the year, leaving a balance of 2,650 decrees pending execution. Government have noted this unsatisfactory state of affairs with some concern and have since taken suitable steps for minimising inordinate delays in the execution of decrees by instructing the Revenue Commissioner to issue stringent instructions to Amildars to speed up the work of execution of decrees and submit reports of progress achieved from time to time for the information of Government. They are also devising means for the speedy disposal of suits by increasing the Gazetted Staff of the Department and prescribing simple rules to enable the officers to hear the suits without unnecessary waste of time. With the adoption of these measures, Government trust that there will be substantial improvement in the disposal of co-operative suits as well as the execution of decrees relating to those suits.

Audit and Inspection.—The total number of societies fully audited during the year was only 600 and those test audited 420. The Inspecting Staff of the two Central Banking institutions at Bangalore inspected 115 societies affiliated to them. Government think that, so long as the work of audit is entrusted to a separate staff of Inspectors instead of to the normal staff, the progress of audit work cannot be expected to improve. They are therefore issuing orders changing the existing system so as to make every Inspector of the Department responsible for the auditing of societies in his own charge when he goes on other inspection duty and trust that this will considerably improve the existing state of affairs.

Conclusion.—Government appreciate the continued interest taken by the Bank of Mysore in affording financial aid to Co-operative Societies in spite of the stringency of the money market.

There is great need for the expansion of agricultural societies. The Co-operative Department should work hand in hand with the Officers of the Agricultural Department and make the Co-operative Societies distributing centres for seeds, manure, ploughs and other agricultural implements and in sericultural districts for the supply of disease-free eggs as well. There is also great need for the expansion of the movement amongst petty traders and artisans. The Department has hitherto confined its attention chiefly to the societies of weavers, but it is necessary that it should extend its operations in respect of other crafts and industries as well. Government expect better results in future in these directions.

G. O. No. L. 4803-65—C. S. 30-22-3, dated 5th January 1923.

The Co-operative Department.

A SCHEME OF RE-ORGANISATION.

Government have had under consideration for some time past the question of improving the organization and working of the Co-operative Department. The scale of superior staff of the Department as it now stands was fixed in Government Order No. 12180-6—I. & C. 66-17-53 of the 18th June 1918 when the total number of Co-operative Societies in the State was 1,097. Since then the number of societies has increased to 1,522 and is too large for the existing staff to exercise adequate supervision. The control of the Department over these institutions has consequently become lax. Representations have been made to Government that there is inordinate delay in the disposal of suits filed by the Co-operative Societies as well as in the execution of decrees passed in such suits and that in consequence the stability of many societies is seriously affected. As many as 304 societies or about one-fifth of the total number are reported to be in a languishing condition. Having examined the work of the Department in detail, Government consider that in order to remedy these and other defects that have come to their notice, it is necessary to strengthen the controlling staff, to revise the charges of the subordinate executive and to prescribe a definite plan to regulate the work of the Department.

Gazetted Staff of the Department.—Excluding the recently appointed Probationer, there are at present three Gazetted subordinates in the Department viz., two Assistant Registrars and a Personal Assistant to the Registrar. The two Assistant Registrars are in charge of the Mysore and Shimoga Divisions, the former comprising the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Hassan and the latter the remaining districts excepting Kolar, the Registrar being in direct charge of the societies in the Kolar District and the Bangalore City.

The Personal Assistant besides doing the work of Office Assistant to the Registrar, attends to suits referred to him by the Registrar for disposal.

There are about 650 societies in each Division and the Assistant

1. Mysore and Hassan Districts.
2. Bangalore (with the exception of Bangalore City) and Kolar Districts.
3. Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts.
4. Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

Registrars are expected to inspect every society at least once in two years. The number of societies is too large to admit of inspection of every society even once during this period. With current office work and the disposal of suits in addition,

the charge of an Assistant Registrar is heavy. Further, the Shimoga Division comprising as it does the four Districts of Shimoga, Kadur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug is too unwieldy. It is therefore necessary to lighten the existing Division charges and Government are accordingly pleased to increase the number of Assistant Registrars from two to four, one for a group of two districts as noted in the margin with Head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga respectively.

The divisions as thus regrouped will each contain about 400 societies except the last which will have about 275 societies only. The work in the Shimoga Division will not however be less than in the other Divisions, considering the want of facilities for travelling and the need for special attention to the Co-operative Movement in the Malnad.

The Registrar, having to devote his attention to general supervision and to higher problems of organization and development, will be in direct charge of the societies in the Bangalore City only.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Registrar will be abolished as there is not sufficient office work to require an assistant. The nature of the correspondence in general is not such as to require immediate attention and the Manager should be able to look after the office during the Registrar's absence on tour.

Inspectorate.—There are 42 Inspectors, 24 of them belonging to the permanent, cadre of the department, 9 temporary and 9 *pro rata*. Nine of the Inspectors are employed solely on the work of auditing the accounts of societies and three are attached to the office of the Registrar for being in charge of

1. Industrial Co-operative Societies.
2. Agricultural Co-operative Societies.
3. Weavers' Co-operative Societies and societies in the Bangalore City.

The arrangement of having one set of officers for inspection and another for auditing the accounts is unsatisfactory. This division of responsibility does not make for efficient control over the affairs of Co-operative Societies and should cease.

The employment of three Inspectors directly under the Registrar for special types of Co-operative Societies is justified on the ground that these societies are under the direct control of the Registrar, the

Registrar having to take action in consultation with the Technical Heads of Departments concerned. But this explanation is not convincing as it is open to the Registrar to issue instructions to his Assistants after necessary consultation. Besides, the Assistant Registrars have not been divested of their responsibility in regard to such societies situated in their respective Divisions. Responsibility thus ill-defined is hardly conducive to the progress of Agricultural and Industrial Co-operation to which the Department is expected to give special attention. Separate Inspectors for Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative Societies cannot be justified as the number of such societies is small and they are in fact employed on other work to keep them fully occupied. Besides, for the promotion of the agricultural and industrial co-operation, the initiative has to be taken ordinarily by the officers of the respective technical departments, those of the Co-operative Department doing only general propagandistic work and assisting in the actual organization of societies when the preliminaries are settled by the former. The mere appointment of Special Inspectors for these branches of co-operation is not likely to further that object. Government therefore direct that only one Inspector be retained in the office of the Registrar to be in charge of the societies in the Bangalore City and work under the direct control of the Registrar. He may also be deputed for the organization of Industrial and Agricultural Co-operative Societies whenever necessary.

By doing away with Auditor-Inspectors and Special Inspectors for Industrial and Agricultural Co-operation, the strength of the Inspectorate will be reduced to 31. But some of the Inspectors' charges are now heavy and a few more Inspectors will be necessary for a proper redistribution of work. The number of Inspectors will therefore be fixed at 33. This will give about 40 societies to each Inspector. The Registrar is requested to submit proposals for revising the charges of Inspectors accordingly.

The societies should be classified into those which are capable of making their own arrangements for the annual audit of their accounts and those whose accounts are to be audited by the Inspectors. This will give an idea of the volume of work for each Inspector and should also be considered in determining the territorial limits of an Inspector's range.

Clerical and Menial Establishments.—There are now in the Department 1 Manager and 22 clerks in the permanent cadre and 3 clerks appointed under the *pro-rata* arrangement, the menial establishment consisting of 26 permanent, 34 temporary and 8 *pro-rata* men. The establishment is overmanned and it should be possible to provide from the existing number the staff required for the two new Divisions now sanctioned.

Financial effect of the Proposals.—The reduction of establishment proposed above will result in a saving of Rs. 832 $\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem as follows:—

9 Inspectors on Rs. 55 each ..	... Rs. 495
1 Personal Assistant on Rs. 150—10—200 ...	„ 187 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Probationer .....	... „ 150
	Total „ 832 $\frac{1}{2}$

Against this saving, the additional expenditure involved by the creation of two more Divisions will amount to Rs. 700 (average) per mensem on account of the pay of two Assistant Registrars on Rs. 250-50-3-450.

As a result of these changes the cost of the Co-operative Department will be at present reduced by Rs. 1,590 per annum as against Rs. 4,620 which was the reduction effected in Government Order No. L.O 2119-80—C. S. 21-22-1, dated 6th September 1922 under the retrenchment scheme. In view of the urgent necessity to improve the efficiency of this department and give greater impetus to Co-operative Societies Government find it necessary to modify the scheme in certain respects. The difference will be more than met from the additional revenue expected to be realised under Court fees in Co-operative suits in future, which will no longer be exempt from such fees.

The progress and popularity of the Co-operative movement depends largely upon speedy settlement of the claims of co-operative societies and timely distribution of the annual dividends to the shareholders. Government desire that the officers of the Department should pay particular attention to these matters and regulate their methods of work on the lines indicated in the appendix to this order.

APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE QUICK DISPOSAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SUITS, ETC.

(1) There must be fixed stations at convenient distances in each Taluk for holding the court. These should be fixed beforehand every year in the month of July and notified in the gazette with the dates of hearing. As each case comes up, it should be posted to the proper Sessions at which it will be heard and the fact notified to the parties. Three or four places in each Taluk may be selected every year for holding the Assistant Registrar's Court.

(2) Appeals should, as a rule, be heard by the Registrar at Bangalore.

(3) Only contested cases *i.e.*, cases, in which a written statement has been filed contesting the whole or a portion of the claim, should be referred to arbitration by the agreement of the parties and not arbitrarily by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar. Such references should be sparingly made as they do not conduce to a speedy disposal of suits which are adjourned from time to time owing to the Arbitrators failing to meet on the appointed dates of hearing.

(4) The Assistant Registrars may also refer cases to arbitration on their own authority.

(5) No officer of the Department should sit on the Board of Arbitrators.

(6) The cases being generally of a small-cause nature, their duration should not generally exceed three months. Explanation in

cases pending for over six months should be submitted to the Registrar who should review the same and submit a copy of the review to Government.

(7) At present, appeals are entertained on the mere application of a party expressing a desire to appeal. No appeal petition should, in future, be entertained unless it contains the grounds of appeal. The rules under the Co-operative Societies Regulation will be suitably amended.

(8) The departmental officers should have, besides a knowledge of the principles of co-operation, a good grounding in the system of auditing accounts and the procedure relating to the trial of suits. A training for a few months in a Munsiff's court should also be arranged for in the case of higher officers.

(9) The Amildars should submit a monthly statement showing the progress of execution of decrees to the Assistant Registrars. The Registrar and the Assistant Registrars are authorised to inspect the register of execution of decrees maintained in the Taluk Office whenever they visit Taluk Headquarters.

(10) Whenever the number of decrees in a particular area is large and the local Sheikdars are not able to attend to the execution of the decrees promptly, the Revenue Commissioner may appoint special Sheikdars in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the extra cost being borne by the Co-operative Societies concerned.

(11) There is no need for an application being filed for the execution of decrees. As soon as a decree is passed, it may be sent on for execution to the Revenue authorities concerned. If, before the execution of the decrees, the debtor pays off the debt, the matter may be reported to the Registrar or Assistant Registrar and the decree withdrawn from the file of the Amildar.

(12) It has come to notice that dividends are not regularly distributed amongst the shareholders and that a delay of a year or two in this respect is not uncommon causing a good deal of dissatisfaction to the shareholders. The reason assigned for this unsatisfactory state of things is that under the bye-laws of the Societies, the division of profits can take place only with the approval of the Registrar and this is delayed as the accounts are not audited by the departmental officers. To audit the accounts once a year and at one stretch takes a long time and the Co-operative Inspectors may not be able to devote undivided attention to the same. A system of quarterly audit of accounts should be instituted so that the Inspectors may be able to take up the work by instalments and finish it by the end of the year.

G. O. No. L. 4769-73—C. S. 37-22-2, dated 6-1-23.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Scientific sections.—The chief items of work attended to in the *Chemical Section* related to the study of the various kinds of manure with a view to find out the manurial requirements of the various crops, such as ragi, paddy, sugarcane, areca palm &c., analysis of fodder grasses, investigation of spike disease of sandal, feeding experiments in respect of cattle for the purpose of improving their condition and a study of typical soils.

Special attention was paid in the *Mycological Section* to Koleroga and Anaberoga of Areca nut. Spraying work for combating Koleroga was carried out over an area of 700 acres, the total number of trees that were sprayed being 4,25,000. The results are reported to be highly satisfactory and the demand for spraying is said to be on the increase. Anaberoga of Areca nut is reported to be spreading to the Malnad parts also, and experiments for controlling the disease are in progress. Among the other diseases which were under investigation during the year may be mentioned Root Disease of Areca nut, bleeding disease of cocoanut, ragi smut, sandal spike and betel vine mildew. Efforts made hitherto to find a remedy for spike disease have not proved successful, but a new line of investigation has been recently adopted, *viz.*, of injecting various salt solutions into diseased trees as a curative measure and into healthy trees to produce accumulation of starch artificially, and the result is being watched. It has been customary for several years past to meet the expenses relating to these experiments from a fund formed by the levy of a cess known as the Supari Cess. Representations have from time to time been received for the abolition of this Cess and this question is under the consideration of Government.

In the *Entomological Section*, work on *Kamblihula* pest was attended with excellent results in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts, a total of 1,20,000 moths having been destroyed representing roughly 6,000,000 caterpillars. A new and simple method of catching and destroying sugarcane borers which were a source of considerable damage to the crop is reported to have been discovered and tried in several cases with very good results. This discovery reflects much credit on the Entomological Section of the Mysore Agricultural Department, particularly in view of the fact that the remedies so far suggested against the borer in British India and other parts of the world have proved to be ineffective or impracticable.

Allusion was made in the last year's review to the import from the Hawaii Islands of live specimens of the Lantana Seed Fly whose introduction was expected to check materially the spread of lantana on pasture lands and keep it under control. But notwithstanding that the flies imported were liberated during the year, no substantial results were achieved and the failure is attributed to the fact that weather conditions were far from favourable at the time the flies were liberated. It is hoped that better results will be achieved when the next consignment arrives.

The lines of work in the *Botanical Section* were much the same as in previous years. Various strains of ragi and high yielding varieties of sugarcane and cotton have been evolved as a result of experiments conducted and it is gratifying to note that agriculturists are appreciating the use of these new varieties of seed and are using them more extensively than before. It is stated that there were no less than 15,000 acres sown with the better strain of ragi known as H22 in the year 1921 as against 7,500 acres in the previous year.

Experimental Farms.—Experiments were conducted on the same lines as in previous years in all the four Agricultural Farms in the State. Among those conducted in the *Hebbal Farm* may be mentioned the growth of dwarf cocoanuts from the Federated Malay States, use of new fertilisers on paddy, spacing experiments with sugar-cane and experiments for the preservation of manure.

The results of experiments conducted in the *Babbur Farm* were not quite satisfactory owing to various adverse conditions. One interesting item of work which was carried out in this Farm was the alteration of the Jaggery Boiling Furnace so as to consume the minimum amount of megasse as fuel, thus reducing the cost of manufacturing jaggery to annas 5 per maund. The crop of jola grown in the Farm was free from smut on account of the treatment of the seed with copper sulphate. This served as a good object lesson to the neighbouring raiyats who are now agreeable to treat their seed of jola similarly with copper sulphate solution before use for sowing purposes.

It is reported that of the crops that were tested at the *Marthur Farm* sugar-cane did not do well owing to insufficient supply of water and that a variety of ragi known as M. M. I has shown itself superior to the local mixtures and to varieties brought in from other areas. Experiments for the use of commercial fertilizers for increasing the outturn of Areca crop are proceeding.

Sugar-cane, for the development of which the Farm at *Naganhalli* was started, was the chief crop grown in this Farm and it is reported to have produced satisfactory results. The Farm has served a useful purpose as a seed centre for the supply of paddy and sugar-cane.

District work in popularising improvements.—This comprised as, usual, inspection of private holding for purposes of giving advice for their improvement, demonstration and sale of improved agricultural implements, sale of improved seed for various crops, economic transplantation of paddy, improved methods of sugar-cane milling and aggor y boiling, use of growing varieties of Hainragi, sugarcane, cotton

groundnut, etc., use of green manure, oilcake and artificial manures and special manures for such crops as ragi, sugar-cane, cocoanut, paddy, etc. Reports of work done in these respects in the Eastern and Western Divisions afford very interesting reading.

In spite of the difficulty in getting improved ploughs and their accessories from foreign countries and in spite of the fact that the price of the implements has risen very high, the total sale of implements from the Agricultural Depots during the year amounted to Rs. 50,503 as against Rs. 49,491 in the previous year. Government observe, however, that the outstandings on this account were very large at the end of July 1922. Special efforts should be made for the recovery of the amounts. The advance of Rs. 20,000 given for the purchase of implements has since been increased to Rs. 25,000 and the Director has been authorised to import 250 ploughs of an improved pattern from England to serve as a model for manufacturing similar ploughs locally.

The demand for oil-cake manure, and other commercial fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, bone-meal, etc., is growing and the actual quantity of oil-cake sold by the Department was approximately 90 tons, about 50 per cent more than in the year previous, the quantity obtained by the raiyats direct from the dealers as a result of propagandistic work done by the Department being estimated at four or five times the quantity actually sold by it. There was a great expansion of green manuring in the Western Division and 10,000 seers of sunn hemp seed are said to have been distributed during the year.

Work of the Department in connection with Co-operative Societies. There was no marked increase in the number of Co-operative Societies formed for the purpose of effecting improvements in the agricultural conditions of the State. A Sugar-cane Milling Co-operative Society was newly formed last year.

Agricultural Engineering.—The Agricultural Engineer continued to be in charge of the buildings in progress in the Agricultural and Sericultural Departments and was also engaged in teaching in the Hebbal Agricultural School. The Jaggory Boiling Furnace at Hebbal and Babbur Farms were improved so as to economise fuel. The new plough designed by the Engineer was on trial found to be satisfactory.

Live-Stock Section.—Mr. Davison who was in charge of the Section was on tour for 160 days and visited all the districts of the State. The scheme for the improvement of draught cattle in the State referred to in the previous year's review is still under the consideration of Government. Among the important items of work attended to by the Expert with satisfactory results may be mentioned the conducting at Rayankere Dairy Farm of breeding experiments with Nolstein bulls; feeding calves on ensilage with a view to improve their condition and to effect reduction of costs; making ensilage; and production of hybrid lambs bigger in size and having a large amount of finer wool than the local ones.

Agricultural Education.—Both the Agricultural Schools at Hebbal and Chikkanahalli turned out satisfactory work. In the year under

report, there were 23 students in the Hebbal Agricultural School, of whom 13 were in the third year class, 4 in the second year and 6 in the first year. Out of 14 students in the third year class, 12 are said to be eligible for the diploma at the end of their course.

The Chikkanahalli Agricultural School now known as the "Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala" had 12 students on its rolls and at the Annual Examination all of them were declared to have passed. Not only does this school give training in Agriculture to raiyat's sons, but it also serves to a certain extent as a depot for the sale of implements, seeds and manure and does demonstration work as well.

General.—The Director of Agriculture was on tour for 101 days as against 95 days in the previous year. The Deputy and Assistant Directors toured for 143 days and 161 days respectively, as against 168 days and 201 days in the previous year.

The library attached to the Office of the Director is said to contain 3,000 volumes, 6,000 bulletins and 1,000 reports. More than 100 periodicals are also subscribed for and the library is open to all during office hours and no fees are charged for the use of the library or for advice given upon agricultural matters including live stock.

Government note with satisfaction that a larger number of private persons than in the previous year helped the Department to a considerable extent in its efforts to promote the agricultural prosperity of the State and that the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union which is a non-official organisation for the furthering of Agricultural Development in the State is continuing to render valuable service to the Department by popularising the use of improved varieties of seed manures, implements and cultivation methods.

In conclusion, Government are pleased to place on record, their appreciation of another year's good work turned out by the Department and its staff under the able guidance of Dr. Coleman. They fully recognise the urgent need for strengthening the Department and the matter will receive consideration as soon as there is improvement in the present state of the finances.

G.O. No. L. 5302-64—A. and E. 48-22-3, dated 26th January 1923.

Inoculation of cattle and sheep.

LEVY OF A FEE.

The expenditure on account of serum required for the inoculation of cattle has been rapidly on the increase in recent years, owing partly to the prevalence of cattle diseases in the State and partly to the rise in the price of serum, the amount allotted for the purpose being Rs. 29,175 in 1920-21 and Rs. 63,500 in 1921-22. The question of devising measures for meeting this increasing expenditure has engaged the consideration of Government for some time past. On

account of the existing financial stringency, Government do not find it practicable to make provision for the entire amount that is from time to time required for the above purpose. They have therefore seriously considered the desirability of recouping a portion of the cost by the levy of a fee for each head of cattle inoculated. The Director of Agriculture recommends the levy of a fee of eight annas for each head of cattle inoculated as against ten to twelve annas for each dose of serum required. The question was discussed in the Board of Agriculture, who, while agreeing to the proposal to levy the fees, have suggested that the rate be reduced to six annas. After a careful consideration, Government agree with the Board of Agriculture and are pleased to order the levy of a fee of six annas for each head of cattle or sheep inoculated.

G. O. No. L. 6148-50—A. & E. 7-22-11, dated 6—10th March 1923.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Manufacture of tiles.

GRANT OF CONCESSIONS.

With a view to encourage tile manufacture in the Malnad, Government are pleased to reduce the rates of seigniorage on firewood required for such factories located in the Malnad, to 8 annas per cart load or Rupee one per ton, for a period of three years.

G. O. No. I. C. 5901-3—Ft. 136-22-5, dated 28th March 1923.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Local Self-Government Conference.

In modification of the order of 27th January 1923, Government are pleased to direct that the Local Self-Government Conference be held in the third week of April 1923 and that the number of officers of Government and non-official gentlemen to be invited to take part in the Conference be limited to 125 consisting of:—

1.	CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—						
	Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Vice-Presidents	...	...	...	...	...	2
2.	TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—						
	Non-official Presidents...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Do. Vice-Presidents (excepting those of Kolar, Tumkur, and Chikmagalur)	...	...	...	...	...	24
3.	MINOR MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—						
	Non-official Vice-Presidents of two Minor Municipal Councils in the Mysore District and of one such Municipal Council in each of the other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	9
4.	DISTRICT BOARDS.—						
	Presidents of the District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Non-official Vice-Presidents of District Boards...	...	...	...	...	...	8
5.	TALUK BOARDS.—						
	Non-official Vice-Presidents of three select Taluk Boards in the Mysore District and 2 in each of the other Districts	...	...	...	...	...	17
6.	VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.—						
	Select representatives of 2 Village Panchayets in the Mysore District and of one in each of the other districts	...	...	...	...	...	9
7.	DELEGATE FROM THE SANITARY BOARD, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.	THE FOLLOWING HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS—	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Revenue Commissioner.						
	Chief Secretary to Government.						

Revenue Secretary to Government.
 General Secretary to Government.
 Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner.
 Inspector-General of Education.
 Director of Industries and Commerce.
 Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
 Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
 Director of Agriculture.
 Live Stock Expert.
 Superintendent of Sericulture.
 Director of Public Health Institute.
 Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 Conservator of Forests.
 Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar,
 Hassan and Tumkur.

9. SELECTED NON-OFFICIAL GENTLEMEN NOT EXCEEDING 25

One of the Assistant Secretaries to Government will be deputed to attend to the work of the Conference as its Secretary to whom all communications on the subject should be made.

The date on which the Conference will be opened and the subjects that will be placed before it for discussion will be communicated to the members in due course.

Non-official members of local bodies including Village Panchayets will be paid travelling allowances at the rates admissible to them under the rules framed under the Municipal Regulation or under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.

Officers of Government invited to the Conference will draw travelling allowance as for journeys performed by them on duty.

Other invitees to the Conference will draw travelling allowance at the following rates:—

Journeys by rail	Double 2nd Class.
Road Journeys	Four annas per mile.
Daily batta	Rs. 3.

The expenses of the Conference, except as regards the travelling allowance due to the Government officers and the charges on account of printing, will be borne by the local bodies in proportion to their incomes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The Yedatore Construction Division in the Krishnarajasagara circle was converted into a channels division under the name "Upper Channels Division" and charged with the maintenance of and the distribution of water from the channels above the Krishnarajasagara reservoir, the old "Channels Division" being renamed "Lower Channels Division" and entrusted with the maintenance of the channels below the reservoir. The Headquarter Range, Mysore, and the New Palace Division at Mysore were amalgamated and formed into a division designated the "Mysore Special Division" and all buildings in the City of Mysore were included in the charge.

The final grant to the Department for the year was Rs. 56,31,847 against which an outlay of Rs. 52,15,166 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 4,16,681. In addition to the above expenditure an outlay of Rs. 2,71,905 was incurred from contributions and such other sources. The total expenditure of the department thus amounted to Rs. 54,87,071 against Rs. 68,95,138 in 1920-21, the reduced outlay being accounted for by reduced allotments due to financial stringency.

The expenditure on establishment was Rs. 11,86,340, representing 27·1 per cent of the total outlay, against 23·4 per cent in the previous year. The high percentage is due to the fact that the question of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department was under discussion during the year and that orders thereon reducing the staff to the minimum necessary with reference to the restricted allotments were issued only in September 1922. According to these orders it is expected that a saving of Rs. 2,74,520 will be effected in the cost of establishment annually and the percentage on establishment will in future be appreciably less than hitherto.

State Funds.—The aggregate grant under this head was Rs. 45,59,200 against Rs. 54,69,899 in the previous year. The recorded outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 43,14,816 against Rs. 56,73,460 in 1920-21. There was a lapse of Rs. 2,44,384 under this head accounted for principally by the credit during the year of certain contributions amounting to Rs. 2,39,000 recovered in previous years on account of Krishnarajasagara, and the decision of Government to proceed slowly with the drainage works of the Bhadravati New Town.

The following statement shows the distribution of the outlay from State Funds on the several classes of works:—

Major heads (State Funds)	Total outlay (exclusive of establishments, tools and plant)
	Rs.
Krishnarajasagara works (Capital account) ...	5,89,713
Krishnarajasagara works (Revenue Account) ...	36,582
Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,84,713
Irrigation works charged to Revenue ...	4,82,268
Buildings ...	8,65,994
Communications ...	6,91,768
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	3,42,447
Army (Military works) ...	43,876
Industrial works ...	94,143
Other works (Capital Account) ...	26,651
Total State Funds ...	33,58,155

The important works that were in progress are.—

- (1) Krishnarajasagara dam and allied works.
- (2) Water-supply and drainage to Bhadravati and New Town.
- (3) Constructing a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hirige, Hunsur Taluk.
- (4) Constructing an anicut across Bhrugu river near Halsur, Mysore District.
- (5) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga Dist.
- (6) Constructing the Government Collegiate High School at Mysore.
- (7) Constructing the science Laboratory to the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.
- (8) Improvements to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.
- (9) Constructing subsidiary buildings to the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore.
- (10) Constructing new office block to the Palace at Mysore.
- (11) Constructing a new mansion near Lalitadri at Mysore.
- (12) Sanitary improvements to Shimoga Town.
- (13) Electrifying the pumping plant of the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore.
- (14) Laying out a system of pipes for improving the water-supply to the high level bungalows and mansions in the Mysore City.
- (15) Effecting immediate improvements to the water-supply at Mysore City.
- (16) Constructing a canopy over the statute of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore.

A perusal of the details of progress in respect of the various classes of works shows that the accounts of a number of them which are already complete or almost complete are allowed to remain unclosed indefinitely. Such for example are.—

- (1) Construction of new sluices for the Deepambudi tank, Kunigal Taluk.

- (2) Construction of a new tank at Sowlanga, Honnali Taluk.
- (3) Improving Sriramadevaru South Channel, Hassan District.
- (4) Improving the Krishnaraja Katte, Hassan District.
- (5) Providing sanitary fittings to the public offices at Bangalore.
- (6) Constructing an additional building for the public offices at Bangalore.
- (7) Construction of an additional block of buildings in the compound of the District Office at Bangalore.
- (8) Constructing Government High School at Bangalore.
- (9) Construction of a Science Laboratory to the Collegiate High School at Bangalore.
- (10) Constructing Krishnarajasagara Hospital at Mysore.
- (11) Reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore.
- (12) Instailing the exterior lights to the Palace at Mysore.
- (13) Constructing residential block to the Palace at Mysore.
- (14) Improving the Branch Press buildings at Mysore.
- (15) Improving the Chamundi Hill road, Mysore District.
- (16) Opening a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara, and
- (17) Constructing a bridge across the Thungabhadra at Honnali,

The continuance of practically completed works in the incomplete list not only adds to the responsibility of the department but gives scope for serious irregularities and waste of public funds. The attention of all officers should be drawn to the need for promptly closing the accounts of works which are completed according to estimate or according to current requirements whichever may be less. The Chief Engincers for Irrigation and for Roads and Buildings, respectively, are requested to take immediate steps for closing the accounts of as many works as possible during the current year. Until all works in progress are completed, no new works should be undertaken, except those that may be very urgent. It is observed that at present a large number of works, especially tank works, are sanctioned without proper authority or regard to funds available and such works have consequently to be dragged on over a number of years, often involving large additional expenditure. This should be avoided and the allotment sanctioned by Government should be carefully distributed over all the works in progress in accordance with a clear annual budget programme.

It is reported that the Melur tank, the restoration of which was completed during the previous year, has been causing anxiety owing to serious percolation and that as a remedial measure the waste weir has been temporarily lowered by one foot. Evidently the work was not supervised efficiently. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation, is requested to investigate the matter and submit a special report to Government fixing the responsibility for the defective work on the officers concerned.

Government observe that the progress in respect of the following works was not satisfactory during the year and hope that better progress will be secured during the current year:—

- (1) Restoring Dadaga tank, Nagamangala Taluk.
- (2) Restoring Tagadur-Kommankere tank, Nanjangud Taluk.
- (3) Reconstructing the waste weir of Gottekere tank, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk,

- (4) Constructing drainage works to pass the weir discharge across the irrigation channels of Ranikere tank, Challakere Taluk.
- (5) Improving and expanding Lakshmanapur anicut, Mysore District.
- (6) Improving and expanding Ramanathpur Channel, Hassan District.
- (7) Constructing a Hostel to the High School at Channapatna.
- (8) Improving the Jail Buildings at Mysore.
- (9) Constructing additional wards and operation theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur.
- (10) Opening a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna, Hassan District.
- (11) Widening and improving Tarikere-Mangalore road by the side of the Narasimharajapura Tramway, Kadur District.
- (12) Widening the bridal path on the Talgoppa-Aralgod extension between Heddanse and the Ghathead, Shimoga District.

More attention should be paid to the speedy construction and completion of school buildings, the progress in respect of which is found to be particularly unsatisfactory. With the contributions available and the grants sanctioned, it is hoped that more buildings will be put up or improved and that the work would be pushed on more vigorously than hitherto.

Tank works have also been found to be greatly neglected or dragged on over a long period. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is requested to pay special attention to the speedy completion of all the tank works on hand. He is also requested to arrange for the completion of all incomplete irrigational projects in the State with a view to make them productive.

About a lakh and half of rupees was spent on repairs of buildings in the State. All Government buildings were kept in fair repair. The Government House, the Krishnarajendra Hospital, the Vani Villas Hospital and the Gumbuz at Seringapatam received special attention in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

There was an outlay of nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees on the annual maintenance and special repairs of over 2,000 miles of roads in the State, including the special repairs to some of the roads in the Mysore District undertaken in connection with His Royal Highness' visit. The general condition of the roads nevertheless, leaves a great deal to be desired. Government are aware that an important reason for this is the considerable rise in the cost of maintenance of the roads since the time the allotment for them was fixed and note that the question of maintaining them in good condition is engaging the attention of the Department.

The Department was also responsible for the upkeep of the water-supply works of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold

Fields, the pumping plant of the last of which (at Bethmangala) was electrified during the year.

In Bangalore City, 1,112 million gallons were pumped to the combined Jewel filters and allowing 28 million gallons for washing filters, etc., the balance of 1,084 million gallons of filtered water was issued, out of which 480 million gallons were to the City and 604 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station. The total consumption in the City during the year was 494 million gallons, averaging 11·4 gallons per head per day of the city population. The number of house connections increased during the year by 398, *i.e.*, from 2,781 to 3,179. In Mysore City 522 million gallons were supplied, the plant working almost at its maximum capacity. The consumption in Mysore City averaged $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head per day nearly 50 per cent more than in Bangalore. The number of house connections in Mysore rose from 1,879 to 2,156. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 449 million gallons were drawn from the reservoir of which 360 million gallons were supplied to the various companies.

The improvement of water-supply to the towns of Chikmagalur, Chintamani and Bhadravati received attention during the year and the improvement of water-supply of the Shimoga Town is stated to have been practically completed.

In addition to the works constructed or maintained out of State Funds, the Department carried out works of the total value of over Rs. 10,13,000 under special funds and on behalf of local authorities and other bodies. Of these, works to the extent of Rs. 2,27,000 were paid for from Irrigation Cess Fund, Rs. 4,43,000 from District Funds (of which Rs. 4,30,000 represent outlay on communications) Rs. 73,000 were paid for by the Mysore University and over Rs. 2,00,000 from Municipal and Muzrai Funds and private endowments.

Miscellaneous.—The department maintained 1,036 miles of river channels during the year. The area irrigated by these channels was 129,771 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 8,00,973. The area commanded by the Vani Vilas Sagara continued to be treated under the block system of irrigation, 440 acres were newly brought under blocks and 64 acres excluded therefrom, leaving an aggregate area of 13,101 acres at the end of the year.

The Krishnarajasagara discharged over the weir between the 20th July 1921 and the 30th August 1921 and again for ten days in September and four days in October 1921. The storage was quite sufficient to meet the requirements of Power Generation, hot weather irrigation, and for the feeding of the two low level canals. The supply at the reservoir was regulated according to the rules agreed upon with the Madras Government.

Plans and estimates were completed during the year for the construction of a reservoir across the Kumudvati at Anjanapur in the Shimoga District, an anicut across the Veda river near Naranapur or Siddayyanakote in the Chitaldrug District and a new tank at Dalavoi near Singadahalli in the Tumkur District, for the extension of canals

from the Vani Vilas Sagara and for the construction of a bridge across Kapila at T.-Narsipur in the Mysore District.

Government regret to observe that the revision of the schedule of rates has not yet been effected. This should no longer be delayed on any account as the want of such a schedule not only affects the progress of works adversely, but is also likely to give rise to numerous irregularities and loss to Government.

The inspection of works and of offices by the officers of the Department is observed to be far from satisfactory. Out of 16 Division and 37 Sub-Division offices, only 4 Division and 16 Sub-Division offices were inspected by the Executive Engineers. The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, is reported not to have inspected a single office, Divisional or Sub-Divisional. The Executive Engineer, Kolar, did not inspect either the District Office or the Sub-Divisional Office at Kolar. The explanations of these officers may be obtained and submitted to Government.

Government expect that more attention will be paid by all officers to this important part of their work and that the inspections themselves will be made more thoroughly and methodically than at present. Inspection notes and notes of check-measurement should invariably be maintained in the office for attention and record.

G. O.—No. G. 29449—G. M. 85-22-1, dated 17th February 1923.

RAILWAYS.

Mysore Railways.

REVIEW ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921-22.

Brief history of railway activity in Mysore.—The first railway to be constructed in the State was the broad gauge section of the Madras-Bangalore line which was opened for traffic in 1864. This line was constructed by the late Madras Railway Company under the old guarantee terms of the Government of India. About fifty-five miles extending from Bangalore to Bisanattam are within the limits of the State. It was not until 1877-78 that the State undertook to construct a railway of its own and the Bangalore-Mysore Section was undertaken, more or less, as a measure of famine relief. The Section from Bangalore to Channapatna was opened to traffic in February 1881, and the Bangalore-Mysore line of metre gauge was completed and opened in February 1882.

In October 1882, the construction of the Bangalore-Harihar line also of metre gauge, was taken up and the section from Bangalore to Tumkur, a distance of 43 miles was opened for traffic in August 1884. This line was shortly after extended as far as Gubbi.

On account of financial pressure, it was found not possible to contemplate further extensions from State Funds. The open line from Mysore to Gubbi, a distance of 140 miles, was therefore handed over in July 1886 to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to be worked by them and extended as far as Harihar under an agreement entered into with them. The Company raised a loan under the guarantee of the Secretary of State on behalf of the Mysore State and paid therefrom the actual outlay incurred by the State. The Company constructed also at the cost of the State and opened for traffic in 1891 the section from Mysore to Nanjangud, a distance of 15 miles.

The advantage of Railway connection to other important places had not been lost sight of. Between the years 1890 and 1899, the metre gauge line from Yesvantpur to Dodkurgod, the broad gauge section known as the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, extending from Bowringpet to Marikuppam and the metre gauge line from Birur to Shimoga were all constructed by the State.

There was, however, a lull in Railway activity in the decennium, 1900-1910. From 1911 the question was again taken up, a vigorous railway programme definitely adopted and a new State Railway Construction Department also organised in June 1912. Bowringpet was connected with Kolar in 1913 by means of a line, 2'-6" in gauge,

which was financed by the Kolar District Board. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway, for constructing which a Company had been floated previously but which could not proceed to construction, was next taken up by the State under agreement with the Company. The section from Chikballapur to Yelahanka was opened in 1915 and through running to Bangalore City by means of a third rail between Yelahanka and Yeswanthapur was established in 1918. The question of linking up these two sections by a line running from Kolar to Chikballapur, a distance of 55 miles, had in the meantime been discussed with the Kolar District Board and the line was completed in November 1916. Side by side with this activity on aided Railways, work on the principal State line from Mysore to Arsikere, which had long been in contemplation, was taken on hand and in 1918, the metre gauge line running from Mysore to Arsikere—a distance of 103 miles—and crossing the three large rivers, *viz.*, the Lakshmanatirtha, the Cauvery and the Hemavati, was completed at a cost of 125 lakhs of rupees.

In October 1919, the working and maintenance of the Bangalore-Mysore-Nanjangud and the Birur-Shimoga Sections, which had till then vested in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, was resumed by the State Railway Department. In 1921, the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug metre gauge line (21 miles) was completed.

Tramways.—Besides these railways, there are 36 miles of tramways, 2'-0" in gauge constructed and owned by the State, known as the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and its branch the Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway, originally intended for transport of Forest produce but now available for general traffic as well, and 30 miles of company-owned line, running between Shimoga and Kumsi for carrying the ore of the Workington Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

Other lines.—Construction work was begun on the Shimoga-Arasalu and the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Sections and earthwork was also nearing completion on the former line, but further work on both had to be stopped in 1921 on account of financial stringency. Work on certain tramways required in connection with the Bhadravati Iron Works is, however, going on.

Summary of present position and last year's working.—On the 30th June 1922, the State owned in its own right, 10 miles of railway (broad gauge), 504 miles (metre gauge) and 36 miles of tramways, and had part ownership of, and powers of management over, 21 miles of metre gauge and 102 miles of narrow gauge. There was also a private owned tramway of 30 miles in the Shimoga District. Out of the State-owned lines, the 10 miles of broad gauge and 261·6 miles of metre gauge were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on behalf of the State. The total capital outlay on all the lines except the private Tramway was Rs. 456·4 lakhs, the gross earnings for 1921-22 were Rs. 69·4 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 54·4 lakhs. On the Company-worked railways, after deducting the Company's share of the net earnings and the interest due on the capital outlay, the net profit to the State was Rs. 2·6 lakhs.

On the lines managed by the State Department, the net earnings amounted to Rs. 3·16 lakhs, yielding only 1·36 per cent on the capital outlay. Deducting interest on the capital expenditure, the result of the working of the lines by the State Railway Department was a loss of Rs. 7,58,071. The disparity in results between Company and Department worked lines is due in a large measure, to the fact that the lines worked by the Company are old lines forming part of trunk systems in which traffic has fully developed and established itself while those worked by the State Department are either new and undeveloped or branch lines feeding the trunk system.

The relative position of the several State worked lines is summarised in the following statement :—

Section	Mileage	Total capital outlay in thousands of rupees	Gross earnings in thousands of rupees	Net earnings in thousands of rupees	Percentage of net earnings to total outlay	Earnings per mile per week	Proportion of expenses to earnings
1. BANGALORE-HARIHAR— Bangalore-Hindupur ... Kolar Gold Fields Railways (broad gauge).	261 10	176.76 12.26	39.42 ...	1,139 ...	... ...	Rs. ... ...	...
2. Bangalore-Mysore	86	55.48	15.05	187	3·2	337	81·6
3. Mysore-Nanjangud	16	660	102	12	1·8	131	88
4. Birur-Shimoga	38	2,461	328	41	1·7	166	88
5. Mysore-Arsikere	103	125.31	585	66	0·5	109	89
6. Chikajur-Chitaldrug	21	...	47	...	...	41	...
7. Bangalore-Chikballapur	39	1,288	187	24	1·8	93	87
8. Bowringpet-Chikballapur	64	2,186	208	24	1·1	68	89
9. Tarikere-Narasimharajapura	27	702	41	26	3·7	30	89
10. Thadasa-Hebbe	10	...	...	...	New	...	...

Working expenses are heavier on all the sections worked by the State Department than on those worked by the Company. While this is inevitable to some extent in respect of new lines, and of an administration managing a relatively small system, with all its incidental overhead expenses, etc., it cannot be said that all possible economies have been effected. The Bangalore-Mysore Section is an old established line and the traffic on it has been well developed. There is no reason why the proportion of working expenses on it should not be reduced to the level obtaining on the Madras and Southern Mahratta system. The Agent is requested to investigate the question and submit proposals promptly, both for increasing earnings with the same train mileage by utilising waggons and trains to greater advantage and for effecting economies in running and station expenses and retrenchments in staff, etc., wherever possible.

The Loco and Carr and Waggon departments were in charge of Mr. R. E. Bury. They did good work in connection with the equipping and running of the Royal and supplementary trains during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in January 1922,

The general working throughout the year was not, however, equally satisfactory, and the number of failures on the road more than doubled during the year, being 50 in 1921-22 against 24 in 1920-21. There were also two serious accidents resulting in damages aggregating Rs. 18,713. It is seen also that there were 14 cases of parting of trains during 1921-22 against only 2 in the previous year. Owing to bad coal, the train services were completely disorganised for a few days and the responsibility for this failure in arrangements cannot be shifted from the Department, as the report seeks to. The mileage run by each engine per diem on the metre gauge decreased from 67·43 miles in 1920-21 to 62·07 miles in 1921-22. The general appearance of the coaching stock is also not up to standard. While a certain amount of construction and repair activity was kept up and experiments in effecting economies on Loco running are reported to have been successfully conducted, Government cannot absolve this department entirely from the main responsibility for the high level of working expenses. The system of work, the several arrangements for supplies—their selection, storage and use and also the efficient and economical management of the Loco and other rolling stock require fresh, careful and detailed scrutiny and Government hope that the Agent will, with the assistance of the Superintendent, Loco and Carr and Waggon Departments, effect appreciable improvement in the current year.

Traffic.—The traffic earnings on all the sections, except Mysore-Nanjangud and Chikjajur-Chitaldrug and Thadasa-Hebbe, showed increased returns during the year. But this increase is due in part, if not entirely to increase in passenger fares and goods rates and in reclassification of goods and there is no evidence on record if any portion was secured by better and more economical handling of traffic. It is not clear what steps, if any, were taken to ensure a more profitable use of available waggons, train loads and engine power. Government will be glad if the report of the Traffic Department furnishes information also of improvements effected during the year, in handling traffic and in economical movement of traffic instead of confining itself to a repetition of the statistics of traffic earnings and percentages of the aggregate traffic expenses. Government hope that Khan Sahib A. A. Khan will bestow his special attention to the improvement of existing methods and to the better utilisation of available facilities so as to ensure more satisfactory results during the current year.

Stores.—The report of the Stores Department does not say whether the stock at the close of the year was verified as to their nature, quality and present value and whether the book value arrived at in the books is represented by stores of an equivalent value at current rates, and if it does not, what amount should be written off as depreciation. The report does not show also the total charges incurred in handling the stores whether it is higher or lower per unit than in the previous year, what losses occurred by breakage, miscounting, wrong weighment or other causes, and what the financial

effect of the year's transactions was. In the absence of such data, it is not possible to judge whether the working of this department is economical. The Agent's attention is invited to the need for prescribing a standard return in this respect and he is requested to take action accordingly before the end of February 1923 and report the same for the information of Government. The reference to the theft of stores is so brief that Government are constrained to remark that the officers concerned do not appear to have realised their responsibility in this respect. A further report should be submitted on this matter.

Accidents to persons and private property.—The number of accidents to persons during the year was 36 against 46 in 1920-21, the number on the Company-worked lines having decreased from 29 to 19, while that on the Department worked lines remained the same (17). One bullock was caught at a level crossing during 1921-22 against five in the previous year and the number of cattle run over by trains on line increased from 134 to 183, the increases in the Company-worked and Departmentally worked sections being 68 to 80 and 66 to 98, respectively. The larger number of accidents to cattle on the departmentally worked lines is due to the circumstance that these lines are mostly unfenced throughout.

Conclusion.—The thanks of the Government are due to the Department for their efficient and satisfactory service during the Royal Visit. But there is room for considerable improvement in many branches of railway administration and Government hope that the officers, in whose zeal, intelligence and ability they have full confidence, will devote themselves to the problems of economy and efficiency with greater enthusiasm during the current year.

G. O. No. G. 1421-4—G. M. 86-21-1, dated 22nd January 1923.

Mysore Railways.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that during the last six months there has been a serious diminution in the number of passengers carried on the Mysore Railways. It is believed that one of the principal causes of the reduction in passenger traffic is the high fares that have been introduced since the war, and Government consider that some relief in this respect will be to the advantage of the public and the Railway. It is also decided to introduce as an experimental measure Intermediate Class accommodation on the Mail and the Express trains between Mysore and Bangalore. If this proves a success Intermediate Class will also be provided on ordinary passenger trains.

Government are pleased to sanction the following passenger fares from the 15th February 1923:—

METRE GAUGE.

Ist Class .. ..	..	24 pies per mile.
IIInd Class .. ..	..	12 do do
Intermediate Class (Mail and Express)	7 do	do
do do (Ordinary)	6 do	do
IIIrd Class (Mail and Express)	4½ do	do
do (Ordinary)	3½ do	do

CHIKBALLAPUR AND KOLAR DISTRICT LIGHT RAILWAYS.

Class.		Fares per mile.
I.	.. ..	.. 16 pies.
II.	.. ..	.. 9 "
III.	.. ..	.. 3¼ "

TARIKERE-NARASIMHARAJAPURA TRAMWAY.

Upper Class .. ..	..	12 pies per mile
Lower Class .. ..	..	.. 3½ do do

G. O. No. R. S. 1742-7 dated 22-2-23

PUBLIC SERVICE.

Central Recruitment Board.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE FUTURE WORKING OF THE BOARD.

In Government Order No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, dated 16th May 1921, the Government have laid it down as their policy that the proportion of the members of backward communities in all headquarter and district offices of all departments should be gradually raised to 50 per cent of the total strength (exclusive of those in inferior service) within a period of seven years. With this object in view, they have issued a standing instruction to the several officers authorised to make appointments in the public service to give preference to a candidate of a backward community in making initial appointments so long as he possesses the prescribed minimum qualification, even though he may be less qualified than other candidates. Certain other concessions have also been granted, the principal among them being that in respect of candidates of backward communities the maximum age for entry into service has been raised to 28. Government felt also that in order to achieve the required progress within the prescribed period, special arrangements were necessary to ensure that all qualified candidates belonging to backward communities and desirous of entering the public service secured appointments without undue delay. They accordingly directed the constitution of the Central Recruitment Board for registering all applications for appointment and putting applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies exist or occur from time to time. The Board was, in addition, to be charged with the responsibility of obtaining statistics of recruitment during each official year and reviewing the progress made in increasing the representation of the different communities in the public service.

2. The Central Recruitment Board was constituted in Government Order No. 2017-72—E. A. G. 525, dated 30th June 1921, with a Member of Council as Chairman, three Heads of Departments and the Chief Secretary to Government as official members, and three non-official members, belonging to three of the principal backward communities in the State. In this order Government have directed that the Board will have no power of direct appointment, but will act only as a vigilance committee. The Board was also requested to elaborate details in regard to its work. These details were discussed at successive meetings of the Board and submitted to Government.

As a result, three orders were issued by Government on the 28th November 1921 :—

- (1) Issuing instructions in regard to the functions of the Central Recruitment Board;
- (2) Issuing general rules for regulating appointments and promotions in the State Service; and
- (3) Issuing supplementary instructions for regulating the filling up of vacancies in the ministerial ranks of the superior service.

In the first of these orders the functions of the Central Recruitment Board have been enumerated as follows :—

- (a) Calling for applications from all candidates, including Brahmins, desirous of securing appointments in the public service, and preparing lists of such candidates showing the class or classes of appointments and the salary for which each candidate is eligible with reference to the qualifications and preference of the candidates;
- (b) Forwarding copies or extracts of such lists to the several Heads of the Departments and offices concerned;
- (c) Calling for returns, statistics and other information relating to recruitment and vacancies in the several offices of the State.

3. It has also been ordered that every appointment by direct recruitment shall, in future, be made only from among candidates included in the Board's lists, an exception being made, however, in respect of vacancies not likely to last for more than six months and when no candidate is available in the list. The Board has till now issued lists including the applications of 1,264 persons of whom 737 are Brahmins and 537 others.

4. To enable the Board to discharge its duties, as vigilance committee, the Board has prescribed three returns furnishing information as under—

- (a) Vacancies in each office that occurred during the previous quarter;
- (b) Appointments made to fill up vacancies in each office or department during the same quarter;
- (c) The composition of the office, both ministerial and executive, at the end of the quarter.

5. The returns for 30th June 1922 have been received by the Board and scrutinised in respect of 365 offices and those for 30th September 1922 in respect of 300 offices. In the result, it is seen that out of a total number of 8,761 officials in the offices comprised in the returns for June 1922, 5,470 were Brahmins and 3,291 belonging to other communities. It is also seen that in the first set of returns covering the half-year ending June 1922 out of a total number of 332 direct appointments made, 147 were conferred on candidates belonging to backward communities. The returns for September

show that out of a total number of 118 direct appointments made, 48 were conferred on candidates belonging to backward communities. Enquiries were also instituted in respect of 126 appointments not conforming to the rules under the instructions of the Member of Council, who is also the Chairman of the Board.

6. The Board is at present not doing anything in the way of putting applicants in touch with the offices where vacancies occur.

7. The conditions created by the several orders of retrenchment issued in the course of 1922 have also affected the progress in absorbing the candidates of backward communities in the public service. About 574 posts have been abolished as a result of retrenchments. In Government Order No. 6498-6555—C. B. 226-21-4, dated 21st April 1922, Government have directed that in view of the retrenchments in the several departments of the State, vacancies occurring in the several offices should not be permanently filled up. Further as it was necessary that the experience gained by officials who had served under Government for sometime and who had to be discharged on account of reduction of staff should not be lost to the Government permanently, and also with a view to alleviate hardship to such persons, Government have directed from time to time, that officials who had been discharged on account of retrenchment in certain departments should be reabsorbed in the available vacancies in the several departments, as soon as they occur, and finally in Government Order No. 1483-1532---C. B., dated 25th September 1922, a general instruction has been issued to the effect that all officials who held permanent appointments and those who had served continuously for two years in acting or temporary appointments, prior to discharge, should be given preference over all new candidates including those belonging to backward communities and that the discharged persons not coming within the above category may be given preference over other candidates belonging to their respective communities. In pursuance of this order and with a view to prepare a comprehensive list of officials entitled to benefit thereunder, a circular letter No. 2107-60, dated 9th November 1922, has been addressed to all Heads of Departments, Secretaries to Government and Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the list of officials thrown out of employ on account of retrenchments is under preparation.

8. It is now necessary to revise the existing arrangements so as to co-ordinate all the factors above referred to and secure a steady rate of progress in carrying out the policy of Government, enunciated both in the orders on the Miller Committee's Report and in that relating to the re-employment of officials discharged on account of retrenchments. Further, it is necessary to bring the several Heads of Departments into closer touch with the Central Recruitment Board which at present contains only three Heads of Departments. The following instructions are accordingly issued :—

(1) In modification of instruction (3) in Government Order No. E. 2179-2258—E. A. 30-21-1, dated the 28th November 1921, Government direct that except privilege leave vacancies and other

vacancies for periods not exceeding three months, all appointments should be made only from the lists issued by the Central Recruitment Board and in accordance with the general principles laid down in Government Order No. 2093-172, dated 28th November 1921. As regards privilege leave vacancies for periods not exceeding three months, appointing officers may fill them up by promoting men already in their offices, but a certificate should be made in each case that the vacancies are temporary and that there is no prospect of their being extended or prolonged.

(2) The above instruction will however be subject to the directions contained in Government Order No. 1483-1532—C. B., dated the 25th September 1922, regarding the reabsorption of officials discharged on account of retrenchments.

From the information before Government, it is seen that owing to the paucity of vacancies in all offices, the progress in reabsorbing in the service officials discharged on account of retrenchments is very slow. In order to minimise the hardship to these discharged employees awaiting re-employment, it is necessary to create some vacancies in the clerical and subordinate executive services by retiring some officials, who have completed the qualifying service required for earning a pension equal to half their pay even though they may not have reached the age of superannuation. This principle may be applied in all grades of the clerical service and of the subordinate executive service up to and inclusive of the grade of Amildars. The Comptroller is requested to submit, at once, a list of Amildars who have completed twenty-five years' service qualifying for pension and all Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government are requested to submit to Government lists of all officials and executive subordinates who have put in the qualifying service for pension with their opinion as to the character, capacity for work and future usefulness of the official or subordinate concerned.

These lists will be examined by a Committee consisting of—

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

1. Mr. K. Chandy, Revenue Commissioner;
2. " A. Subramanya Iyer, Excise Commissioner;
3. " P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police;
4. " C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Inspector-General of Education; and
5. " C. Dove-Wilson, Agent, Mysore Railways;

who will prepare a list of men to be retired and submit it for the orders of the Government. Lists of men thrown out in various departments on account of retrenchments, who have put in a service of two years or more, will also be placed before the Committee and the Committee will be empowered to absorb them in the vacancies,

except in the case of appointments requiring Government sanction in respect of which they will submit their recommendations to the Government.

The Committee is requested to commence its sitting in the beginning of February 1923 and conclude the work by the end of March 1923. The Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, will act as Secretary to this Committee.

(3) With a view to facilitate direct recruitment to the different grades of the subordinate executive services, three probationerships will be created temporarily in each department for each grade of executive service as is now done in the Excise, Police and Registration Departments, and candidates will be directly recruited to them, two of them at least being members of the backward communities. The Heads of Departments are requested to submit before the 15th February 1923, definite proposals in this respect for their respective departments.

(4) In order to enable the Central Recruitment Board to put candidates in touch with offices where vacancies occur, an intimation of all vacancies will hereafter be sent promptly by the Head of the office direct to the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, who will publish consolidated notices in the Gazette for the information of the candidates. These lists should contain full information regarding the departments where vacancies occur and the qualifications required of candidates.

(5) The present constitution of the Committee is of too limited a character to ensure sufficient discussion of the periodical returns and adequate mutual understanding between the Board and the departments in regard to the purposes of the Government's policy in respect of increasing the representation of the backward classes in the public service. It is desirable and necessary to have a meeting of all Heads of Departments once a quarter to review the situation. The President of the Central Recruitment Board is requested, in future to invite the Heads of all major Departments to the meetings of the Board when the quarterly A, B and C returns are reviewed so that those officers and the members of the Board may have a common discussion of the progress of recruitment work during the quarter, the results achieved, the difficulties experienced and the modifications, if any, in rules and procedure and instructions necessary to secure better results.

G. O. No. G. 1227-87--G M 97-22-1, dated 19th January 1923.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repairs of Muzrai institutions.

POWERS OF THE MUZRAI COMMISSIONER.

Government having in their Order No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated the 25th September 1922 authorised the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore to sanction estimates for the repairs of Muzrai Institutions up to a limit of Rs. 2,500, they direct that all completion reports up to Rs. 2,500 even in respect of estimates sanctioned by Government in the past be received, scrutinised and passed by that officer. Completion reports in respect of estimates of and above Rs. 2,500 only need be sent up to Government in future.

G. O. No. 2045-6—Muz. 230-22-7, dated 13th January 1923.

Muzrai Works.

RULES IN REGARD TO THEIR EXECUTION.

Under the orders of Government on the re-organization of the Public Works Department, the scheme of the Minor Tank Restoration through the agency of the Revenue Department was transferred to the control of the Public Works Department. It was accordingly directed that the entire allotment for Minor Tank Restoration work and the other civil works hitherto undertaken by the Revenue Department be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineers of the respective divisions and that the entire Maramat establishment be absorbed in the Public Works Department.

In regard to the Muzrai works, the rules in force till now for the preparation of estimates and execution of works regarding minor tanks were also applicable to repairs to Muzrai Institutions, etc., according to which only works costing more than Rs. 2,500 were being executed by the department. Now that the Marahmat establishment, has been absorbed in the Public Works Department, Government are pleased to lay down the following rules for the guidance of officers in regard to the execution of Muzrai works :—

- (1) In the case of works costing Rs. 250 or less which are proposed to be carried out through the Public Works Department, the local Public Works Sub-Divisional Officer will prepare and furnish estimates on the requisition of the Amildar or the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer. On receipt of the estimate, the Amildar or the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer will, after consulting the Dharmadarsis, submit

such estimates for the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner with the counter-signature of the Amildar.

The Deputy Commissioner will, after sanction, forward such of the estimates that are necessarily to be executed by the Public Works Department to the Executive Engineer for execution, placing at the same time, the necessary funds at his disposal.

(2) In the case of works costing more than Rs. 250 but less than Rs. 2,500, the Executive Engineer will prepare estimates on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, who will submit the same with his counter-signature for sanction to the Muzrai Commissioner after consulting the Dharmadarsis wherever possible. On receipt of sanction, the Deputy Commissioner will forward the same to the Executive Engineer for execution with necessary funds.

(3) In the case of works costing Rs. 2,500 or more the estimates will be prepared by the Executive Engineer and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner who will after consulting the Dharmadarsis wherever possible, forward them to the Muzrai Commissioner with his counter-signature. The Muzrai Commissioner will submit such estimates to Government through the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, who will pass them on after technical scrutiny. The works will, on the sanction of the estimates by Government, be carried out by the Public Works Department.

All requisitions for estimates should be promptly complied with by the officers of the Public Works Department and the sanctioned works should be carried on to completion speedily and without delay. All officers of both the Muzrai and the Revenue Departments should also note that all undue formalities that interfere with the smooth progress of works should be avoided and there should be full co-operation of all grades of officers of both the departments so as to achieve the best results.

With a view to ensure that there is no undue delay in the preparation of estimates as well as in the execution of the sanctioned works by the Public Works Department, Executive Engineers will submit to the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, quarterly statements in the accompanying form showing the progress made (1) in the preparation of estimates on the requisition of the Muzrai officers, (2) the execution of the sanctioned estimates in respect of each of the classes of works mentioned *supra*, copies of the statements being sent at the same time to the Deputy Commissioner who will forward the same with his remarks, if any, to the Muzrai Commissioner for his information.

G. O. No. 2170-80—Muz. 552-21-4, dated 30th January 1923.

The Mysore Newspapers Regulation.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO SUGGEST MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY.

The draft Bill amending the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, 1908, was discussed at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, 1922. Having regard to the trend of the discussion, the Government are of opinion that it would be an advantage to constitute a Committee to consider and report upon the modified form of legislation which should be adopted so as to retain some control over the Press without in any way stifling legitimate criticism and interfering with the development of healthy journalism.

The Government are accordingly pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose, consisting of the following members:—

- Mr. B. Abdur Rahman.
- „ M. Subbiah.
- „ S. Venkatesiah.
- „ G. Paramasiviah.
- „ B. Narasinga Rao.
- „ K. Matthan.
- „ C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, and the Government Advocate.

It will be presided over by the Second Member of Council, and the Assistant Secretary, Protection Branch, will be the Secretary to the Committee.

The Report of the Committee may be submitted in two months' time.

G. O. No. P. 5716-23—Legis. 19-22-1, dated 16th January 1923.

Hill Stations.

GOVERNMENT ORDER ON THE SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

The Special Finance Committee recommend that the expenditure on Hill Stations might be reduced by Rs. 5,000 by the abolition of the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant and by a reduction in the grant on account of improvements and contingent charges. The Superintendent, Government Gardens, is agreeable to the abolition of the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant provided a more efficient Dairoga on Rs. 50 a month is appointed. The grant on account of improvements and contingent charges has been reduced by Rs. 600 in the budget of the current year and the Superintendent, Government Gardens, is of opinion that further reductions cannot be effected without materially diminishing the efficiency and usefulness of the Hill Station.

After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and the proposals of the Superintendent,

Government Gardens, Government direct that the posts of the Curator and the Hill Assistant be abolished. The pay of the Darzga at present is Rs. 40 and it will be raised, as recommended by the Superintendent, to Rs. 50, the increase of Rs. 10 being found by the abolition of the peon drawing that salary in the Hill Station Staff.

Government agree with the Superintendent, Government Gardens, that no further reductions, than those effected in fixing the budget of the current year, can be made in the allotment on account of improvements and contingencies.

Separate orders will issue in regard to raising the rates of rent charged for the occupation of the bungalows and other matters with a view to make the Hill Station at Nandidroog as self-supporting as possible.

The total retrenchments effected in the expenditure on Hill Stations will be Rs. 4,266-10-8 as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
(i) Abolition of the posts of Curator and Hill Assistant	3,666 10 8
(ii) Reduction in the grant on account of Improvements and Contingencies	600 0 0
Total	<hr/> 4,266 10 8

G. O. No. G. 1705-64—G. M. 34-21-12, dated 16-1-23.

Official correspondence in Kannada.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Government are pleased to observe that Kannada has been and will continue to be the medium of official correspondence in Taluk and Subordinate offices. It is not practicable to conduct all official correspondence in Kannada.

G. O. No. 3650-812—G. M. 114-22-1, dated 24-2-23.

*PART II—Books, Pamphlets, etc., issued by
Government Departments (Mysore).*

Nil.

PART III—Extracts.

CO-OPERATION.

Progress of the Co-operative movement in the Madras Presidency.

In the Madras Presidency as in other parts of India, the co-operative movement started in 1904. Although the idea of co-operation had already become familiar to a number of people in India who took a special interest in the economic advancement of the ryot, it was only when Act X of 1904 was passed that it became possible to make organized attempts on co-operative lines to relieve the indebtedness of the rural population. In the small tabular statement at the end of this leaflet will be found some of the most important figures illustrating the progress of the movement from 1904 up to date. The first five years ending 30th June 1909 were occupied mainly in laying sound and enduring foundations. In those earlier days it was necessary to proceed with great caution, partly because of the experimental nature of the work and the imperative necessity for avoiding any failure which might cause a serious set-back and partly because the people for whose benefit the movement was started were ignorant and sometimes suspicious. This meant that a great deal of patient propaganda work had to be undertaken. A glance at the statement will show that during the last three years, progress has been enormously accelerated. Although this is partly the natural result of the work of the previous years, it is due in very considerable measure to the reorganization and expansion of the department which was carried out in 1919-20 in deference to the wishes of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. There is no doubt that the resolution of the Legislative Council which led to this reorganization reflected the wishes of the people of the Presidency. For there was an insistent demand for the expansion of the movement, with which the departmental staff as it existed prior to the reorganization, was utterly unable to cope.

2. The number of co-operative societies of all kinds in the Presidency on 30th June 1922, was 7,389 as compared with 3,676 on 30th June 1919. Of these, 6,206 are agricultural credit societies and 694 are non-agricultural credit societies. A feature of special importance in the development of the movement during the last 8 years is the growth, *pari passu* with the increase of the primary societies of a system under which they combine to form local unions for their own super-

vision. On the 30th June 1922, there were 209 local supervising unions as compared with 102 on 30th June 1919 and 7 on 30th June 1914.

The total number of primary societies affiliated to local supervising unions on 30th June 1922, was 5,494. The amount which these societies spend on their own supervision, *i.e.*, on non-official agency appointed and controlled by themselves, has now reached a figure which bears a very substantial ratio to the entire cost of the departmental staff. In the year ending 30th June 1922, the amount spent by societies on this account was 1·25 lakhs of rupees while the total amount spent by Government on the department was Rs. 5·86 lakhs. And this latter figure includes the amount spent by Government on the travelling allowance of Honorary Assistant Registrars and on the pay and travelling allowance of their peons. As the figures in the tabular statement show, the development of non-official supervision has been extremely rapid. The amount spent under this head was only Rs. 1,949 in the year ending 30th June 1914, and Rs. 57,400 in the year ending 30th June 1919, while in the year ending 30th June 1922, the figure as stated above was 1·25 lakhs of rupees.

Although the number of villages included in the area of operations of societies increased from 2,215 on 30th June 1914 to 5,665 on 30th June 1919 and 9,893 on 30th June 1922, the total number is still very small as compared with the number of villages in the Presidency (52,196) so that in spite of the amazing progress which has been made, it is no exaggeration to say that the movement has done little more than touch the fringe of the problem which the department set out in 1904 to solve.

The increase in the membership has been very rapid particularly during the last three years, the number having risen from 100,537 on 30th June 1914 to 244,297 on 30th June 1919 and 461,002 on 30th June 1922. But even now the total number of members is only a very small proportion (less than 1·1 per cent) of the total population of the Presidency. So far as agricultural societies alone are concerned the members form only 0·9 per cent of the total rural population. Taking 5 as the average number in a family, only 5·5 per cent of the total population share in the benefits of Co-operation, and if we consider the rural population by itself, the percentage is only 4·5. This again indicates that in spite of all that has been done there is still an enormous field for further work.

3. Some idea of the rapid expansion of the movement may be formed from the figures of the working capital of all societies. This figure reached the enormous sum of 601·11 lakhs on 30th June 1922 as compared with 305·21 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and 123·21 lakhs on 30th June 1914.

The paid up share capital of all societies on 30th June 1922 was 79·86 lakhs as compared with 34·70 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and 11·75 lakhs on 30th June 1914. And the reserve fund of all societies is now 26·08 lakhs as compared with 14·65 lakhs at the close of the year 1918-19 and 6·19 lakhs on 30th June 1914.

The members of the primary societies had deposits at their credit in the societies amounting to Rs. 28·71 lakhs on 30th June 1922, as compared with Rs. 19·31 lakhs on 30th June 1919 and 6·24 lakhs on 30th June 1914. These figures represent the saving of a large number of comparatively poor men. But to estimate the result of the thrift side of the movement it is necessary to include also the share capital put in by members of primary societies, which is also to be regarded as a form of saving, mainly by poor men. The paid-up share capital of primary societies on 30th June 1922 was 50·52 lakhs of rupees, so that the total savings of members amounted on 30th June to Rs. 79·23 lakhs.

Deposits held by individuals, both members and non-members, in co-operative societies of all kinds on 30th 1922 was 206·13 lakhs of rupees. If from this figure we deduct 28·71 lakhs of rupees which represent deposits of *members* in primary societies alone, we arrive at 177·42 lakhs of rupees. Practically the whole of this large sum has been put in by comparatively small investors. In the case of the financing banks, the share capital held by individuals is also, for the most part, money invested by the same class of small investors. This amounted to Rs. 14·14 lakhs on 30th June 1922, so that the total amount of money put into the movement in the way of investments, mostly by small men, amounted on 30th June 1922 to 191·56 lakhs of rupees.

4. Loans from financing banks outstanding against primary societies amounted on 30th June 1922 to 187·78 lakhs of rupees as compared with 100·97 lakhs on 30th June 1919, and 45·23 lakhs on 30th June 1914. These figures give some idea of the extent to which credit on reasonable terms has been made available through the co-operative movement to the ryots in the villages and the poorer people in the towns. But in order to form an adequate estimate of the benefit which the people of the Presidency have derived from the co-operative movement, it is necessary to consider the figures showing the total amount disbursed as loans to members of primary societies. Up to 30th June 1909 such loans amounted to 19·42 lakhs of rupees. By 30th June 1914, the figure had risen to 151·91 lakhs and by 30th June 1919 to 487·58 lakhs. Rapid as the increase was in the quinquennium ending 30th June 1919 the expansion in the three years ending 30th June 1922, is even more striking, the total amount disbursed up to the latter date being 954·82 lakhs. In other words credit facilities to the extent of 467·24 lakhs have been made available to members of primary societies during the last three years at reasonable rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment.

5. As a result of the reorganization of the department mentioned above, the cost to Government of the total establishment rose from 2·26 lakhs, in 1918-19 to 5·86 lakhs in 1921-22. These figures include as already indicated not merely the pay of the staff but also office contingencies, travelling allowances, as also the travelling allowance of Honorary Assistant Registrars and the pay and travelling allowance of their peons. The total number of Honorary Assistant Registrars on 30th June 1922 was 61.

6. The cost to Government of the department in 1921-22 was only 33 per cent of the total Government expenditure for the year, while expenditure by Government on general education amounted to as much as 9 per cent. The expenditure on the Co-operative department seems very small in proportion to the great educative value of the movement to the people of the Presidency as a whole and more particularly to the rural population. For enormous as the material benefits are which the co-operative movement has conferred, the results on the moral and educative side are of even higher value. It is far more important to build up the character of the individual—and this the co-operative movement is undoubtedly doing—than to teach the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic. Essential as the expansion of elementary education is, the progress of the co-operative movement is of no less importance for the general betterment of the people.

7. So far as the material benefits which the movement has conferred on the population of the Presidency are concerned, some estimate may be based on the figures of the total loans to members of primary societies. Taking into account the period of these loans and the difference in the rate of interest charged by the sowcar and by the society, it is calculated that since the movement started, members have saved on their borrowings a sum which is certainly not less than two crores. And this does not by any means represent the entire benefit conferred on the poorer people by way of favourable rates of interest, for the existence of co-operative societies has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in reducing and controlling the rates charged by the sowcar. As a result even those who borrow from the sowcar are indirectly benefited by the spread of co-operative societies and the aggregate saving to the poorer people on this account in the last 18 years must be enormous. Reference has already been made to the sums which may be regarded as the savings of members and as investments in the movement. These are considerable in themselves, but the value of the co-operative movement in inculcating ideas of thrift and businesslike habits is far greater than the mere figures would indicate. And the cost to Government of the department in 1921-22 was only 5·86 lakhs as compared with a working capital of 601·11 lakhs for all societies on 30th June 1922.

8. Great as are the results already achieved, the scope for further work is enormous. Even as compared with other provinces we have still a vast amount to do in order to bring the benefits of co-operation to all the people who are in urgent need of the help which co-operation alone can give. Figures published by the Department of Statistics for the year 1920-21, show that in this Presidency the number of societies per 100,000 inhabitants is only 14·9 as compared with 41·8 in Burma, 40·8 in Punjab and 36·1 in the Central Provinces and Berar. And if we turn to foreign countries, we find that while in this Presidency the number of members represents only about 1·1 per cent of the total population, in Germany the percentage is over 11 (*i.e.*, in May 1921); in Italy where the condition of the peasant

population is in many ways similar to that in India, there were 19,510 societies on 31st March 1921 or 54 societies to every 100,000 inhabitants.

And while there is still such a large unexplored field in this Presidency even in the matter of co-operative credit, the scope for expansion in regard to co-operative distribution and production is almost unlimited. In spite of several years of patient work, both by the department and by enthusiastic non-official co-operators, work on the non-credit-side has scarcely yet passed the pioneer stages. On this side alone there is ample work for years to come for all the staff which Government can provide as well as for all the non-official co-operators who have the time and energy to devote to the extremely difficult problems which have still to be solved. (*From the Publicity Bureau.*)

	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1921-22
1. Number of societies at the end of the year ...	180	1,333	3,676	7,389
2. Number of financing banks at the end of the year.	3	8	26	33
3. Number of supervising unions at the end of the year.	.....	7	102	209
4. Amount spent on supervision by societies in the year.	.....	1,949	57,400	1,25,668
5. Number of villages included in the area of operation of societies at the end of the year	609	2,215	5,665	9,893
6. Number of members of all societies at the end of the year.	15,597	100,537	244,297	461,002
7. Working capital of all societies at the end of the year (in lakhs).	18·19	123·21	305·21	501·11
8. Paid-up share capital of all societies at the end of the year (in lakhs).	2·10	11·75	34·70	79·86
9. Reserve fund of all societies including the addition made on account of the working of the year (in lakhs).	.55	6·19	14·65	26·08
10. Deposits of members in primary societies at the end of the year (in lakhs).	1·93	6·24	19·31	28·71
11. Deposits of individuals in all the societies at the end of the year (in lakhs).	9·05	54·18	122·05	206·13
12. Loans from financing banks outstanding against primary societies at the end of the year (in lakhs).	5·66	45·23	100·97	187·78
13. Total amount disbursed as loans (in lakhs) to members of primary societies.	19·42	151·91	487·58	954·82

* The total number of villages in the Presidency is 52,198.

Co-operation in Bengal.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT FOR 1921-22.

The total number of societies increased from 6,366 to 6,679, and that of members from 242,085 to 260,142. It is a gratifying feature that the increase in the number of members is 7·4 per cent., although the increase in the number of societies is only 4·9 per cent., for this is fresh proof that the older societies continue to attract new

members, a fact which the Registrar has found it necessary to emphasise in reply to criticism which held that the contrary was the case. The actual increase in the number of societies is very small, but this is fully explained by the unsettled state of affairs prevailing throughout the Presidency, and in the circumstances the Hon'ble Minister agrees with the Registrar that the policy of very cautious expansion was more than justified. The working capital of the societies increased from 3·33 crores to 3·68 crores, showing an increase of 10·5 per cent as against an increase of 17·9 per cent in the previous year. Compared to the increase in the number of societies, the increase in the working capital this year is much larger than in the preceding year.

There is still a preponderance of agricultural co-operative societies of over 90 per cent of the total. During the year the number of these societies reached 6,047, members 170,067 and working capital Rs. 1,30,80,811, as against 5,787, 1,62,287 and Rs. 1,22,62,188, respectively, in the preceding year. The share capital paid up by members rose during the year from 3·02 lakhs to 4·68 lakhs, deposits by members from 6·26 lakhs to 6·39 lakhs, and reserve fund from 15·73 lakhs to 18·32 lakhs. The increase in the amount of share capital paid up was over 50 per cent—a satisfactory and hopeful result.

Two new Central Banks were started during the year under report, bringing the total to 70, and the affiliated societies of these banks rose from 5,620 to 6,029, the working capital from Rs. 1,21,22,554 to Rs. 1,30,55,375, the deposits from non-members from Rs. 74,31,085 to Rs. 84,87,916, and the reserve and other funds from Rs. 5,81,936 to Rs. 7,57,328. These figures exclude the transactions of the Central Anti-malaria Society, Producers' Unions and the Federation. The proportion of share capital *plus* reserve fund to the working capital of the Central Banks continued to rise from 17·8 per cent to 18·1 per cent. The paramount importance of having assets of a liquid nature is more fully recognised, and the Hon'ble Minister trusts that, by judicious use of the powers vested in him, the Registrar will encourage the Central Banks in this direction. It is a source of great satisfaction that public confidence in Central Banks continues unabated, as reflected in the deposits attracted by them. This public confidence, however, involves an increasing responsibility towards the public which it is hoped the Registrar and the Central Banks will not overlook. The Hon'ble Minister therefore accepts the opinion of the Registrar as to the necessity of the larger Central Banks employing paid secretaries who should, by their training, be familiar with the business methods of co-operation and, by frequent touring, with the internal administration and particular needs of the primary societies. The opinion of the Registrar that the expenditure involved in appointing these officers will be more than recouped by the improved working is one to which the Hon'ble Minister subscribes.

The number of agricultural purchase and purchase and sale societies rose from 11 to 15 during the year. Membership rose from 3,640 to 3,834, and working capital increased from Rs. 1,34,943 to

Rs. 1,36,214. The difficulty of management—a difficulty which impedes the progress of these societies in their initial stages in all countries—is naturally felt very keenly in Bengal. As the Registrar points out, there is no reason for despondency in the slight loss shown. The greatest attention however must be devoted to the solution of the problem of management, and dishonesty and negligence at least must not be allowed to deprive members of the advantages which should accrue from these societies. The Sundarbans supply and sale society is an instance in point. This society is badly in want of an expert manager. Its progress has been retarded by the dishonesty of its employees and the negligence of some of the directors. It is, however, re-assuring to know that in spite of these difficulties the business of the society is on sound lines, and the Hon'ble Minister shares the hope of the Registrar that a suitable management will eventually result in the expansion of the society to the increasing advantage of the members. That good management is possible is shown by the record of the Naogaon sale and supply society in which the number of members rose from 3,091 to 3,165, the quantity of goods handled was maintained, and the profits and general advantages of the society were increased.

While fully realizing the difficulties that attend the endeavour the Hon'ble Minister trusts that no effort will be spared in extending the activities of these societies in the direction of the co-operative sale of members crops' and other produce. Applications for the guarantees which the Registrar thinks necessary will receive due consideration from Government, but the Hon'ble Minister is not yet convinced that the propagation of these activities on sound lines would really result from the policy of Government guarantee.

The number of irrigation societies increased from 7 to 29, membership from 665 to 1,318, and working capital from Rs. 10,836 to Rs. 42,625. The continued success of the Khelar irrigation society in Midnapore is proof of the utility of this type of society. As an agricultural engineer and an inspector with technical qualifications have now been appointed to advise irrigation societies in technical matters generally and in the preparation of plans and estimates in particular, it is to be hoped that the irrigation societies will take full advantage of the opportunity that is offered to them and develop rapidly from the initial stages to active operations.

The Hon'ble Minister has all along been anxious to co-ordinate the activities of the Co-operative and the Agricultural Departments, wherever possible, and he is glad to notice that a very practical step towards this end was taken during the year by the inauguration of co-operative agricultural associations in certain parts of the Presidency. These societies should supply improved seeds, manures, fodder, implements and other agricultural requisites to their members and undertake to sell agricultural produce at more advantageous rates. They should, further, with the help of the Agricultural Department, approach such more complex problems as irrigation and the joint purchase and hiring of agricultural machinery, etc. Four such

associations were formed during the year in the Pabna District, and two more have been registered since the close of the year. Government will watch with keen interest the working of these societies, which, if successful, should rapidly multiply and go a long way to meet the real requirements of the cultivating classes.

The Hon'ble Minister is particularly pleased to read of the recovery of the milk societies from their lapse of the previous year. The increase in the number of these societies from 40 to 47 and their membership from 2,130 to 2,468 is significant, but far more significant is the fact that their produce in the open market commands a better price than that of other suppliers, while the veterinary and hygienic problems which confront the societies are being successfully attacked. With perseverance, it is to be hoped that the difficulties in the details of their management will be overcome and that their number and utility will largely increase.

The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 438 to 453 during the year. The credit societies in this group, numbering 162 as against 148 in the previous year, had a share capital of Rs. 19,04,666, working capital of Rs. 66,97,166, deposits by members of Rs. 24,96,063, and reserve funds of Rs. 3,34,469, as against Rs. 16,32,702, Rs. 55,82,847, Rs. 18,43,543, and Rs. 2,81,236, respectively, in the previous year. Profits rose from Rs. 2,10,801 to Rs. 2,47,171 during the year. These credit societies fall under three distinct divisions, *viz.*, salary-earners' societies, town banks and communal societies, and most of them still issue loans for unproductive purposes, such as domestic expenses, social ceremonies, etc. The Hon'ble Minister endorses the Registrar's view that there is scope, especially for town banks, to take up more of the business of lending for productive purposes and providing banking facilities for petty traders, small merchants, artisans and craftsmen.

Stores and supplies societies as a class did not prosper for the reasons enumerated in last year's report. In spite of attempts to remove them the faults could not be eradicated. The department should nevertheless continue its efforts to educate the public up to this useful type of co-operation.

The number of weavers' societies rose from 117 to 120 during the year. The number of members increased from 1,531 to 1,677, and working capital from Rs. 51,161 to Rs. 54,629. The weaving societies in the district of Bankura rose in number from 46 to 48. The Hon'ble Minister notices with grave concern that some of the Bankura weavers succumbed to the temptations which the boom in Swadeshi cloth created. It is lamentable that after several years of co-operation the weavers still fail to recognise that not only in a time of depression but even more so in the period of a boom their strength and welfare lie in loyalty to their societies and their union. It is earnestly to be hoped that the peasant weavers will have learned from their experience and perhaps from a little disciplinary action by the union that their loyalty must not be merely opportunistic.

The Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society maintained its record of useful work during the year, and much credit is due to Professor P. Mukherjee, Honorary Secretary, for his work in the cause of this society. The "Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Journal" published by the society was converted into a quarterly in the course of the year, and its vernacular monthly "Bhandar" continued to appear regularly. Arrangements were made for the delivery of lectures under the auspices of the society both in Calcutta and in the mufassal. Propaganda work was also carried on in the mufassal by means of magic lantern slides prepared by the Bengal Social Service League, depicting co-operative methods of combating disease, ignorance and poverty, and generally illustrating the benefits of co-operation. The information bureau attached to the department met all requests for the use of its exhibits at mufassal conferences. This society has even still wider possibilities, and the Hon'ble Minister hopes that the efforts of the Committee and the Registrar to reorganise it will result in an expansion of its sphere of activities.

EDUCATION.

The Delhi University.

First Convocation—26th March 1923.

EXTRACTS FROM H. E. THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

When the decision was made to transfer the headquarters of the Governor-General and the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the establishment of a university at the Imperial capital formed an integral portion of the scheme, and I think rightly, for in my opinion it is impossible to conceive of this Imperial capital city of India without the necessary adornment and adjunct of a university. It would be difficult to imagine a Governor-General, a member in charge of the portfolio of Education and the Education Department of the Government of India exercising their ultimate responsibility for the moral and intellectual progress of the vast population of India in complete isolation from any visible and practical expression of the highest influence for intellectual and moral culture. Quite apart from the special aspects of the case connected with the Imperial capital, the Governor-General and the Government of India, there were other reasons of general cogency warranting the establishment of a university at this centre. In the north-west portion of India, we had three provinces with a population numbering more than 30 millions and with only one university to serve them. It was apparent that the responsible authorities of the University of the Punjab were faced with an almost insoluble problem in extending the blessing of higher education in an area and amid a population of this magnitude. Their special difficulties, it was anticipated, would in no small measure be lightened and overcome by the scheme for the establishment of a University at Delhi, in the south eastern portion of this tract. In Delhi also four colleges were already in existence. There was and is still reason to hope, though difficulties of finance may cause a delay in the fulfilment, that many institutions most valuable to Delhi, as a centre of learning, research and culture, would spring up in the new capital. I refer to institutions such as museums, libraries, central research institutes and the like already in the new capital area. Sir Aurel Stein's collection provides material to study the history and civilisation of a dynasty which but for his intrepid spirit of travel and discovery would have remained a sealed book to the student..

Delhi's past.

No less inspiring are the older associations which surrounded us. In the vestiges of former kingdoms and empires we meet at Delhi on all sides there is priceless material for those who wish to learn of the past of its art, its history, its literature and its civilisation. If environment has indeed its alleged influence the Delhi University should produce scholars, for around it are abundant signs of the scholarship of past ages, and our students will walk in the cloisters where the feet of other scholars in other centuries have trod. History is there for the reading on the face of the country. From Kila Rai Prithora, which holds the visible remains of the old Hindu kingdoms, and from the Asoka pillars, a chain of monuments of the successive Mahomedan dynasties lead us to the beginning of British rule. The libraries of Humayun and Dara Shikoh still exist to remind us that literature was the pastime and pleasure of Emperors and of their sons. The tomb of the Chisti Saint at Nizamuddin Aulia marks the honour which the past paid to great students of divinity and religious teachers. Nor is science unrepresented in the centre of our new capital. The great Gnomon and the periphery of Jai Singh's observatory rears its phantastic shape and records the progress attained by him in observing the movements of the planetary bodies in the hemisphere nearly 300 years ago.

Help from other countries.

We may also hope for much healthy stimulus at Delhi from communications with the learned men of other countries in the future. There is scarcely a traveller of distinction in the world on a visit to India who omits to make a sojourn at Delhi. It is here they hope to study the evolutions of the past and to examine the nerve centre of a new and changing India. I look forward to the day when they find in our University a peaceful and congenial atmosphere of knowledge and friendly help that will enable them to progress with their particular subject of study, and I know how much we may expect to gain from communion with them.

I wish now to sound a note more personal to myself. From the shelves of my library a number of volumes look down on me styled "Convocation Address." They preserve for me and for my successors the history of a long connection of Governors-General with the Calcutta University I welcome and I know that my successors will welcome, the continuation of the opportunity with each succeeding convocation of our new University, here in the new capital will give to appraise moral and intellectual development in India. The political expansion, the administrative development, the material well-being and the progress of India are the daily concern of the Governor General. His time is engaged in dealing with them. He has frequent occasions of reviewing achievement and of speaking or making pronouncements on these subjects. The moral and intellectual progress, however, is more subtle and is less insistent as part of his common

round and daily task. But it is well to pause and think, as the Governor-General will and must, where India is tending in the moral and intellectual spheres. For without progress in this direction his efforts for increasing the material prosperity of the people of India and their more complete self-expression in the Government of the country must largely fail.

Importance of Character.

By statute, I, as Governor-General, am the head of this University, but by virtue of the honorary degree which you have conferred on me to-day, I am now in a more intimate and permanent way connected with this University. In the latter capacity, I desire to express a hope. We shall welcome "knowledge" with open arms when she comes to our portals. We shall lead her in and invite her to make her home in the temple we have prepared for her. But let us not make the mistake of forgetting her more bashful sister "wisdom" who may linger outside unthought of unless for her. For knowledge and learning alone will not make the sum total that our alumni should take away with them at the close of their studies from the University of Delhi. We wish them to acquire wisdom and character which are concomitants in the old universities of the pursuit of knowledge and learning. We would have them go out into India not only adorned with learning and replete with knowledge but possessing those less easily acquired and more intangible qualities of the cultured mind—good judgment, wise tolerance and strong character which go to build the success of a nation and an Empire.

One more word—you know we are passing through difficult times financially. Do not be disheartened or discouraged if lack of funds prevents for a time in this University more rapid expansion and perfection on which you may have set your hearts. I am afraid that for some time to come Delhi University must be a poor university. You should not on that account lose confidence or enthusiasm for its future rapid growth is not necessarily the soundest form of growth and eminence in academic study, is not the monopoly of only the well endowed and well equipped institutions. Have trust and in spite of obstacles persevere in your keen efforts for progress, have courage and in spite of difficulties flourish. Long may its success endure and may its fame enhance the glory of the historic city of Delhi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travancore Administration.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO THE SHRI MULAM ASSEMBLY.

With a view to help small industrialists, a set of draft rules were framed for the grant of industrial loans and published in the Gazette for public criticism. Under these rules, it is proposed to grant loans not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in each case for the purchase of tools, machinery and other accessories, the extension of industrial buildings and other closely connected purposes, the loans bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, and being payable in instalments spread over a period not exceeding 7 years. These rules are now under issue in their final form, and efforts will be made to give effect to them in the current year itself. A departmental depot for the sale of loom accessories to cottage weavers has been opened at Nagercoil, and the peripatetic weaving instructor who is visiting cottage weavers in their own homes and demonstrating to them improvements in hand-loom weaving has also been commissioned with the sale of loom accessories and spare parts in his circuits.

The provision for industrial and technical education in the country is making marked progress. Orders have issued sanctioning the reorganisation of the Carpentry School at Quilon under the designation of the Government Carpentry and Smithery School. The chief feature of this school will be the provision of an up-to-date workshop for imparting practical instruction to the pupils, side by side with theoretical teaching, both in carpentry and in smithery. With the S. M. R. V. Technical Institute at Nagercoil, the Sri Mulam Technical School at Trivandrum, the Carpentry and Smithery School at Quilon, and the Commercial School at Alleppey, Government have now provided four technical institutions of great practical value in the four premier towns of the State, each one of them being peculiarly suited to the requirements of the tract in which it is located. Government are glad to note that the Commercial School at Alleppey is rapidly gaining in popularity, the total number of pupils attending it at the end of 1097 being 112. Besides the above Government institutions, there are 37 aided and 39 unaided private recognised industrial schools for boys in the State. The importance of regularising grants-in-aid to these institutions and confining such aid to the really efficient among them has led to the appointment of a mixed committee to frame a set of draft grant-in-aid rules for them. Under these rules, grants may be awarded for the payment

of salaries to teachers; purchase of furniture, and permanent fittings; purchase of tools, machinery and other appliances; purchase, erection or extension of school-buildings; and payment of stipends to pupils and teachers under training. Provision has also been made for the encouragement of vocational night schools as well as industrial exhibition and the award of foreign scholarships. These rules are now receiving the scrutiny of Government.

The statistics compiled at the last two decennial censuses have yielded some interesting figures which go to show that unlike in the Madras Presidency, the percentage of people in Travancore supported by industries and commerce is on the increase. While the percentage of the population of the State supported by agriculture has declined from 56 in 1911 to 54 in 1921, the percentage supported by industries and commerce has risen from 27 to 29 during the same period. The corresponding figures for Madras are 70 to 71 in the case of agriculture and 21 to 19 in the case of industries and commerce. There can, therefore, be little doubt that the industrial awakening in this country is greater than that in the adjoining British Indian Districts.

It may here be mentioned in passing that, with a view to encourage local products and manufactures, the Government have issued orders that in the matter of purchasing stores required for departmental use, heads of departments should prefer Travancore products, provided they satisfy their requirements as regards quality and do not compare unfavorably with foreign products in regard to prices.

EDUCATION.

It will be within your recollection that in the year 1093, Government appointed a mixed Committee to examine the question of a separate University for Travancore and that Committee submitted an *ad interim* report proposing the establishment of a residential and teaching University of the unitary type. No further action was taken on the Committee's report in view of the changes that were in contemplation in the constitution and administration of the Madras University as a result of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai of our Legislative Council moved a resolution at the last meeting of the Council for the establishment of a separate University for Travancore, and on the assurance given by the Government that they would appoint a Committee for re-examining the question, he withdrew that resolution. Now that the Madras University Bill which was recently passed by the Madras Legislative Council has become law, the consideration of the question of a separate University for this part of the country has become a matter of special urgency. Orders will shortly issue in regard to the appointment of the proposed Committee.

The grant-in-aid institutions of the State have been allowed certain further concessions under the second set of orders passed on the Education Expenditure Committee's Report. The scheme for

the medical inspection of pupils in recognised English schools for boys by qualified medical officers has been finally sanctioned and orders have been issued for its being brought into force from the beginning of the next school year. This scheme has been the subject of a certain amount of adverse criticism. Government do not claim perfection for the scheme and they are aware that it does not fully tackle the problem of medical inspection of school children. But they look upon it as a fair initial step, capable of further development as funds and circumstances permit.

As a measure of economy, the maximum number of pupils for admission to a division of the Preparatory Class has been raised from 30 to 35, and to a division of the other classes of English schools as well as vernacular schools, from 35 to 40. The period of the training of undergraduate teachers has been reduced from two years to one year, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, and it is hoped that this measure would facilitate the output of a larger number of trained teachers who are now a desideratum in the State. Another mixed committee has been appointed to examine the rules under which scholarships are now awarded in colleges and in English and Vernacular schools and to make suggestions for their improvement. A liberal scheme of fee concessions to communities backward in point of education has also been sanctioned. The main features of this scheme are (1) the broad division of such classes into depressed and backward and a further classification of the latter into those backward in respect of Vernacular as well as English education, and in respect of English education only; and (2) provision for the remission of full fees in the case of pupils belonging to the depressed classes and of half fees in the case of those belonging to the classes specified as backward. As a result of the joint inspection conducted by the officers of the Land Revenue and Education Departments, it has been decided to throw open 13 more departmental vernacular schools to all classes of His Highness' subjects with effect from the beginning of the next school year. In regard to the compulsory teaching of English in vernacular schools, which was one of the proposals sanctioned by the Government in their Order No. 1034 21—L. and L. G., dated the 18th July 1921, it has, on further consideration, been now decided that the scheme need be introduced only in schools within three miles of which there are no English schools, departmental or aided, and in which there is a *proved* demand for compulsory education in English, and that the necessary action need be taken even in respect of such schools only on receipt of applications signed by a large number of the parents and guardians of the pupils attending them. The new arrangement is expected to be brought into force at the beginning of the next school year. The department has begun to devote some attention to the removal of the overlapping of vernacular schools, and, as a result, superfluous classes in 19 departmental schools have already been removed and arrangements made for the closing of 13 aided schools. Cheaper type designs for the construction of Verna-

cular Middle Schools as well as English Middle and High Schools, have been sanctioned by the Government, and it is hoped that this will lead to the removal of a longstanding difficulty experienced by both the Government and the people in the construction of costly school-buildings. The system of partial recognition of ill-equipped primary schools has been abandoned in view of the decline in the number of such schools and the undesirability of fostering them. Orders have also been passed on the vexed question of Tamil education. It has now been ruled that all the Malayalam schools in the Tamil taluks of the State should be converted into Tamil schools as early as practicable, that the opening of private Tamil schools in those taluks should be encouraged and aided, that in all the Tamil schools Malayalam should be taught as a second language in classes III and IV, and that in special localities where there is scope for a Malayalam as well as a Tamil school, both should be maintained, either separately or as different sections of the same institution. All the Tamil schools will henceforth be staffed by Tamil Certificate-holders, a special examination in Tamil being instituted to secure the services of the requisite number of qualified teachers. Government trust that these measures will go a long way towards the removal of the disabilities of the Tamil-speaking population of the State in the matter of the education of their children, of which loud complaints have, for the past many years, been insistently heard in this Assembly. The final report of the Committee for the revision of the curricula of studies in vernacular schools for boys has been received and it will be soon published in the Gazette.

Government have also issued final orders on the important subject of the curricula of studies for girls' schools. Under the new curricula now sanctioned, there will be eight compulsory subjects of instruction, *viz.*, language, arithmetic, nature study, needlework, singing and games, which will be common to all classes, and geography and hygiene, which will be special to classes III and IV, in primary schools besides two optional subjects, *viz.*, drawing and kindergarten. Provision will also be made, with effect from the next school year for a separate course of study in subjects specially useful to women in His Highness the Maharaja's High School for girls.

Provision for imparting primary education to the illiterate convicts in the Central Prison was for the first time made in 1907, with the result that 112 casuals and 44 habituals have profited by such education till the end of Vrischikam 1098. Inmates of the Reformatory School have also been permitted, under certain conditions, to learn a trade or an industry in some office or workshop outside that institution. A scheme for giving moffusal libraries the benefit of affiliation to the Trivandrum Public Library has been framed by the Honorary Secretary and submitted to Government with the opinions of the Library Committee and the Director of Public Instruction, and it is now engaging the attention of Government.

FINANCE.

I may point out that the State has, of late, been steadily extending its nation-building activities, and it would not be wise to circumscribe them now. Retrenchment at any price is not a sound financial policy, and there is a limit beyond which it may well cease to be economical and may lead to undesirable results. Much work lies ahead for the State, in education, public works, medical relief, sanitation, agriculture, industries, and other spheres of moral and material development, and the aggregate expenditure of the State can only grow from year to year. The actual collections under the head of income-tax during 1097, the first year of the working of the Income-tax Regulation, amounted to Rs. 4, 17,983 which is about Rs 18,000 more than the estimated amount. The incidence of this tax per head of population was three chs. 5 cash which is lower than the figure in Madras or Mysore. Arrangements could not be completed for assessing quasi-agricultural incomes during the last year, but they are in fair progress now and it is expected that they will increase to some extent the income-tax revenue of this year. It has, on the other hand, to be remembered that the abkari revenue of the state shows signs of steady decline, and that wind-falls are not a common feature of the finances of a non-industrial State like Travancore. That the only two ways of balancing a budget are increasing the revenues and retrenching the expenditure is a mere axiom. The only way by which Government can avoid the imposition of additional burdens on the general tax-payer to balance the budget is to make every possible effort to develop the normal sources of the State's revenue and to secure some financial relief by calling on local bodies to contribute a fair share of expenditure on local activities in the spheres of education sanitation and public works. It is hoped that the fairness of this policy, which has already been enunciated in the Municipal Regulation and is being re-enunciated in the Village Panchayat Bill, will be more and more recognised and acquiesced in as days advance. The State Life Insurance Scheme was for the first time subjected to an actuarial valuation and the work was entrusted to Mr. M. R. Thambe of Bonibay. His report shows that, although the lines on which the system was worked in the past call for improvement, the scheme itself has not resulted in any financial loss to Government. The benefits of the scheme, which were confined to Government servants, have recently been extended to municipal employees.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The new Legislative Council, constituted under Regulation II of 1097, has already held two meetings, and its third meeting comes off on the 10th April 1923. The total number of electors on the register was 96,316, forming about 2·5 per cent of the total population of the State. A large number of the electors polled in every constituency, as will be seen from the fact that the percentage was as high as 85 in

Chengannur *cum* Pattanamitta, while even in the hilly and backward constituency of Peermade *cum* Devicolam did not fall below 40·9. This is a fitting tribute to the high literacy and advanced political consciousness of the people of Travancore, especially when we remember that the highest percentage of voters who participated in the elections in British India under the Reform Act was only 70—in some of the urban constituencies of the Madras Presidency—while the average proportions of voting for the Provincial Councils only ranged between 20 and 30 per cent, and in Burma, the only Province in India with about the same level of literacy as Travancore, the proportion was even less than 10 per cent, as against 64·4 here. The State Budget for 1098 M. E. was discussed at the first meeting of the Council and voted upon, reductions being effected to the extent of Rs. 65,336. Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 20,720 were passed by the Council at its second meeting. Eleven resolutions on matters of general public interest were altogether discussed by the Council, of which one was carried and eight were withdrawn, while the remaining two were put to the vote and lost. While the Government thankfully acknowledge the high sense of responsibility and fairness displayed by the non-official members, they have no doubt that the non-official members would, in their turn admit that the official members have honestly tried to understand the non-official view-point. In the apt words of Sir Harcourt Butler, the new constitution has "brought the administrative machine more effectively than ever before under the impact of public opinion." With a view to give the non-official side of the House an insight into the methods of official work and to secure closer co-operation between it and the official side, a Standing Finance Committee, consisting of three nominated officials and three non-official members elected by the Council, with the President of the Council as the President thereof, has been just constituted. This Committee will examine the draft annual budget so far as the same is within the cognisance of the Council, all applications for supplementary grants under votable items of expenditure, and such other matters as may be referred to it by Government. Over and above this, Government have sanctioned the appointment of as many as 5 special committees of the Council to examine the revised rules for the constitution and conduct of the Shri Mulam Popular Assembly, the working of the Government Press, the provision of accommodation in His Highness the Maha Raja's College, the distribution of educational scholarships, and the rules regulating the grant of passes for the removal of timber from private lands, respectively.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that the Government are striving their best to improve the efficiency of the administration, to keep down expenditure, to develop the material resources

of the country, and to help the people in every form of activity that conduces to the advancement of their interests. Whatsoever of progress has been achieved in the administration of the State is wholly due to the wise guidance of His Highness the Maharaja, whose constant care is the welfare of his subjects.

Compensation for Workmen.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW ACT EXPLAINED.

The principle that workmen should receive compensation for injuries suffered from accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment is now very generally accepted in European countries. The Government of India are intending to apply at first on a modest scale the same principle to India. It is proposed that the Bill now passed by the Legislative Assembly shall come into operation on the 1st July 1924.

Who will benefit from the Bill.

The general classes included are—

- (1) Workers in factories which use mechanical power and which employ not less than 20 persons;
- (2) Workers in Mines;
- (3) Railway and Tramway workmen;
- (4) Certain classes of workers on ships;
- (5) Dock labourers (except casual workers);
- (6) Certain classes of persons employed in the building trades;
- (7) Telegraph and telephone linesmen;
- (8) Underground sewage workers;
- (9) Members of fire-brigades.

But persons who receive more than Rs. 300, unless they are manual labourers or railway workers, are not eligible for compensation. Further, if workmen are drunk or disobey orders or remove safety devices, they will not receive compensation for any accidents which may result in consequence.

What is the Compensation

In the case of fatal accidents, compensation for adults is a sum equal to 30 months' wages of the deceased workman subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500. In the case of a minor, the compensation is Rs. 200, which is intended only to cover funeral expenses. Where the workman suffers permanent injuries that do not result in death compensation is on a different scale. For injuries which completely incapacitate a man for life, such as loss of the sight, of both legs, the compensation payable to an adult is 42 months of his wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less, and to a minor 84 months or Rs. 3,500 which

ever is less. If the injuries do not completely disable the workman, the compensation is to be based on the loss of earning capacity caused by the accident.

All these payments take the form of lump sums and will normally be paid by the employer. The case of temporary injuries is different. The rule here is that adults are to receive half wages and minors 2/3 wages, subject in each case to a maximum rate of Rs. 30 a month. Payments are to be made twice monthly while disablement lasts.

The waiting period before compensation comes into operation is fixed at 10 days. This means that a workman will get no compensation unless he is disabled for more than 10 days. If his disablement lasts beyond that period, he will get no compensation for the first 10 days.

Compensation is also payable in some cases for diseases which the workman may contract. Three such diseases—Anthrax, Lead-poisoning and Phosphorus-poisoning are specified in the Bill, and special classes of workman liable to contract these diseases are named. If a workman in one of the specified classes contracts one of these scheduled diseases he will be entitled to compensation.

How Compensation can be had.

The Bill provides for administration and the settlement of disputes by special commissioners. This is designed to avoid legal intricacies and the delay of the ordinary civil courts. From the decision of the Commissioner an appeal will only lie to the High Court on questions of law, and then only if the amount in dispute is at least Rs. 300. Further, if the parties agree beforehand to abide by the decision of the Commissioner, his decision will be final. Neither workman nor employer can apply to the Commissioner until an endeavour has been made to settle the dispute by agreement.

The normal procedure will be somewhat as follows: The injured workman or his dependant will serve a notice of the accident as soon as practicable after its occurrence on the employer or on his manager. The employer has then right to have the workman examined by a qualified medical man within three days. If the workman refuses to submit to a medical examination or leaves the vicinity before the three days have expired, his right to compensation is suspended. The employer can also offer to the workman free medical attendance by a qualified practitioner and if the workman refuses to avail himself of this offer without reasonable excuse, the employer will not be liable to pay compensation for any aggravation of the injuries which may result from this neglect.

On the other hand, if an employer does not offer free medical attendance he will be liable for all the direct results of the injury even though some of these could have been prevented by skilled treatment.

When the employer has ascertained the effect of the injuries he will calculate what compensation is payable. If the payment takes the form of a lump sum and is accepted by the workman, the agreement reached can be registered in the Commissioner's office. If the

workman does not accept the employer's offer the matter is referred to the Commissioner. In the case of fatal accident the compensation payable must be deposited by the employer with the Commissioner. It is then the Commissioner's duty to consider the claims of the workmen's dependants and to arrange for the payment of compensation to them.

For the purposes of the Act a "dependant" means any of the following relatives of a deceased workman, namely, a wife, husband, parent, minor son, minor daughter, minor brother or unmarried sister, and includes the minor children of a deceased son of the workman, and where no parent of the workman is alive, a paternal grand parent. [From the Director of Information, Bombay.]

PRISONS.

Classification of Prisoners as Habituals and Non-Habituals.

REVISED ORDERS.

[Burma.]

The orders regarding the classification of prisoners as habituals and non-habituals are contained in Judicial Department Circulars Nos. 70 of 1894, 36 of 1910, 36 of 1919, and 29 of 1922. These orders were based on the Government of India's Home Department Resolution No. 27--1804-14, dated the 14th December 1886.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Indian Jails Committee, the Government of India have in their Home Department Resolution No. F. III--Jails, dated the 15th September 1922, announced their decision, that the definition of the term "habitual criminal" contained in paragraph 5 of the 1886 Resolution cited above shall be superseded and the following Rules defining and prescribing the treatment of the "habitual criminal" shall now be enforced:—

I. The following persons shall be liable to be classified as "habitual criminals," namely:—

- (i) any person convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, whose previous conviction or convictions, taken in conjunction with the facts of the present case show that he is by habit a robber, house-breaker, dacoit thief or receiver of stolen property, or that he habitually commits extortion, cheating, counterfeiting coin, currency notes or stamps, or forgery;
- (ii) any person convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVI, of the Indian Penal Code, whose previous conviction or convictions, taken in conjunction with the facts of the present case, show that he habitually commits offences against the person;
- (iii) any person committed to or detained in prison under section 123 (read with section 109 or section 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- (iv) any person convicted of any of the offences specified in (i) above when it appears from the facts of the case, even although no previous conviction has been proved, that he is by habit a member of a gang of dacoits or of thieves, or a dealer in slaves or in stolen property;

- (v) any member of a criminal tribe, subject to the discretion of the Local Government concerned;
- (vi) any person convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment under the corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied by order and the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, or by the authority of any Prince or State in India;
- (vii) any person convicted by a Court or tribunal acting outside India under the general or special authority of His Majesty of an offence which would have rendered him liable to be classified as a habitual criminal if he had been convicted in a court established in British India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this definition the word “conviction” shall include an order made under section 118, read with section 110, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

II. The classification of a convicted person as a habitual criminal should ordinarily be made by the convicting Court, but if the convicting Court omits to do so, such classification may be made by the District Magistrate, or, in the absence of an order by the convicting Court or District Magistrate, and pending the result of a reference to the District Magistrate, by the officer in charge of the Jail where such convicted person is confined;

Provided that any person classed as a habitual criminal may apply for a revision of the order.

III. The convicting Court or the District Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that any convicted person or any person committed to or detained in prison under section 123 (read with section 109 or section 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under the Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919, shall not be classed as a habitual criminal and may revise such direction.

IV. Convicting Courts or District Magistrates as the case may be, may revise their own classifications, and the District Magistrate may alter any classification of a prisoner made by a convicting Court or any other authority provided that the alteration is made on the basis of facts which were not before such Court or authority.

NOTE.—The expression “District Magistrate” wherever it occurs in paragraphs II, III and IV above means the District Magistrate of the district in which the criminal was convicted, committed or detained. The expression includes a Presidency Magistrate.

V. Every habitual criminal shall as far as possible be confined in a special jail in which no prisoner other than habitual criminals shall be kept;

Provided that the Inspector-General of Prisons may transfer to this special jail any prisoner, not being a habitual criminal, whom, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he believes to be of so vicious or depraved a character and to exercise or to be likely to exercise, so

evil an influence on his fellow prisoners that he ought not to be confined with other non-habitual prisoners, but a prisoner so transferred shall not otherwise be subject to the special rules affecting habitual criminals.

In addition to those persons who are liable to be classified as "habitual criminals" specified in Rule I (iii) above, persons committed to prison under the Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919, shall be classified as "habitual criminals," in the same way as if they had been committed to or detained in prison under section 123 (read with section 109 or 110) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Governor in Council desires to draw special attention to Rule II above and considers it would be advantageous if the High Court of Judicature would instruct Magistrates to exercise great care in classifying criminals as habituals and would bring specially to their notice the obligation ordinarily imposed on them to make the classification. In cases of doubt Subordinate Magistrates, should if possible refer to the District Magistrate for guidance. If such reference be not possible, then Magistrates should leave the matter undecided, and omit to fill in the certificate at the foot of the warrant. The classification will then be made by the Superintendent of the Jail. In order that the control of the District Magistrate over classification by the jail authorities may be effectual, the Superintendent of the jail should report to the District Magistrate, cases in which the classification has been made by him because of the Magistrate's omission.

Attention is also drawn to the cases of men who, after being classed as habituals during a term of imprisonment, are after release again convicted and are classed as non-habituals. Sometimes this occurs through the carelessness of the Magistrate, sometimes because the fact that a man had previously been classed as a habitual was not brought to the Magistrate's notice. In the opinion of the Governor in Council a man who has once been classed as a habitual should in all subsequent convictions be classed as a habitual unless so long a term as elapsed since his previous conviction as may be held to have purged him of the criminal habit. When a man has wrongly been classed as a non-habitual after previous classification as a habitual, the Superintendent of the jail should apply to the convicting Court to correct the mistake. Under Rule IV in paragraph 1 above a convicting Court may revise its own classification and Superintendents of Jails should not fail to move Subordinate Courts to revise incorrect classifications where necessary. Any refusal or neglect to do so on the part of a Subordinate Court should be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate.

There is also the case of a habitual prisoner who while in Jail is convicted of some such offence as causing hurt and is sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment. A person convicted and sentenced under these circumstances, should, the Governor in Council consider, be classified as a habitual for the additional term.

In order to enable inspecting officers to see in what way Subordinate Courts exercise their powers of classification, an entry of the

classification of any person as a habitual should be made in the remarks column of the Magistrate's "General Register of Cases brought to trial." Officers who inspect Courts or Jails should make a point of seeing that Subordinate Courts exercise a proper discretion in this matter and should notice cases of habitual carelessness or inattention to the prescribed principles.

Another point on which there appears to be some misapprehension is as to the nature of the proof which should be required of a previous conviction, before a prisoner is classified as habitual. The classification of prisoners is an executive and not judicial act, and for the purposes of such classification a previous conviction need not be proved in the same way as it has to be proved for judicial purposes. It is sufficient if the Court is satisfied on such evidence as may be produced by the Police or the Superintendent of the Jail that a prisoner has actually been previously convicted.

Under Rule V in paragraph 1 above every habitual criminal shall as far as possible be confined in a special jail in which no prisoner other than habitual criminal shall be kept.

The object of keeping habituials apart from non-habituials is to prevent non-habituials, many of whom may be men who have committed crime in a momentary outburst of passion or yielding to temptation and who are not in any way hardened criminals, from being contaminated by association with habituials who are ordinarily by character or by habit irreclaimable criminals. Moreover prison life is purposely made harder for habituials than for non-habituials. The incorrect classification of a non-habitual as a habitual exposes the prisoner to contaminating influence which would otherwise be avoided, while the classification of a habitual as a non-habitual prevents the prisoner from experiencing the full deterrent effects of prison life.

The general orders regarding the classification of prisoners as habituials and non-habituials must be the same for adult and adolescent prisoners, but the Governor in Council considers that in the case of adolescents there is not the same reason to consider them to be recidivists merely because, for example, of one previous conviction for an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. The matter is of considerable importance owing to the Borstal system which is applied to adolescent prisoners at the Meiktila Jail. The jail is not large enough to provide that segregation of habitual from non-habitual prisoners which is particularly important in the case of prisoners of the ages admitted to this jail and it has therefore been reserved for prisoners of the non-habitual class. Several cases have however been brought to the notice of the Local Government of prisoners who have been classified as "habituals" who are not by character and habit irreclaimable criminals whose segregation from the casual prisoners at Meiktila is necessary and further these prisoners are likely to benefit by the Borstal system applied at Meiktila. In such cases the convicting Courts should make full use of the discretion granted to them in Rule III in paragraph 1 above.

With reference to this provision the Governor in Council desires to impress upon District Magistrates that it is necessary to exclude from the Meiktila jail hardened young criminals who are likely to contaminate other criminals; but that it is not desired to subject to contamination in other jails young criminals who are not irreclaimable merely because of a rigid interpretation of the definition of a habitual criminal.

The Governor in Council will be glad if the High Court of Judicature will issue the necessary subsidiary orders in accordance with the above orders.

Prison Labour and Manufactures.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DECISION.

No. F.-6.—In the Home Department letter No. 13, dated the 14th January 1921, the attention of local Governments and Administrations was invited to the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee on the subject of prison labour and manufactures contained in Chapter IX of their Report. Their replies have now been received and considered by the Government of India.

In the present Resolution the Government of India propose to deal with the most important recommendation of the Committee contained in this chapter of their report, *viz.*, the use of power-driven machinery in jails, which involves a departure from the policy of the Government of India as laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. 10-605-18, dated the 7th May 1886, and in the Home Department letter No. 151-160, dated the 10th August 1906, and which is admittedly at variance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 215 and 216 of the Report of the Indian Industrial Commission of 1916-18. In paragraphs 6 of the Home Department letter, dated the 14th January 1921, referred to above, it was stated that the Government of India were inclined to accept the conclusions arrived at by the Conference of Provincial Directors of Industries held in Cawnpore in November 1920 on the Committee's recommendations, but desired to have the opinions of local Governments before arriving at a final decision in the matter. At that Conference the Committee's recommendations were generally accepted but it was considered desirable that the Inspector-General of Prisons should consult the Provincial Director of Industries before the introduction of any new industry into a jail. The replies received denote that there is general agreement amongst local Governments, with the exception of Burma, in accepting the conclusions of the Cawnpore Conference, that provinces are already considering schemes for increasing manufactures in jails, and that there is already co-ordination between the Jails and the Industries Departments. The Governor-General in Council has now decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to cancel the orders on the subject

contained in the Home Department Resolution No. 10-605-18, dated the 7th May 1886, and in the Home Department letter No. 145-154, dated the 29th April 1912, as he considers that the existing restrictions on the use of power-driven machinery should be relaxed and that it may be employed in well-established industries, care being taken to avoid interference with nascent or unorganised industrial enterprise, though he is disposed to think that the apprehension of the possible competition of jails with established industries is more imaginary than real. His Excellency in Council wishes, however, to emphasize that the introduction of this policy must be conditional on consultation and co-ordination between the Jails and the Industries Departments of local Governments. In view of the necessity for fixing the price of jail-made articles according to the ordinary market rate for such articles, co-operation between the Jails and Industries Departments, should, therefore, include consultation of the latter by the former on the prices to be fixed for jail products. As conditions in Burma, appear to differ from those obtaining in India, His Excellency in Council does not wish to urge the immediate adoption of this policy upon the Government of Burma, but at the same time he trusts that Government will not fail to adopt it as soon as the circumstances of the province justify his course.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Propaganda and Voluntary Health Work.

(MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT BY MAJOR
A. J. H. RUSSELL, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MADRAS.)

I.—The Need for Propaganda Work.

1. In G. O. No. 135-A, P. H., dated 19th October 1921, which gave a brief outline of the different branches of activity which district health boards might be expected to take up, due stress was laid on the importance of diffusing knowledge concerning health by suitable educational measures. It was pointed out that 'the relatively high death-rate in this Presidency as compared with other countries is attributable mainly to poverty, ignorance and dirt and that what is wanted is an intelligent interest on the part of the educated classes (particularly municipal councillors and members of local boards), and willingness on their part to devote thought and leisure to the improvement of the conditions under which their less fortunate fellow countrymen live. Importance was also attached to the desirability of 'a sustained effort on the part of educated classes to overcome ignorance and rouse the masses to a lively sense of the dangers of dirt.'

2. During recent years it has become generally recognised that publicity methods have become a science, but if they are to be effective and successful, they must be organised so that they may be properly dovetailed into one another and overlapping avoided. A large number of voluntary societies already exist, whose members are all anxious to help their fellows,—but in order to utilise this public spirit to the full it is necessary to elaborate a well-knit policy and to direct latent zeal into the channels in which it will be most useful. In no direction can the co-operation of voluntary agencies be more successfully utilised than in public health work.

3. The tremendous waste of health and life which goes on year by year in this country is largely due to ignorance and apathy. Most people are quite ignorant of the origin, nature and methods for preventing disease, whilst custom and habit make it difficult to get even the better educated to adopt reforms for the promotion of health. No one will deny that during the last two or three decades much public money has been wasted on tinkering with public health problems because the people failed to appreciate the hygienic value of the measures which were forced upon them. Experience has taught that 'a healthy regime of life cannot be obtained by law and its administration, or by any practicable degree of supervision,' but that 'a

widespread and enlightened co-operation of the individual is essential.' That co-operation cannot be obtained until the individual has been convinced of the necessity for reforms in his methods of living. It is the business of public health propaganda to convince him, and it is the duty of the State and of those who have enjoyed the advantages of education to provide information on public health in the manner most likely to carry conviction.

4. 'Every individual must be brought to realize that hygiene and sanitation are necessary for his or her benefit; that in the long run they spell economy and increased efficiency' and that they are measures of the greatest national importance. Health propaganda work must therefore be conducted so as to reach all members of the community. It is of chief importance as regards the young, but organised campaigns for the benefit of adults are also necessary. The work too must be continuous if public health is to be permanently improved, and continuity will still be necessary 'even after the time when every school child shall receive teaching and training in health matters.'

II.—A Plan of Campaign.

5. Spasmodic efforts under the influence of panic are of little avail, and in the task of introducing sanitary improvements, unwearying attention and perseverance are qualities essential to success. The all-too-frequent passive resistance of the mass of the population to efforts intended to improve sanitary conditions is the natural outcome of ignorance, and cannot usually be regarded as culpable and in order to dispel the darkness of this ignorance earnest and sustained effort must be made.

6. A definite plan of campaign must therefore be drawn up. It is certain that any action taken by employed will not be effective unless a satisfactory machinery exists in each district to carry it through. Owing to financial difficulties and the weakness of public opinion in this country, public health administration cannot advance unless generally supported by voluntary agencies. In the Public Health Board we already have a central controlling authority, one of whose objects is to expand the scope of voluntary agencies to the utmost limit and delegate to them as much of the public health work of local bodies as they are prepared to undertake. In the newly formed district health boards we have local committees, who may be expected to devote a considerable part of their time and energy to health propaganda work, and to realise that the value of such work will justify the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money each year. It would be of advantage therefore, to have some organization which would act as a link between existing agencies, the local bodies and the State on the one hand, and, on the other, the various voluntary associations and societies which have as one of their objects the physical welfare of the community.

7. The Madras Health and Welfare Association, or its branch, the Health Propaganda Board, it is suggested, is the body best suited

to act as this link. The following diagramatic representation attached as appendix* to this memorandum will probably make the present proposal more easily understood than a description in words. The Health Propaganda Board in this scheme would consist of representatives of both official and non-official bodies but in order to ensure representation of the Public Health and Medical Departments, it would probably be essential for the Government to subsidise the Propaganda Board annually on the condition that these departments were represented on the board.

8. The allegation may be made that a scheme such as that outlined above will tend more and more to officialise the public health work of local bodies and of voluntary associations in the mofussal, but the Government have already strongly deprecated the 'officialisation' of such work and, when ordering the introduction of District Health Boards, expressly stated that it was not their intention that these boards should in any way supersede voluntary effort. "On the contrary the District Health Board should have some organisation to stimulate voluntary agencies to widen their activities and should definitely invite them to undertake work of the kind which the boards in the discharge of their duties discover special need for. The advantage of the District Health Boards to local bodies, to voluntary agencies and to the public generally would be mutual and if the District Health Boards discharge their duties properly the closest touch will be kept between theory and practice and between executive and central authorities."

III.—The Public Health Department and Popular Health Lectures.

9. The Public Health Department in charge of the Director of Public Health has in the past been responsible for a certain amount of health propaganda work. The public health budget for some years up till 1921-22 has included provision for popular health lectures in the mofussal, and while during the years of war and those immediately following the armistice, civil assistant surgeons qualified to lecture were not available, during the latter half of 1921-22 a very successful campaign on these lines was carried out in the districts of Chittoor, Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Kistna. Both by officials and non-officials the lectures are reported to have been most successful, and it is entirely regrettable that the small grant for this piece of propaganda work was cut out of the current year's budget.

10. The valuable experience gained by last year's lecturing campaign makes it desirable to renew the effort to marshal all voluntary forces to the assistance of local bodies in their public health work and to stimulate the expansion of their operations. Particularly in Chittoor and Trichinopoly Districts, experience showed how much easier it is for propaganda work to be carried on if the way is prepared by an enthusiastic local association. The planning of tour programmes and the collecting of audiences, etc., are best carried out by

*Omitted here.

local associations of this kind. With such help, this form of propaganda work by official agencies reveals unlimited possibilities; without it, it fails to get into real touch with the people and interest in it is only temporary and evanescent.

11. On the other hand lectures by Government officers at the expense of the provincial funds should not be necessary if voluntary associations did not constantly fluctuate between activity and stagnation. It would be but reasonable to lead hereafter the services of provincial lecturing officers only to such districts as have taken the trouble to organise voluntary associations. Such a rule should stimulate other districts to follow the example set by those which have been more enterprising. In this direction, too, probably lies a partial solution, at least of the problem of the relations between the Government and voluntary associations, which has already been discussed.

12. By the experience so far gained, several points of great importance have been brought to notice, and before going further, these may perhaps be considered.

In the first place mere ability is not in itself a qualification for propaganda lecturing work. To be successful, the lecturer must have the gift of putting scientific facts in an interesting way, and of drawing and retaining the interest of an untutored audience.

13. Secondly, if the women of the country are to be reached, and no one will deny the immense importance of educating the women of India in health matters, women lecturers are required. Especially is this the case in Mahomedan communities. This point must be kept in view so that the suitability of such women doctors as are available for work of this kind should be tested and placed on record.

14. Again it seems very necessary that each lecturer should be provided with a magic lantern of his own, so that he may not be dependent on another department for this essential part of his equipment. Every District Health Officer should also be similarly equipped so that district propaganda work may be made continuous. There seems no reason indeed---where district health staffs are in existence---why some of the district sanitary inspectors should not be asked to take their share in this work and certainly local medical officers should be prepared to help. For this development of propaganda work, each taluk board should be provided with a magic lantern equipment, and in at least one district, this suggestion has already been approved by the District Health Board.

15. The unsuitability of many of the lantern slides has also been brought to notice. The slides should present objects familiar to the audiences, and the abuses they represent should be taken from the people's daily surroundings. Slides manufactured in Europe represent scenes which convey nothing to the average villager and, in order to hold the attention of the audience, they should present connected and dramatized stories from real Indian life and conditions. A useful suggestion has been made that pictures of general interest

such as temples and other famous places, might be inculded in the lecturer's repertoire. Moreover separate pictures must be provided for in Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malyalam Districts respectively as conditions vary enormously in these four areas. Sets of slides on each subject for each area of the Presidency are therefore essential.

16. Cinematograph films similar to that used in the hookworm campaign will eventually be required for this work, and for the preparation of these and additional slides, photographers will have to be employed to tour in the mofussal and take scenes illustrative of facts given in the lectures. Standard sets of slides could then be prepared and sold to local bodies and perhaps to non-official agencies in this and other provinces, and the sales might possibly be made to cover part of the expense of preparing them.

17. All these are details which might be examined by a small committee of persons experienced in propaganda work. The difficulties are by no means great, and should be overcome by the pooling of all available resources inclusive of every voluntary agency. Missions, the Young Mens' Christian Association, etc., are all familiar with lantern lectures, and they always welcome anything which will prove interesting to their constituents.

IV.—Voluntary Associations.

18. Before discussing the functions of voluntary associations and the possibility of expanding their activities, it is necessary in the first instance to discuss the status of the associations themselves.

19. A rough list of the agencies at work in Madras City was communicated to the Madras Corporation in G. O. No. 653, dated 10th June 1921, and a corresponding list of the mofussal agencies was published in G. O. No. 652 P. H., of the same date. These lists were communicated to the local authorities concerned with a request that they would embody in their annual administration reports a statement of the work done by the associations working within their jurisdiction. From interim reports which have been since received, it is obvious that little in the way of propaganda work is being done either in Madras City or in mofussal areas, and the need for some central organisation to assist and guide the activities of these multifarious associations, if progress is to be made, is only too apparent.

20. The Madras Health and Welfare Association has recently been reconstituted into two separate organisations —(1) The Health Propaganda Board, and (2) the Madras Branch of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All-India League. The Health Propaganda Board has already been suggested as the connecting and co-ordinating link between official and non-official agencies.

21. A scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of a school of health workers in Madras City under the auspices of the Madras Corporation, whose health centres have of recent years set an example, which, it is hoped, mofussal towns will follow. The

co-operation of the Corporation has been requested. A number of voluntary associations, including the Madras Maternity and Child Welfare Association, are working in close co-operation with the city health centres, and are supplementing the activities of the corporation officers. In addition, a number of health and welfare associations are to be found scattered through the mofussal. Some are doing useful work, others are less active. A complete list of the organisations at work and of the scope of their operations is necessary if their assistance is to be availed of by local health authorities.

22. The Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is another important organisation which must be mentioned in this memorandum. In addition to its primary object of extending medical relief to women and children, it has given small grants for pre-maternity work in the out-patient department of the Government Maternity Hospital and has also granted scholarships for health visitors. Schemes for training health workers and granting diplomas are at present under consideration.

23. There are other organisations engaged in philanthropic work whose interest might be enlisted. The officers of the Rockefeller Foundation have kept the Government in close touch with their work and a considerable part of their time, energy and funds is spent on propaganda work. The activities of the St. John's Ambulance Association are seldom made public, but a considerable number of its branches are in existence in the mofussal, and these might well be included in the scheme for the spread of public health propaganda.

24. Invaluable work is being done by missions, but except for scattered references regarding grants-in-aid, the Government are not in possession of any consolidated summary of their activities. By the very fact that they are philanthropic, missions may be expected to be entirely willing to do what they can to assist in health propaganda work particularly in the communities amongst whom they labour. The health lecturers employed in the latter half of 1921-22 pay tribute in their reports to the valuable assistance given to them by missionary bodies working in the districts in which they toured.

In particular, recognition is given to the lady missionaries for arranging meetings for girls and women only. Missions have not yet as a whole been systematically exploited or even approached. Many of the English Protestant Missions are organised under a central council and there is no reason to doubt that the central council could be induced to accept responsibility for co-operation in health propaganda.

25. The Young Men's Christian Association in Madras has successfully conducted more than one health exhibition, and has periodically arranged series of health lectures. The Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association branches in the mofussal, it may be assumed, would be only too willing to co-operate in the same manner. The Young Men's Mahomedan Association and the Young Men's Hindu Association have also got branches

scattered all over the Presidency, but although no information is on record as to whether they are willing to do public health work, they are included here as it should be possible for District Health Boards to get in touch with local branches and ascertain their attitude.

26. Lastly, there are the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations with troops and packs in practically every district in the Presidency, whose motto is "to help other people at all times". Every effort should be made to induce the local associations of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to take up public health work in earnest. A trophy has been offered by the old Health and Welfare Association of Madras for the troop that best acquits itself in what is known as the "Public Healthman Test". The Boy Scout movement in the Presidency is still in its infancy, but by interesting local bodies and District Health Boards in this new branch of public health activity, it should be possible to induce local medical officers and practitioners to give the necessary instructions which would enable boys to qualify for the Public Healthman's Badge. It would be necessary if the boys are required to do this, that public opinion should be roused, that the instructions should be made attractive, and that the passing of the test should be regarded by every boy as a point of honour.

27. Doubtless other organisations exist, and District Health Boards, through their District Health Officers, make a complete review of their districts and prepare lists of all voluntary associations and organisations which are willing to co-operate in one or other branch of propaganda. Some of these organisations are very efficient, others are very much the reverse. It would be unsound policy, for the Government or for local bodies to rely on organisations whose efficiency cannot be trusted. It seems therefore desirable to arrange for some kind of recognition to be accorded to such agencies as deserve it and are willing to co-operate with the local health authorities. It might be possible to devise some system of registration which would offer privileges sufficiently attractive to induce the more efficient bodies to apply for public recognition. Whether this suggestion is practicable or not is a matter for consideration, and the conditions of registration, and the privileges which registration will convey, would have to receive careful examination. It is also for decision whether registration should be conducted by the Government or by some such body as a Central Health and Welfare Association or the Health Propaganda Board.

V.—Employers of Labour.

28. The sympathy of all who employ labour on a large scale should be readily enlisted in propaganda work. Proprietors of mills and planting estates have shown themselves willing, so far as they have yet been approached, to assist in improving the health of their employees. From the economic point of view their co-operation is well advised, and the class of persons employed by them is most often the class which stands most in need of instruction. Some have questioned the value of health lectures, but on the other hand, no one

can deny the use of short talks or addresses to employees (male and female) in factories and workshops. These simple talks are a very valuable means of spreading knowledge of elementary hygiene.

VI.—Schools and Teachers.

29. Every school in the Presidency, both primary and secondary, should be utilized as a medium for instructing the younger generation in the principles of public health, and hygiene syllabuses approved by the Director of Public Instruction are now in use in primary schools. Even where hygiene is not taught as a set subject in schools, at least occasional conversational digressions by the teachers should be utilized for the teaching and training of school children in health matter. These talks should take the form of carefully prepared statements supplied to all the teachers and they should, of course, be graduated in their scope, etc., to serve all the school forms, and should be illustrated wherever possible by picture posters and stories. Short leaflets might be printed and distributed so that the children may keep them and take them to their parents. Especially would this be valuable during epidemics.

It has been proposed that the health pamphlets which have from time to time been issued by the Publicity Bureau should be revised for publication as a small "Hygiene Reader," and this should be a valuable text book for pupils of both primary and secondary schools. It does not seem unreasonable to ask that one hour a week should be devoted to hygiene in all secondary schools, the hygiene taught being in close conformity with the policy of the Public Health Department. Nor should it be impracticable or open to objection to arrange for the children both girls and boys, studying in the fourth and third classes of elementary schools to attend lectures at regular intervals in convenient centres.

31. If hygiene is to be taught properly, the teachers must themselves be instructed in the subject in their training colleges. The importance of public health should be impressed on all teachers, not only from the point of view of propaganda campaign, but because the scheme for the medical inspection of schools and school children—which has long been under discussion—must very shortly be given effect to and the teacher should be able to give intelligent help to the medical inspectors. Without some knowledge of hygiene and public health, this will be impossible.

VII.—Pictures and Posters.

32. The meaning of pictures and posters can often be grasped by children and illiterate adults when the spoken word may fail to interest; and the subject-matter of pictorial representations is more likely to remain impressed upon their memory. "Good posters designed to catch the eye and appeal to the mind by virtue of the artist's embodiment of a message, are wanted," and it might be well to invite competition for appropriate designs with the offer of a substantial

prize to the most successful competitors for special posters for exhibition in public conveyances, public latrines, public boarding, factories, workshops, schools and maternity and child welfare centres.

VIII.—Exhibitions.

33. The exhibition of models of sanitary appliances of all kinds, such as kitchens, latrines, baths, etc., made on hygienic lines together with pictures, posters, graphs, and maps illustrative of different phases of public health activity is a type of propaganda which is of great value, and has been used already with advantage in this Presidency. The Health and Welfare Association in 1920 arranged an exhibition to sections which, after being shown in Madras City for over a week has been sent on different times to a number of centres in the Presidency with good effect. Now that District Health Boards are to be constituted in every district, a permanent exhibition of this kind should be arranged in each district, so that the local vernacular may be used in the preparation of the posters, graphs and maps.

IX.—Publicity Bureau.

34. A valuable set of pamphlets in English and all the Vernaculars has been issued by the Publicity Bureau. These pamphlets have been widely distributed, and all local bodies should provide both official and non-official agencies in their own areas with quantities of this literature. Every agency might have its own method of distribution, but a supply of the leaflets should always be available. When the leaflets are issued in book form, the publication should be of immense value to all voluntary associations interested in public health matters.

X.—The General and Local Press.

35. Important communiques have been provided from time to time for journalistic consumption, but it cannot be said that the news papers generally have shown a sufficiently lively interest in public health work or an intelligent grasp of the new policy of the Public Health Department. Paragraphs and articles should appear at frequent intervals dealing with current and seasonal matters affecting health, and the health problems of each locality should be adequately dealt with in the local press. Care must be taken to forward suitable material to those publications which are known to be read by the particular section (if any) of the community which it is desired to influence. Appropriate pictures are a very telling means of directing attention to local provisions and requirements, but illustrated papers are as yet unknown in this Presidency and the daily papers do not usually have the space for these pictures.

XI.—Propaganda Agencies.

36. All sanitary inspectors, vaccinators, nurses, midwives, social workers and medical officers should have constantly urged upon them

the duty of disseminating knowledge of health matters. Local bodies now have a local health staff capable of imparting useful knowledge upon every aspect of public health. Every one of these should be made to realise that he should act in an educational capacity and that it is not sufficient to perform statutory duties without making those concerned aware of the nature and degree of the risk which it is sought to remove and of the importance of preventing its recrudescence. The sanitary inspectors of district health staffs should also take every opportunity of circulating "Publicity" literature and other health leaflets. In these ways they should make instruction take the place, as far as possible, of legal action. Maternity and child welfare centres should be made one of the agencies for disseminating knowledge on public health, and short talks given by the nurses, social workers, and medical officers are of the greatest value.

XII.—*Programme of Propaganda Campaign.*

37. It is unnecessary to elaborate further on possible agencies which may be utilised for propaganda. It remains finally to consider the services which voluntary agencies may most usefully be invited to undertake. The freedom of choice is a very wide one, but the lines upon which service should be rendered is a matter which will depend partly on the inclinations of the agencies concerned and partly on the local needs. It should be possible for the local authorities to state their requirements, and to allow voluntary organisations to choose the particular kind of service they prefer to render. What is needed is the elaboration of a programme and the selection of subjects, the pooling of resources, materials and staff and the working out of details such as fees, deposits and security against loss and breakages. These points should be taken up seriatim by District Health Boards after they have made the review of their districts referred to in paragraph 27 above. District Health officers may be expected to guide the board in arranging programmes of work and the selection of subjects.

38. Specified propaganda campaigns might be well organised on the following subjects.—

- (1) Prevention of Hookworm.
- (2) Prevention of Plague.
- (3) Prevention of Small-pox—Vaccination and re-vaccination.
- (4) Prevention of Cholera.
- (5) Prevention of Malaria.
- (6) Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- (7) Prevention of Venereal Diseases.
- (8) Child Welfare and Maternity Relief.
- (9) Defects in conservancy and its influence on public health.
- (10) The House-fly and other insects and their relation ship to disease.

39. A number of subsidiary points might be added and developed later on when voluntary organizations have gained experience and when the public are familiarised with their methods. For instance—

(1) *Fairs and Festivals.*—In this connection voluntary agencies and propaganda work may be brought into play under the following heads :—

(a) The enrolment and training of voluntary workers as sanitary, police, etc.. This has already been discussed in the memorandum issued on 'Fairs and Festivals.'

(b) The organisation of lectures.

(c) The organisation of preventive measures generally, the principle of which should be explained in simple terms to all classes concerned.

(2) Housing and town planning, with particular reference to (a) civic survey, (b) co-operative building societies, (c) licenses as a means of public health control. This is a subject which the Director of Town Planning is elaborating, and a draft questionnaire for issue to local bodies which are likely to take up town-planning in the near feature is under preparation.

(3) *Ambulance and First Aid.*—This is a matter for which the St. John's Ambulance Association has been organized.—*From the Local Self-Government Gazette Madras.*

Part IV.—Miscellaneous.

MYSORE REFORMS.

Constitutional Developments.

AN OUTLINE OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Report of the Committee on Constitutional Developments in Mysore marks an important stage in the constitutional development of the State. The details giving effect to the Constitutional Developments, announced by the Dewan in the Representative Assembly on the 7th October 1922, are worked out and clearly discussed. Dissenting minutes, one by Messrs. K. Chandy, and K. Matthan and another by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, and a note by Messrs. S. Venkatesaiya and C. Srinivasa Rao are added to the Report. The terms of reference to the Committee were :—

(a)—As regards the Representative Assembly :—

(1) To indicate the manner in which the Representative Assembly may be given a definite place in the Constitution ;

(2) To definitely specify the extent to which the property and other qualifications prescribed for voters may be substantially reduced ; and incidentally to revise the Schedule prescribing qualifications for voters and to ascertain the approximate increase in the total number of voters that will result from our proposals ;

(3) To propose the strength of the Assembly, without necessarily adhering to the numerical strength suggested in the Announcement, but keeping in view the principle that, for an efficient discharge of enlarged and more responsible functions, a reduction in the number of members is necessary ;

(4) To go into the details of the constitution of the Assembly, and the Electorates ; to suggest whether all the elected members should be chosen by primary election, or partly by primary and partly by secondary election, and to detail the special interests and minorities requiring representation and the manner of such representation ;

(5) To propose the qualifications and disqualifications for candidates to the Assembly.

(6) To draft rules relating to the conduct of elections to the Assembly, corrupt practices and the disposal of objection petitions ;

(7) To submit specific recommendations as to the length and frequency of the Sessions of the Assembly ; the number of interpellations, resolutions and representations that may be brought forward at a Session ; the procedure of the Assembly and the order of business with reference to the enlarged functions granted by the Announcement.

(b) As regards the Legislative Council :—

(1) To propose the strength of the Council subject to a minimum of 40 and maximum of 50 ; the distribution of seats between elected, nominated, non-official and official members, keeping in mind the representation of special interests and minorities ; the formation of suitable electorates ; the qualifications and disqualifications of candidates ; and the rules relating to election, corrupt practices and objection petitions ;

(2) To make specific recommendations for increasing the number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward at a Session of the Council ;

(3) To carefully consider the power of voting on the annual State Budget, conceded in the Announcement of the Dewan, and to advise on the procedure to be followed in respect of such voting, the heads to be voted upon, re-appropriations and supplementary grants ;

(4) To send up proposals for the revision of the rules of business of the Legislative Council, rendered necessary by the enlargement of its functions.

c)—As regards certain General Measures :—

(1) To advise on the enlargement of the functions of the District Boards, in view of the proposal to delegate to them, power to consider and dispose of local subjects ;

(2) To advise as to the number of Standing Advisory Committees and their respective functions ; and to suggest rules for the selection of members to such Committees ;

(3) To separate the essential provisions to be incorporated in the Proclamation to be promulgated under His Highness the Maharaja's Sign Manual, from matters of detail which may be issued by Government in the form of rules ;

(4) To consider the future place of the Economic Conference in the new Constitutional arrangements, to make specific recommendations regarding the constitution of the Economic Development Board and the Central Boards, and to ensure the co-ordination of all activities for economic development, avoiding, however, the duplication of work and overlapping of the functions of the several bodies.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Legislative easures.—“ It will be consulted in regard to all important legislative measures. The legislative programme of the year will be placed before the Representative Assembly in the Dasara Session and the general principles of the Bills will be discussed there. In

cases where legislation is introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja will ordinarily (*i.e.*, except in urgent cases) reserve his assent until the close of the next Session of the Representative Assembly,"—Announcement.

In this connection the Committee settled the following points:—

(a) The Representative Assembly should ordinarily be consulted about every important legislative measures before the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

(b) All legislative measure about which the Representative Assembly is to be consulted shall be placed before it with a statement embodying the general principles of such measures.

(c) The discussion will be confined to the general principles of the Bills.

The opinion of the Assembly in respect of the general principles of any measure placed before it, shall be ascertained by taking votes.

(d) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measure, *but not to particular clauses in the Bill*. The President may thereupon, at his discretion, obtain the opinion of the Assembly by taking votes.

(e) (i) In respect of every important measure of legislation introduced in and passed by the Legislative Council, which is not urgent and which has not been included in the legislative programme presented to the Assembly, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before the Bill is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja, Messrs. Matthan and Abbas Khan dissenting.

(ii) After consulting the Assembly, it may be left open to Government to adopt such course as it may consider proper according to the circumstances of the case, *i.e.*, whether to submit the Bill as passed by the Council to His Highness with the opinion of the Assembly, or to place the opinion of the Assembly, before the Legislative Council for further consideration of the Bill making such amendments therein as it may consider necessary in the light of the discussions at the Representative Assembly before the measure is submitted to His Highness, or to drop the original Bill and to place a new or amended Bill before the Council, or to adopt any other course that it may be consider proper.

(f) In the case of Bills brought forward by non-official members, which have received the sanction of the Dewan, the general principles as sent in by the member shall be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next Session, before the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

(g) When the general principles of the Bill have been discussed in the Representative Assembly, the opinion of the Assembly will be placed before the Legislative Council.

(h) Such officials as are nominated by Government, may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the discussions, but without the right to vote.

TAXATION.

New Taxes.—("No new tax will be levied without previously consulting the Representative Assembly.")—(Announcement.)

(a) By new taxes are meant taxes which require for their imposition the passing of a fresh Regulation, or the amendment of an existing Regulation.

(b) Proposals for levy of new taxes shall be laid before the Assembly for discussion and the opinion of the Assembly shall be ascertained by taking votes. Any modification which may be suggested in the course of discussion may at the discretion of the President, be also put to the vote.

(c) In case of new taxation involving legislation, the Committee is of opinion that the Representative Assembly should be consulted before legislation is introduced into the Legislative Council.

Discussion of the Budget.—The present practice of such members as require information meeting the Financial Secretary and the Comptroller will continue.

The Budget will be discussed by the Assembly at the Budget session in two stages;—

- (1) The moving of resolutions, and
- (2) a general discussion.

The Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole, or any question of principle involved therein.

SUPERVISORY POWERS.

Provision is made for making representation to Government for interpellations and for moving resolutions subject generally to restrictions of the kind obtaining in British Indian Councils.

Strength of the Assembly. (Item 3 in the order of Reference.—The strength of the Assembly will be fixed at about 200, provision being also made for the representation, if necessary, by nomination of minorities and special interests. The Dewan will continue to be the President of the Assembly, and the Members of Council will be Vice-Presidents.")—Announcement.

The strength of the Assembly has been fixed at 250, distributed as follows:—

Rural Constituencies, 163 ; Urban Constituencies, 37 ; Special Interests 15 ; and Minorities, 35 ; total 250.

Such officials as are nominated by Government may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the discussions, but without the right to vote.

NOTE.—Thirty-five seats will be reserved for minorities, out of which 25 will be filled up by appointments from Associations and 10 by nominations. If there should be any vacancies in the number to be appointed from Associations, they may also be filled up by nomination, 15 seats should be reserved for special interests, and in the absence of recognised Associations, members may be nominated by

Government. In either case, the total number should not be liable to be reduced by non-recognition of Associations or omission to nominate.

Electorates.—(Item No. 4 in the order of Reference—"Details as to the constitution of the Assembly, the electorates, whether all the elected members should be chosen by primary or direct election or partly primary and partly secondary as is now the case, the length and frequency of its sessions, the procedure of the House, and the order of business will be worked out and submitted for the consideration of Government by a small mixed Committee of official and non-official members.")—Announcement.

Schedule A to this report contains the detailed list of constituencies, the class to which each belongs, and the number of members it is entitled to return. In the case of Special Interests there is an additional column specifying the electors for the several constituencies. The existing classification of Taluks and sub-taluks has been kept up with a slight modification in the case of Bowringpet Taluk. The Committee settled that the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area be formed into a separate electorate with two members and that the remaining area of the Bowringpet Taluk should return two members for the taluk. We wish to add that the electorates have been constituted on the basis of the information that is now available and may require revision in the light of further and fuller information than is now available regarding population; revenue, literacy, voting strength and other relevant considerations regarding the several constituencies.

N.B.—As stated in the interim report, the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri have not been included in the constituencies proposed by us as we think that the question of giving representation to the qualified people in these Jahgirs may be taken up by Government, such representation being an addition to the 250 seats already fixed.

Election.—We consider that election to the Representative Assembly should be primary and the several electorates have been formed on that basis. Municipal Councils and District Boards (including Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board) will cease to depute members to the Assembly. When urban areas are constituted into special electorates, the election will be primary, and the electorates should be composed of rate-payers and others who possess the prescribed qualifications to entitle them to be registered as voters.

MINORITIES.

(i) For the representation of minorities the best way is to allow representation through Associations and by nomination, if necessary, for the purpose of securing adequate representation. (Messrs. Matthan, Abbas Khan and Ramaswamy Chetty dissenting.)

(ii) The number of seats to be reserved for the representation of minorities by Associations shall be 25; such minorities being communities numbering not less than 20,000 persons as classified in Census Tables.

(iii) In the apportionment of seats among minority communities by means of Associations, the following facts should be considered by Government.—

- (1) Numerical Population.
- (2) Voting strength, and
- (3) Literacy.

(iv) Any minority community which numbers not less than twenty thousand persons and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through the general electorates shall not be denied representation through an Association if it applies for it.

(v) Ten seats shall be set apart for the representation of minorities by nomination by Government.

(vi) Associations through which representation is sought in the case of minorities must satisfy the following conditions. (Messrs. Chandy, Matthan, Ramaswamy Chetty and Abbas Khan dissenting in regard to some of the conditions.)

(a) An Association must have been formed for the furtherance of one or more specific interests of the community or for the general advancement of the community.

(b) It shall be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Regulation (Messrs. Chandy, Matthan, Abbas Khan and Ramaswamy Chetty dissenting.)

(c) When any minority community has an Association with branches or has two or more such Associations two or more of them may, when necessary, be grouped together by Government for the election of the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(d) The number of members on the roll of the Association or Associations grouped shall not be less than one hundred members (other than Government officials) or such other figure as may from time to time be fixed by Government. (The above members dissenting).

(e) Meetings of the managing committee of the Association shall be held at least once in three months. (The above members dissenting.)

(f) Bye-laws of the Association and all subsequent changes as and when they are made shall be submitted to Government.

(g) Six months before every triennial election, the Register of Associations—to which the privilege of deputing a member is granted—shall be revised by Government after such enquiry as the Government may deem proper; and such enquiry is to ensure that the privilege is exercised by Associations doing real public work. (The above members dissenting).

(h) The application for recognition should be made to Government by the Association concerned. A Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation may also be recognised provided membership in the Society is confined to the minority community.

(vii) Pending the consideration and disposal by Government of the final report of the Committee, Government may continue to grant representation to the existing Associations,

Special Interests.—In the case of special interests the Committee resolved that 15 seats should be set apart for their representation either through recognised Associations or other bodies or by nomination by Government where necessary. We have indicated in Schedule A, the bodies which should elect the members, except in the case of 4 seats reserved for labour and industries. Associations through which representation is sought should satisfy the same conditions as are prescribed for Associations in the case of minorities. Till Associations come into existence to represent these interests, we propose that the seats be filled up by nomination by Government.

Qualifications.

RURAL CONSTITUENCIES.

The following persons will be qualified to vote at the elections for a taluk or sub-taluk and for the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area :—

(a) Every person—

(1) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 25 per annum payable to Government, or

(2) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum to the holder of an alienated village (the Jahgirs of Yelandur and Sringeri excepted) to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied, or

(3) who pays annual Mohatarfa or Municipal tax of not less than Rs. 5.

(b) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire Inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 125 per annum, and who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk.

(c) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in that taluk or sub-taluk.

(d) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether Commissioned or non-Commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops and who resides in the constituency.

(e) Every person paying income-tax to Government.

NOTE.—(1) If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint-family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the votes shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint-family by the manager thereof, or the member authorised by a majority of a family, and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by a majority of a family or the partnership concerned.

Explanation.—“ Partnership ” includes a Company, a Firm, Association, Body or two or more guardians or trustees or the joint pattadars or other body possessing joint rights.

(2) Qualifications for voting and membership shall be the same.

For Urban constituencies the qualifications are generally the same as for Municipal voters.

OTHER QUALIFICATIONS.

Further qualifications of literacy, residence, citizenship and domicile common to all classes of constituencies.

We consider—

(1) That no literacy qualifications need be prescribed in the case of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly.

(2) That voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile and,

(3) That in addition, the voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should have resided in Mysore State (outside Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years;

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of Mysore State, residence in Civil Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired a Mysore domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date fixed for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient.

Exception.—In the case of candidates and members for special interests, the Government may grant exemption in special cases.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

The disqualifications for members and voters are generally the same as in British India.

Length and frequency of the Sessions—(Item No. 7 in the order of Reference.) There shall be two meetings of the Assembly to be convened by the Government every year. The first meeting shall be convened in connection with the Dasara festival and another should be convened in sufficient time to enable the due consideration of the budget. Provided that besides the 'Dasara Session' and the Budget Session, as the above two sessions may be called, it shall be competent for the Government to convene one or more special sessions of the Assembly as the state of public business may require.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Resolutions of the Representative Assembly and their opinion on legislative measures and new taxes will have a recommendatory value, and are not binding on the Government.

Legislative Council.

1. STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL.

"Its strength will be increased and fixed at not less than 40 and not more than 50 members. The number of members elected from the Representative Assembly to this body will be substantially increased. Provision will be made for the representation of special interests, such as industries and commerce, planting, educational and of minorities. The details of the constitution of the Council will be worked out by the mixed Committee."—Announcement.

(a) *Strength and Composition of the Council.*—Exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Council may be fixed at 50. Not less than 50 per cent of the total strength of the Council (excluding the *ex-officio* members) shall consist of non-officials; and not more than one-third of the non-officials shall be nominated.

The following distribution of seats between elected and nominated official and non-official members was agreed to by the Committee.

Members.—Total 50, excluding *ex-officio* members.

Elected :—22.

Nominated.—Official 20, non-official 8.

In addition to this number, the Government may, for the purpose of any Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Council, nominate not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of the Bill.

N.B.—In filling up the eight seats reserved for non-officials under nominations, Government may keep in view such of the following as may be found necessary, *viz.* :—

- Depressed classes,
- Child and woman welfare,
- Industries (including mining),
- Minorities and
- Experts.

2. ELECTORATES.

The members to be elected shall be returned by the constituencies specified below :—

LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

Bangalore City Municipality 1 ; Mysore City Municipality 1 ; Bangalore 1 ; Mysore 1 ; Kolar 1 ; Tumkur 1 ; Hassan 1 ; Kadur 1 ; Shimoga 1 ; Chitaldrug 1 ; Mysore University 1 ; Commerce and Trade 1 ; Planting 1 ; Labour 1 ; Representative Assembly 8 : total 22.

The Committee consider it desirable that the member elected by a district to the Legislative Council should be nominated by Government as a member of the District Board, if he is not already a member of the Board.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

Qualifications for candidates and Members.

(A) Rural and Urban Constituencies.

(a) Any person.—

(i) who holds lands, situated in the Constituency, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100 ; or

(ii) who pays an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an Inamdar for lands so situated ; or

(iii) who pays mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15 ; or

(b) any person who holds inam lands situated in the Constituency, having a beriz of Rs. 250 or more ; or

(c) a graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at last three years previous to the election.

(d) Any person who pays an income-tax of Rs. 100.

(B) Special interest and Representative Assembly.

Any one who is qualified to vote can stand for election.

N.B.—Members, whether elected or nominated, should possess in the opinion of Government a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(iii) Further qualifications of residence, domicile and citizenship, common to both voters and candidates in all constituencies.

We propose—

(i) that voters and candidates to the Legislative Council should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile,

(ii) that in addition, they should have resided in Mysore State (outside Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years.

Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of the Mysore State, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient.

Exception.—In the case of candidates and members for special interests, the Government may grant exemption in special cases.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

These are almost the same as in British India.

INTERPELLATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

(Item 10 in the order of reference.)

“The number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward at a session will be substantially increased.”—Announcement.

(i) *Interpellations*.—No member shall be allowed to send up more than two questions (or interpellations) for any session of the Council.

(ii) *Resolutions*.—The maximum number of resolutions which can be brought forward at each session should be fixed at 20.

The selection of the resolutions should be by ballot.

VOTING ON BUDGET RE-APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

(Item 12 in the order of reference.)

“The Legislative Council will be given power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure, except those affecting the Palace, the Military, pensions of public servants and the relations of the State with the British Government under the Treaty. In any case, where the Council refuses its assent to a provision in the budget or reduces it, it will be competent to Government to restore the provision, if they consider it necessary for the carrying on of any department”—Announcement.

Procedure to be adopted is detailed in the rules of business (Annexure III). Some general principles on the points on which the opinion of the Committee was called for are, however, set down below:—

(i) *Discussion of the Budget*.

The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, *viz*:—

(1) a general discussion ; and

(2) the voting on demands for grants. The Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, during the general discussion. The President may disallow discussion likely to disclose confidential matter which might injuriously affect the commercial undertakings of the State.

(ii) *Voting on demands for grants*.

(i) The members of the Committee consider that in addition to the items excluded from the purview of the powers of voting of the Council, the following two items shall not be submitted to the vote of the Council :—

(a) Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund guaranteed at the time of borrowing.

(b) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law.

N.B..—In case of doubt as to whether any subject or any expenditure comes under the excluded heads, the decision of the Dewan will be final.

(iii) (a) All other items of expenditure will be votable, and will be presented in the form of demands for grants. Each demand shall contain, first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under such grant divided into items.

(b) The major heads may for the purposes of voting be grouped under 28 demands as specified in Schedule B to this report. This classification may from time to time be revised by Government.

PART I—Orders of Government (Mysore).

FINANCIAL.

Date of Birth of Non-Gazetted Officers.

**POWER OF SANCTIONING ALTERATIONS DELEGATED TO
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.**

Government direct that the power to sanction alterations of date of birth of non-gazetted officers who joined service before the order of 13th October 1921 was issued, be delegated to Heads of Departments specified in para one of the Government Order No. Fl. 1181-230—G. F. 11-22, dated 30th August 1922. The grounds on which the alteration is sanctioned should be fully set forth in the order authorising the change for the information of the State Life Insurance Office, and should also be recorded in the Service Register. The entry in the Service Register should be attested by the Head of the Department or by a responsible officer authorised by him.

G. O. No. Fl. 4629-78—G. F. 86-22-1, dated 7th April 1923.

Road marches.

CLAIMS TO BE SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT.

All Travelling Allowance claims for road marches exceeding 50 miles a day should be submitted to Government for orders, fully explaining the necessity for such journeys.

In the case of an officer who is authorised to take his conveyance by rail and to charge trainage even when he takes it by road, only (1) road mileage, or (2) railway fare for the officer and freight for the conveyance, whichever is less, should be allowed.

G. O. No. Fl. 4829-78—S. & A. 16-22, dated 18th April 1923.

REVENUE.

Inam Villages.

INAMDARS RESPONSIBLE FOR LEVY OF CONTRIBUTION FROM • TENANTS.

Government direct that the contribution amounts be collected from the Inamdars and that they be given a commission of 12% on the amount of contribution collected from tenants of Inam villages having permanent occupancy rights.

G. O. No. R. 4763-4—L. R. 47-22-7, dated 21st April 1923.

Collection of water-rate by Inamdars.

PROCEDURE SYSTEMATISED.

The Revenue Commissioner in his letter, dated 15th January 1923, states that in some cases the inamdars collect the water-rate and are paid commission at the rate of 12% as per Government Order, dated 31st January 1916, while in other cases the Taluk Officers collect the said rate directly from the Kadim tenants, and that in the latter case it is not equitable to enforce the Inamdars' primary liability for the entire water-rate in the village as both the supply of water and the recovery of the rate are made without his knowledge and that the practice is also irregular as Government should have no direct dealings ordinarily with the tenants. The Revenue Commissioner accordingly recommends that the Inamdar should be held solely liable not only for the jodi but for the water-rate also under Sections 142 and 53 of the Land Revenue Code, that though it is not obligatory to obtain his prior consent either for the supply of water or for the levy of the rate, it is desirable that he should always be consulted regarding the supply of water and his objections, if any, heard before water is supplied to the tenants and that if he refuses his consent on inadequate grounds Government can overrule his objections and hold the Inamdar responsible for the water-rate, it being open to him to recover it from the tenants under Clause (c) Section 86, —Land Revenue Code.

Government approve of the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite the submission of his views as to the authority that should sanction bills for the collection of water-rate, upon which his opinion was called for in para 2 of Government Order No. R. 1067-8—L. R. 46-22-2, dated 15th August 1922.

The Revenue Commissioner's recommendation in his letter, dated 6th March 1923 that Shekdars may be authorised to conduct pahani inspection in Inam villages within their respective charges to prevent surreptitious use of Government water is approved tentatively. A report as to the working of this measure should be submitted to Government at the end of two years.

G. O. No. R. 4765-66—L. R. 305-22-2, dated 21st April 1923.

The Amildari Service.

A SCHEME OF DIRECT RECRUITMENT.

Of the Heads of Departments who have submitted proposals in response to the Government Order of the 19th January 1923 the Director of Geology, the Superintendent, Government Printing, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Agent, Mysore Railways, and the Inspector-General of Education have suggested the appointment of Probationers in their departments ; while the Registrar of Co-operative Societies states that there is no immediate necessity for such appointments in the Co-operative department. The Revenue Commissioner has submitted comprehensive proposals for recruitment to the Revenue Department, including the appointment of Probationers. In other departments, there is either no scope for the appointment of Probationers or there is already provision for such appointments.

■ Government have carefully considered these proposals and have come to the conclusion that the need for the appointment of Probationers in departments other than the Revenue is not very urgent and they therefore direct that, on this account and in view of the present financial situation, the question of appointing Probationers in other departments be deferred for the present. In regard to the Revenue Department, however, the case is entirely different ; it is necessary to improve the Amildari Service by making suitable provision for the direct recruitment of candidates fitted by education, character and executive capacity for this important branch of public service. Government accordingly sanction the following scheme for direct recruitment :—

(a) There will be six Revenue Probationerships for direct recruitment to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari posts on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem during the probationary period, which will be fixed at 2 years. During this period, the Probationer should qualify himself by passing the Revenue Higher, the Criminal Higher, the Accounts Lower and Equitation Tests.

(b) The minimum qualification for selection as a Probationer will be a pass in the B.A. Degree Examination.

(c) The distribution of the Probationerships will be regulated as far possible by the terms of paragraph 8(3) of the Government Order of the 19th January 1923.

The present list of candidates eligible for the Amildari and Deputy Amildari will also continue, with the addition of the names of men belonging to backward communities in the Revenue and other departments whose pay is not less than Rs. 50 and who have qualified themselves by passing the Revenue Higher and Criminal Higher Examinations.

The Revenue Commissioner will, in consultation with the Heads of other departments, forward to Government a list of officials of all departments, belonging to the backward communities, who are qualified as above, for inclusion in the next list.

G. O. No. R. 5060-5127—L. R. 373-22-1, dated 19th May 1923.

Season and Crop Report.

REVIEW FOR 1921-22.

The early rains were seasonal and well distributed. The rainfall during the months of July and August was followed by a long break which caused some anxiety, but the heavy showers in October and November considerably eased the situation.

Some salient statistics for the past five years are given in the accompanying statement. From these, it will be noticed that there has been a gradual reduction in the area of assessed lands available for cultivation from 768,287 acres in 1917-18 to 748,413 in 1921-22. Corresponding to this, a steady rise in the area under occupancy from 7,802,121 in 1917-18 to 7,844,021 in 1921-22, is noticeable, except in the year 1919-20, when there was a slight decrease in this area. The figures disclose that the demand for land has been steady in all the districts, except in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts, where the extent of lands relinquished is larger than the extent newly taken up. The area under current fallows in all the districts which showed a gradual increase from 1,342,979 acres in 1917-18 to 1,906,631 acres in 1920-21 fell down to 1,789,411 during the year under review.

The expansion or contraction in the area under cultivation of some of the principal crops during the past five years was as noted below :—

Crops	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Rice	714,720	676,685	761,807	634,456	818,347
Ragi	2,203,124	2,164,740	2,303,407	1,966,411	2,317,396
Chelam	678,121	620,369	675,293	661,616	608,001
Sugar-cane	32,345	29,638	34,057	40,143	44,328
Cotton	56,669	109,946	147,280	125,125	155,657
Horse gram	714,793	771,271	815,792	883,197	734,3 49

The marked fall in the area under cotton from 155,657 acres in 1917-18 to 56,669 acres during the year under review is reported to be due to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the fall in prices.

As regards the estimated outturn of certain selected crops, Government note that the Revenue Commissioner has, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, already taken the necessary steps for revising the standard rates fixed in Government Order No. R. 3238-49--Agri. 61-15-7, dated 28th August 1918.

The following two tables give the statistics relating to the export and import trade in food grains of the State and the fluctuations in the average retail prices of three of the staple food grains during the past five years :—

Value of Exports and Imports (in Lakhs).

Description	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Exports.. .	411	408	408	384	298
Imports.. .	317	331	354	320	194

Prices of three of the staple food grains in the State (in terms of seers per rupee).

Articles	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
Rice .. .	4.75	4.70	4.31	4.36	6.32
Ragi .. .	9.00	9.23	7.70	8.42	14.86
Cholam .. .	7.71	7.70	6.78	5.85	12.20

From the above table, it is seen that the retail prices of rice, ragi and cholam continue to remain high, in sympathy with the wholesale market. There has been a steady rise in the value of exports due mainly to the exports of grains, pulses and oil-seeds. The bulk of the imports consists of cocoanut, coffee, rice, wheat, castor and refined sugar.

The Government observe that the statement showing the number of holdings (Table VIIa) contains several discrepancies. The number of holdings in the Mysore District not exceeding one acre in extent was for instance reported to be 49,082 in the year 1920-21 whereas for the year under report, the number of holdings is given as only 18,376. This abnormal fall has been explained by the Revenue Commissioner to be due to incorrect reporting by certain Taluk Officers. Much of the value of these statistics is lost by such incorrect and misleading figures. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to impress upon all taluk and district officers, the importance of these statistics and issue necessary instructions with a view to preventing the recurrence of such errors in future.

Supari Cess.

ITS ABOLITION.

The abolition of supari Cess has been repeatedly urged in the Representative Assembly for the past several years. During the discussion at the October Session of the Representative Assembly in 1922, it was brought to the notice of the Government that there was no necessity for the levy of the Cess and that the interest realized by the investment of the amount at the credit of the Supari Cess Fund would be sufficient to meet the charges of further investigations connected with the *Koleroga* in the future.

The Director of Agriculture was consulted with a view to ascertain whether the amount required for making experiments in regard to *Koleroga*, &c., could not be met from the annual interest on the accumulated sum of the Supari Cess Fund at its credit in the Government Treasuries, and he is of opinion that the interest realized by the investment of the amount at the credit of the Supari Cess Fund would be just sufficient to cover the expenses of *Koleroga* work, provided the Government is prepared to consider this sum as a net budget charge and allow the Department to work on a budget allotment of about Rs. 30,000, about Rs. 18,000 of which, will be locked up for about a year in the purchase of sprayers and spraying materials for sale to garden owners.

The Comptroller states that the balance at the credit of the Supari Cess Fund at the end of October 1922 was Rs. 1,71,579 and that if it is invested permanently it would fetch an annual income of about Rs. 10,000 according to the present market rate of interest which is 6 per cent.

Although the total sum realized throughout the whole State under Supari Cess is about Rs. 27,000, Government consider that there is much force in the representation that the Supari Cess as a separate cess should be abolished and the Department of Agriculture whose duty it is in the course of its ordinary work to help the supari growers with advice and the necessary remedies against causes that interfere with supari cultivation should do all that is needful in this direction without the levy of an additional tax. Government therefore direct that the Supari Cess be abolished with effect from the official year 1923-24.

The amount now at the credit of the Supari Cess Fund will be invested and all expenditure towards supari investigations debited to the interest realized on the Fund for the present.

G. O. No. L. 7989-8019—A. & E. 121-22-4, dated 12th June 1923.

EXCISE.

Overtapping of Private Trees.

PENALTY WITHDRAWN.

Representations have been made from time to time in the Representative Assembly regarding the hardship caused by the levy of fines for overtapping private trees. The revenue realized by Government by the levy is estimated at Rs. 2,500 per annum. As however Government is entitled only to one half of the penalty levied in such cases (*vide* Government Order No. Fl. 576-85, dated 29th September 1902), the actual loss of revenue to Government by the grant of the concession asked for is Rs. 1,250 per annum. With a view to remove the hardship complained of, Government approve of the proposal to withdraw the rule authorizing the levy of a penalty on private trees destroyed by overtapping, although the concession involves some loss of revenue to Government. The owners of such private trees will be at liberty to sue the toddy contractor concerned for damages, if any, caused to them by the over-tapping of such trees. A notification amending the Toddy Rules and the Rules regulating Excise Sales will accordingly be issued.

G. O. No. Fl. 5404-14—Ex. 20-22-7, dated 30th May 1923.

PRISONS.

Jails and Lock-ups.

REVIEW OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1922.

The outstanding event of the year was the release of 149 convicts and the grant of liberal remissions to all other convicts in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the State.

The recommendation of the Special Finance Committee to discontinue the extra-mural employment of convicts was found not quite practicable. It was however decided to curtail the expenditure involved in this system by stopping the supply of convict labour to some places and reducing the number of convicts sent to others. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Prisons in the matter of effecting proportionate reduction of the warder establishment are under the consideration of Government.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted to the Jails and Lock-ups in the State and the daily average of prison population during the year under review were 7,589 and 1,208,52 against 8,552 and 1,327,35 respectively in the previous year. Admissions for 1920 numbered 12,034 and for 1919, 13,878. There has thus been a gradual and satisfactory fall in the number of admissions during the past four years. There is a similar decrease observable in the number of undertrial prisoners from 8,311 in 1920 and 4,728 in 1921 to 3,01 for the year under review. Recommittals show a slight increase from 284 in 1921 to 307 in 1922.

The number of Juvenile offenders shows an appreciable increase, from 63 to 78, of whom 9 were recommittals. In regard to the first offenders among juveniles the convictions in most cases was for theft and in a few instances for trespass and offences against Municipal or local laws. The attention of the Magistrates is drawn to the desirability of dealing with such cases whenever possible under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The health of the prisoners both in the Jails and Lock-ups was good and the year's mortality quite normal. In fact the condition of the prisoners when discharged from prison, was in the majority of cases, better than on admission.

Realizations from the employment of convicts in the Jails on remunerative labour show a slight decrease (Rs. 19,80-8-3 against Rs. 20,899 15-6) said to be due to the smaller number of convicts employed on manufactures, and to the fall in the sales effected in the Manufacture Department. The activities of the Department had to be slackened for a few months, for want of sufficient provision in the budget to undertake manufacture on a large scale. The average cash earnings thus show a decline from Rs. 24-3-11 to Rs. 23-11-1 per convict.

In the two Jails, the total expenditure shows a slight fall from

Rs. 139,857-8-11 in 1921 to Rs. 124, 566-13-5 in 1922, due mainly to the smaller daily average number of prison population. The cost per head fell from Rs. 129-9-3 to Rs. 124-13-7 for the same period; and if cash earnings are deducted, from Rs. 110-3-5 to Rs. 105-7-6. Compared with this, there has been a persistent and abnormal rise in the figures for the Lock-ups where the average cost has risen from Rs. 127 per head in 1919 to Rs. 154 in 1920, Rs. 166 in 1921, to Rs. 171-2-7 this year. The cost in Kadur was as high as Rs. 600-7-1. As pointed out last year the Government are inclined to think that the increase cannot altogether be attributable to the rise in the prices of foodstuffs, as prices have actually fallen, but that the arrangements in vogue for the purchase of articles and for the control of expenditure are probably defective. The Inspector-General who was instructed last year to investigate the matter is requested to submit a special report on the subject within 3 months.

Government are glad to note that the weekly religious classes for convicts were regularly conducted in the two Jails. Provision has been made in the budget for a teacher to impart education to illiterate Juvenile convicts.

The inspection of Lock-ups has not received sufficient attention. The rules require that every Lock-up should be inspected by the Inspector-General once a year, and by the District Magistrate concerned every six months. The Inspector-General inspected 56 institutions out of 80, and all the District Magistrates together inspected only 50 Lock-ups. The work of the District Magistrates in this direction is particularly unsatisfactory. It is also disappointing that no Ex-officio visitors, except the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, visited either the Jails or the Lock-ups. Among non-official visitors also, no one with the exception of Rev. George Wilkins, paid any visit to the Jails. Government agree with the Inspector-General that only such gentlemen as take real interest in the welfare of the prisoners, need be appointed non-official visitors in future. Government will be glad if the matter is taken up by the Civic and Social Service Association who it is understood have on their programme an item directed towards the aid of released prisoners.

Superintendents of the Jails should be requested to expedite their proposals for adopting such of the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee as are suited to the Jails and Lock-ups in Mysore. Government note the remarks of the Inspector-General in regard to the condition of the Central Jail buildings. The present financial position, does not however, permit of the immediate undertaking of any costly building programme.

The administration of the Prisons in Mysore requires greater attention and supervision on the part of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

G. O. No. P. 11557-66—Pris. 74-22-3, dated 16th June 1923.

EDUCATION.

Women's Education.

DEVELOPMENT OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS AT TUMKUR.

The question of the development of the Girls' Middle Schools in Tumkur and of the opening of a High School for girls at Tumkur formed one of the subjects of discussion at the last Educational Conference. There are at present two Middle Schools for girls at Tumkur, *viz.*, the Empress Girls' School which has all the Vernacular classes from the Infant to the Kannada V Class, English classes forms II and III and also the special English classes, and the Aryabalika Patasala which contains only the Kannada classes from the Infant Class to the Vernacular V Class. It is reported that while the strength in the lower classes in both the schools is fairly satisfactory, the higher Kannada classes in both the Institutions and the English classes in the Empress Girls' School are not well attended. The Inspector-General of Education who was consulted in the matter considers that there is no need for continuing the Kannada IV and V Classes in both the schools, that it is necessary to have a strong Anglo-Vernacular School and that the question of its development into a High School may be thought of after the Anglo-Vernacular School has worked for two or three years and has gained in strength. He has accordingly proposed that the Empress Girls' School may be recognised so as to constitute a complete Anglo-Vernacular School with the primary sections also and that the Aryabalika Patasala may be converted into a Primary School.

The above proposals which do not involve any additional cost to Government are sanctioned. The question of opening a High School for girls at Tumkur will, as suggested by the Inspector-General of Education be considered when the strength in the Anglo-Vernacular Classes increases suitably to justify such a measure.

G. O. No. 5834 5—Edn. 268-22-5, dated 18th April 1923.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

The Inspector-General of Education has submitted proposals for utilising the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards converting 58 aided Primary Schools in the Chitaldrug District referred to in the appended statement into Government Institutions and opening a new Hindustani Primary Girls' School in Dodderi,

Challakere Taluk at a total cost of Rs. 9,960 per annum recurring and Rs. 7,700 non-recurring as detailed below :—

Schools	Recurring cost P. M.	Non-recurring cost
Conversion of aided schools—	Rs.	Rs.
47 Kannada Boys' Schools	608½	6,400
3 Urdu Boys' Schools	46½	300
6 Panchama do	99	600
2 Kannada Girls' Schools	52	200
Opening a new Hindustani Primary Girls' School, Dodderi	24	200
1 Mistress on Rs. 20		
House Rent Rs. 3		
Contingent grant Re. 1		
Total ..	830	7,700

As the recurring expenditure during this year will be small, the Inspector-General of Education proposes that the amount available left after meeting recurring expenditure may be utilised for nonrecurring expenditure on equipment for the schools referred to above as well as for other Primary Schools in the District.

The above proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned.

G. O. No. 6210-12—Edn. 421-22-19, dated 21st May 1923.

Depressed Classes Scholarships.

A REVISED SCHEME.

Certain anomalies in the grant of scholarships to pupils belonging to the Depressed Classes have come to the notice of Government. Under the scheme of scholarships for pupils of Backward Classes generally, a certain proportion of the total grant is exclusively reserved for pupils of the Depressed Classes in Vernacular and Industrial Schools, the value of the Vernacular Class Scholarships being Rs. 900 per mensem. Pupils of Depressed Classes also come in for a share, in the proportion of their population, of the balance of the allotment open to pupils of all backward communities and this share amounts to Rs. 1,160 per mensem. Besides these there is a separate scheme of scholarships to pupils of Depressed Classes for English

education, and the scholarships under this scheme amount to Rs. 1,105 per mensem. The rates of the Depressed Class Scholarships awarded for the study of English are higher than those of the corresponding grade of Backward Class Scholarships. The existence of two different scales of scholarships awarded to pupils of the same class has created difficulties in administering the scholarships. It has also been represented that the rate of scholarships under the Backward Class Scholarships scheme is inadequate to the needs of pupils of Depressed Classes.

2. At the Educational Conference held by the Dewan in November last, a recommendation was made that the rates of scholarships to pupils of Depressed Classes under both of the above schemes should be made uniform. Government accept the recommendation and consider that in order to secure such uniformity the best course would be to bring together under one scheme the whole of the amount allotted under all the existing schemes for scholarships for General education to pupils of Depressed Classes.

3. The total amount available under all the schemes is Rs. 3,165 per mensem (for 10 months) for boys and Rs. 5,000 per annum for girls or a total of Rs. 36,650 per annum. The existing scheme does not provide for scholarships in the Infant Vernacular Classes and the number of scholarships available in the remaining Vernacular Classes is only 350. Government consider that as a majority of the pupils of the Depressed Classes are in the lowest stages of instruction, a large number of scholarships should be made tenable in these grades. Five hundred scholarships each of the value of eight annas per mensem will therefore be awarded in future in the Infant and I Vernacular Classes. The number of scholarships in the other Vernacular Classes will be increased from 350 to 600. The rates of these latter being sufficiently liberal do not call for enhancement and will therefore remain as at present, *viz.*, Rs. 2 in the II and III standards and Rs. 4 in the IV. and V standards. As regards the English classes, the existing scheme provides for 310, 95 and 23 scholarships in the Anglo-Vernacular High School and Entrance Classes respectively. Having regard to actual requirements with reference to the number of pupils of the Depressed Classes undergoing English education, Government are of opinion that the existing number of scholarships may be reduced and accordingly direct that the number of scholarships in these grades may be fixed at 225 in the Anglo-Vernacular Classes 45 in the High School Classes and 10 in the University Entrance Class. The value of these scholarships will however be fixed at a higher rate than in the case of the Backward Class Scholarships of corresponding grades of education so that it may be sufficient to meet the needs of the pupils. The lumpsum allotment of Rs. 5,000 for scholarships to girls belonging to the Depressed Classes will be continued as heretofore but the rates of the scholarships which are now the same as for boys will also be raised to the same rates as those now sanctioned for boys.

4. The scheme of scholarships for the pupils of the Depressed Classes will accordingly be revised with effect from the next year. The Inspector-General of Education is also authorised to reappropriate lapses in any grade for awarding a large number of scholarships in other grades according to actual requirements. The regrouping of communities for the distribution of Backward Class Scholarships approved in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-4, dated the

17th February 1923 will be revised suitably. The scheme of industrial scholarships to pupils of Depressed Classes amounting to Rs. 3,500 per annum, will remain unaffected by this order.

5. The existing provision of Rs. 2,000 for clothing to pupils of the Depressed Classes is found to be inadequate. With a view to inculcate habits of tidiness among pupils of the Depressed Classes, Government consider that special measures should be adopted to ensure that these pupils are decently clothed. While the pupils in the High School and higher classes may be expected to provide themselves with decent clothing out of their scholarships, it is necessary that arrangements should be made departmentally for supplying clothing to pupils in the lower classes. Government accordingly direct that while the present provision of Rs. 2,000 may be reserved for pupils of all grades who are not scholarship holders the amount of scholarships actually disbursed to pupils of the depressed Classes in the Upper Primary and Middle School classes may be reduced by eight annas a month and the sum so reduced (Rs. 5 for 10 months) utilised for the supply of clothing to the scholars. Similarly the whole of the scholarships in the Infant Classes at eight annas per mensem (or Rs. 5 for 10 months) will not be disbursed in cash but will be utilised for the supply of clothing. The authority awarding the scholarships should send the award lists to the respective Circle Inspectors or the Inspectress of schools who will draw the amount at Rs. 5 per pupil and arrange for supplying clothing to the scholarship holders in accordance with detailed instructions which should be issued by the Inspector-General of Education.

G. O. No. 6220-1—Edn. 457-22-1, dated 21st May 1923.

Local Fund General and Mohatarfa.

RESUMPTION OF 50% OF THE BALANCES FOR EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The items of revenue which constituted the "Local Fund General" viz., sixty-seven per cent. of the local cess on Excise and Forest revenue and also the annual revenue under "Mohatarfa" were assigned to the District Boards with effect from the 1st July 1917 with a view to enable those bodies to undertake larger responsibilities and to widen the sphere of their activities under the revised scheme of Local Self Government sanctioned in November 1916. Accumulated balances at the credit of the Fund amounting to Rs. 5,33,945 were also transferred to the District Boards at the same time. As however no additional responsibilities were undertaken by these Boards, the accumulated balances thus transferred remained unutilised to a large extent and the income from the newly assigned items of revenue contributed to swell the balances at the credit of the District Boards. In these circumstances the Government in passing orders on the Education Memorandum in May 1921, directed that the additional sources of revenue assigned to the District Boards in 1917 as well as the accumulated balances transferred at the time might be resumed from them in order to meet the additional cost of the reforms sanctioned in that order.

The District Boards have however represented that the resumption of the revenue from Mohatarfa and 67% of Local Cess on Excise and Forest Revenue would seriously cripple their resources. The financial condition of the District Boards has accordingly been carefully examined with reference to their present standard of expenditure and it has been found that there is considerable force in the representation of the Boards as these bodies have during the past few years largely increased their recurring expenditure on the strength of the additional resources transferred to them in 1917. It is clear that the resumption of the assigned sources of revenue will seriously affect the financial position of the Boards and Government are pleased to cancel the order of resumption of these sources of revenue.

In view however, of the fact that the accumulated balances of Local Fund general and Mohatarfa transferred to the District Boards in 1917 has to a large extent remained unutilised in most of the districts, Government consider that a proportion of the amount thus transferred may without causing embarrassment to the District Boards, be utilised for non-recurring expenditure on education in the Districts, mainly on school buildings as contemplated in the orders on the Education Memorandum. Government accordingly direct that provision should be made in the District Boards budgets for 1923-24 for a contribution to the Education Department for the above purpose to the extent of 50% of the accumulated balances transferred to them in 1917. The amount to be thus provided is shown in the accompanying statement. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to draw up in consultation with each District Board a suitable programme for the utilization of the funds to be placed at his disposal for the construction of school buildings and other items as set forth above. These amounts will be shewn in the budgets of the District Boards as contribution to the Education Department for buildings and equipments for schools and in the Education Department budget as a receipt in deduction of expenditure.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT.

District.	50% of accumulated balances transferred in 1917.	Amount which may be resumed.	
1. Bangalore ..	34,350	30,000	
2. Kolar ..	37,970	Nil	
3. Tumkur ..	33,500	30,300	
4. Mysore ..	53,200	50,000	
5. Hassan ..	29,400	25,000	
6. Shimoga ..	35,000	30,000	
7. Kadur ..	20,000	15,000	
8. Chitaldrug ..	22,400	20,000	
Total ..	2,65,820	2,00,000	

G E O L O G Y.

Mineral Licenses and Leases.

DIRECTOR'S POWERS IN REGARD TO REFUND OF DEPOSITS.

Government authorise the Director, Department of Geology, to sanction the refund of deposits and rents, etc., in cases where the amount to be refunded does not exceed Rs. 200 and where the refund is admissible under the rules for the grant of mineral licenses and leases.

G. O. No. I. C. 6438-9—Geol. 87-22, dated 21st March 1923.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Engineering College.

WITHDRAWAL OF GUARANTEED APPOINTMENTS TO SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

In accordance with orders of Government in the matter of guaranteeing appointments to the candidates of the College of Engineering, Bangalore, the two candidates who took the first rank in the Civil and the Mechanical Branches of the B.E. Degree Examination held in 1921, were appointed as Assistant Engineers on probation, for two years, on Rs. 200 per mensem.

The Public Works Secretary has now brought to notice that representations are being received from the Engineering officers already in service, most of whom have passed the B.E. Examination in the Madras and the Poona Colleges of Engineering in the first class taking high rank and also put in service ranging from 3 to 6 years complaining of supersession by the newly appointed officers and is of opinion that it is unfair to bring in every year two men from the local College and place them over men of similar qualifications. Further the budget grants to the Public Works Department are very limited on account of financial stringency. The Public Works Department has in consequence been recently re-organised effecting considerable reductions and the aim should be to keep down the establishment charges as low as possible consistently with the reduced grants.

In view of the above circumstances, Government direct that the guarantee given in the Government Order, dated 22nd August 1922 to candidates passing the theoretical examination in 1922 and 1923 be withdrawn.

G. O. No. P. W. 1024-30—E. 9657-83, dated 26th May 1923.

The Engineer Establishment.

INCREASE OF CADRE.

In Government Order No. P. W. 373-426—E. 1974-2027, dated 9th September 1922, sanctioning the Re-organization of the Public Works Department, the permanent strength of the Engineer Officers for carrying out the ordinary administrative work of the Department, was fixed at eleven Executive Engineers, and thirty-seven Assistant Engineers. In paragraph 12 of the order, the Chief Engineer was directed to submit proposals after ascertaining the views of the Railway, the Education, the University and the Palace Departments, in regard to the number and the grades of Engineer Officers required by them. In accordance with the above, the Public

Works Secretary submitted proposals for the constitution of a reserve staff of Engineer Officers for loan of their services to other Departments after ascertaining their respective requirements from the Heads of the Departments concerned and they are as noted below :—

	Executive Engineers	Assistant Engineers
1. Railway Department	..	3
2. Electrical Department	..	1
3. Palace Department ..	..	1
4. Industries and Commerce Department		1
5. Education Department ..	..	1
6. Mysore City Municipal Council .. ..	..	1
7. Mysore City Improve- ment Trust Board ..	1	..
8. College of Engineering.	..	2
 Total ..	 1	 10

The Financial Secretary, who was consulted in the matter, considered that the proposal for the permanent cadre being raised on account of loan to Departments, service in which is not pensionable, *viz.*, Railways and Electrical, was open to objection as it was not possible to treat part of the service of an officer as pensionable and part as non-pensionable but carrying the right of participation in Provident Fund benefits. He was further not agreeable to the cadre being raised on account of loan to the Industries and Commerce Department, as there had been no definite requisition from the Director, and to the City Improvement Trust Board as its continuance depended only on funds that might be made available by Government.

The proposals of the Public Works Secretary were further considered in the light of the Financial Secretary's views. Meantime the Railway Department proposed that Messrs. V. Ramanujalu Naidu and M. Ramaiya might be transferred permanently to the Railway Department. The Inspector-General of Education also asked for the services of a Sub-Assistant Engineer instead of an Assistant Engineer. As they now stand, the proposals are to increase the cadre by four Assistant Engineers required for the following Departments only :—

One for the Palace Department.

One for the Mysore City Municipal Council, and

Two for the University.

Two Engineer Officers will, however, be permanently transferred to the Railway Department.

In order to meet the professional requirements of the above Departments, Government are pleased to convey sanction to the permanent strength of the Assistant Engineers being increased by four officers.

The scale as now sanctioned will stand as follows :—

Executive Engineers	..	..	11
Assistant Engineers	..	..	41

This order will take effect from 9th September 1922.

G. O. No. P. W. 1270-97—E. 10733-60, dated 22nd June 1923.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Labourers on work establishment.

GRANT OF BONUS TO INJURED MEN.

After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Chief Electrical Engineer, the following rules are laid down for regulating the grant of bonus in cases of the kind :—

“ When a labourer of the Electrical Department employed on the Work Establishment (Labour Roll) is killed or totally incapacitated by reason of an accident in the execution of duty, the dependent or the family of the deceased or injured labourer may be given a bonus equivalent to six months' pay, provided that the deceased or the injured person had been working as a regular employee of the Department for a period of not less than three years at the time of accident.”

G. O. No. E. D. S. 628-30, dated 16th June 1923.

M U Z R A I.

Estimates for Muzrai Works.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' POWERS OF SANCTION INCREASED.

Subject No. 76 of the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1922 suggested the investiture of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts with powers to sanction estimates for Muzrai Works up to Rs. 500.

The Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore states that every Deputy Commissioner is in favour of increasing the present limit of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 in the matter and recommends that power of sanction fixed at Rs. 250 in Government Order No. 1332-63—Muz. 63-22-9, dated the 23rd September 1922 may be raised to Rs. 500.

The recommendation is sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1923.

G. O. No. 3040-1—Muz. 295-22-1, dated 16th June 1923.

Incomplete Muzrai Works.

TO BE ATTENDED TO BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Muzrai Commissioner suggests that since no special instructions regarding the measurement and execution of incomplete Muzrai Works have been laid down in the Government order of 30th January 1923, Government may be pleased to order that incomplete works also may be attended to by the Public Works Department.

Hitherto all Muzrai Works were being attended to by the Maramat Establishment of the District Offices which has since been abolished. Since the Muzrai Department has no Engineering establishment of its own Muzrai Works cannot be scrutinised by any agency other than the Public Works Department. The works that were being attended to by the late Maramat staff, and which are now in an incomplete condition, have therefore to be brought to completion by the Public Works Department.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, who was consulted in the matter, states that there is no objection to the proposal being given effect to, but that before further work is entrusted to the Public Works Department, it is absolutely necessary to have bills prepared by the Amildar or a responsible Muzrai subordinate so as to show the payments due to contractors in full settlement of the work already done.

Government agree with the Chief Engineer and direct that, whenever incomplete works are entrusted to the Public Works Department for further execution and completion, final bills relating to the portions of the

work done should be prepared by the Amildar or by a responsible Muzrai subordinate, and forwarded to the Executive Engineer of the Division concerned with a detailed report indicating clearly the payments made on account of any other particulars to which it may be considered desirable to draw the Executive Engineer's special attention. A report may also be made to the Chief Engineer for information.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Loan of Government Tents.

RULES.

In view of the large number of applications for the loan of tents latterly received, Government are pleased to issue the accompanying revised rules for the loan of tents from the General and Revenue Secretariat Tent Stores.

ANNEXURE.

The tents stocked in the General and Revenue Secretariat Tent Stores are intended for issue to officers who are entitled to the supply of tents for Government purposes and for use in connection with official functions. It has, however, been usual whenever practicable, to lend out tents as a matter of courtesy to important public bodies and respectable private gentlemen for use in connection with semi-public and private functions. To prevent indiscriminate requisitions and recoup the cost of wear and tear caused thereby, the following rules for regulating the issue of tents for such purposes are published for general information :—

(1) Loan of Government tents for use during semi-public and private functions is permitted only in favour of persons of approved respectability and shall be at the absolute discretion of the Chief Secretary to Government.

(2) Applications for loan of tents from the Government Stores should ordinarily reach the Chief Secretary at least a week before the date on which they are required. The number and kind of tents and the period for which they are required should be clearly specified in the application.

(3) The Chief Secretary may permit the loan of tents asked for, if they are available in the Stores and are not required for official purposes.

(4) If the tents asked for can be made available, an intimation to that effect will be given by the Registrar to the applicant, together with a statement of the amount recoverable from him for the use of the tents in accordance with the following scale of fees :—

Shamianas, Durbar tents, double		Rs.	a.	p.
pole tents	4 0 0	each per diem.		
Single pole tents and Swiss Cot-				
tage Tents	2 0 0	do		
Hill tents, sleeping pals and				
shooting pals	1 8 0	do		
Rowties and necessary tents ..	0 8 0	de		

The fees should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Chellan produced before the Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, before the tents are removed from the Stores.

NOTE.—Fees are payable for the days on which tents are taken and on which they are returned.

(5) Persons who have been permitted the loan of tents asked for, should take charge of them at the Government Stores. They will be held responsible to return the tents at the stores on the due dates in the same condition as they were at the time of issue and will be liable for any loss or damage accruing to them from whatever causes during the period of the loan. They should make their own arrangements for the removal of the tents from and their return to the Stores. Government lascars will not be spared for pitching or other work but a lascar will be deputed to see that tents are properly used in cases in which such a course is considered necessary.

(6) Whenever a loan of Government tents is sanctioned in favour of private persons, it should be distinctly understood that the loan is only permissible for the specific period applied for and no refund of fees, paid on them in advance in accordance with rule 4, shall be granted for failure to utilize them.

(7) If the tents lent are required urgently for Government purposes they should be returned within 24 hours on intimation of the necessity when a proportionate amount of fees will be refunded.

(8) Government reserve to themselves the power of remitting fees in the case of tents loaned to public bodies for functions of a public character.

(9) The Chief Secretary to Government may reject any application without assigning reasons therefor.

G. O. No. O. 4862-4921—T. & S. 1-22-8, dated 28th April 1923.

The Economic Conference.

WORK SUSPENDED.

Government are of opinion that the position of the Economic Conference and its constituent Boards requires careful examination in connection with the impending constitutional changes. It is also necessary that all expenditure of an optional nature should be curtailed as far as possible.

Government therefore direct that further meetings of the Central Boards and the annual meeting of the Economic Conference this year be suspended. No provision will be made for Economic Conference in the next year's budget.

G. O. No. 6902-13—E. C. 21-22-4, dated 12th May 1923.

Transfers of officers from one department to another.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO HOW THEY SHOULD BE TREATED FOR PURPOSES OF RECRUITMENT.

Instances have come to the notice of Government in which officials of one department are appointed to posts in another and their cases are treated as promotions entitled to the benefits of rule (3) or rule (5) of G. O. No. 2013-92 E. A. 14-21-6, dated 28-11-21. Such an interpretation has the effect not only of keeping out duly qualified candidates from securing appointments but also of retarding progress in giving effect to the policy of Government in regard to the enhanced representation of backward communities, in the public service.

The following rule is accordingly issued as supplementary to rule 3 in the G. O. of 28th November 1921.

"3 (a) A transfer from an appointment in one department to that in another shall ordinarily be regarded as direct recruitment to the new appointment, except when both the appointments are under the control of the same officer."

G. O. No. G. 8138-97—G. M. 158-22-1, dated 10th May 1923.

The Mysore Civil Service.

A SCHEME OF IMPROVEMENT OF PAY AND PROSPECTS.

The question of improving the pay and prospects of the officers of the Mysore Civil Service has been urged on the attention of Government for some considerable time past but in view of the present financial stringency it has not been possible to take up any scheme of re-organization of the service as a whole. Government consider, however, that the position of the Assistant Commissioners whose salary has remained for the past forty years at Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 600, deserves some improvement in the interests of the efficiency of the service. Within the above scale the rapidity of promotion from grade to grade has in their case varied considerably from time to time but it has never been slower than it is at present, since it now takes fourteen years for an officer directly recruited to the Civil Service to reach a pay of Rs. 450 by triennial increments of Rs. 50 and promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 is dependent on the existence of vacancies. While the pay of officers in all other departments has been revised in the light of present day conditions the position and prospects of the Civil Service alone have undergone little or no change for the better.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration Government are pleased to direct that with effect from the financial year 1923-24 the increments of officers of the Assistant Commissioners' grade be fixed at Rs. 25 per annum instead of at Rs. 50 every three years, the minimum and maximum pay of the grade however remaining as at present. This will enable officers recruited directly to reach the pay of Rs. 450 in ten years instead of fourteen years as at present. Instead of all the officers being arranged in five classes

on Rs. 250, 300, 350, 400 and 450 respectively there will be only one class on a progressive pay of Rs. 250—25—450. The grade of Senior Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 500—50—600 will remain unaltered.

The Chief Court has also urged that the Munsiffs who at present go up to a maximum of Rs. 400 only, should be placed on the same footing as Assistant Commissioners in the Civil Service and given a maximum pay of Rs. 450, and further that Subordinate Judges who get a pay of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 600 by biennial increments of Rs. 50 should get increments annually as in the case of Senior Assistant Commissioners. The Government agree with the Chief Court that the pay and prospects of the two services should be equalized as far as possible and direct that the pay of Munsiffs be fixed with effect from 1st July 1923 at Rs. 150 during the probationary period of one year and on confirmation at Rs. 200—25—450. The pay of Subordinate Judges will be fixed at Rs. 500—50—600.

The additional cost involved in the above revision will in the case of the Assistant Commissioners be met from the provision of Rs. 15,000 made for "Re-organization" under the head of "I Land Revenue" in the budget estimates for the year 1923-24, and in the case of officers of the Judicial Department from the provision for "Additional Civil Courts and Establishments."

The case of the First and Second Grade Magistrates appointed under the scheme of separation of Judicial and Executive functions is reserved for separate consideration.

*PART II—Books, Pamphlets, etc., issued by
Government Departments (Mysore).*



Nil.

PART III—*Extracts.*

AGRICULTURE.

Courses of study qualifying for admission to the Indian Agricultural Service.

TRAINING OF CANDIDATES IN INDIA.

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the provision of courses of study qualifying for admission to the Indian Agricultural Service. Officers entering this service generally belong to two classes (1) the general (or agricultural) branch, occupying such posts as Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Professors of Agriculture in the Agricultural Colleges, etc.; (2) the specialised branches, such as chemistry, botany, etc.

While excellent facilities exist at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, for a complete training in chemistry, botany, Agricultural bacteriology, entomology and mycology, training in the general branch, owing to the width of subject, presents considerable difficulties. The qualifications accepted from candidates for the general branch, recruited from abroad, are (a) a degree or diploma of a recognised University or Agricultural College, (b) experience of practical agriculture on an up-to-date farm. India at present possesses five well-equipped Agricultural Colleges in the Provinces, teaching up to a standard similar to recognised institutions abroad, but facilities for obtaining a correspondingly good post-graduate experience in practical agriculture have, owing to a variety of reasons, among which is the general backwardness of agriculture in the country, not hitherto been available.

POST-GRADUATE TRAINING.

At a Conference, held at Pusa in February, 1922, it was decided that the only satisfactory alternative to sending Indians, abroad for this experience, was the institution inside the country of courses in special branches of practical agriculture, suited to graduates or diplomates of Provincial Agricultural Colleges, offering at least as good opportunities as exist elsewhere. Animal husbandry and agronomy, agricultural engineering and plant industry were suggested as suitable branches of practical agriculture for post-graduate training, and it was recommended that a six months' course in each of two of these branches should be considered equivalent to the usual

practical experience gained abroad, in counting for qualifications for the Indian Agricultural Service.

It is the intention of the Government of India to establish a complete course of the type recommended by the conference at Pusa when funds permit. For financial reasons they are unable to start a complete course in agricultural engineering at once, but they hope, at a very early date, to be in a position to initiate a course in agronomy. They have decided to begin with a course in animal husbandry and dairying, coupled with a special course in agriculture at Pusa, which will be confined to officers of the Provincial Agricultural Service, who have put in at least two years' service in the local Agricultural Departments. Local Governments are being invited to recommend officers for the course.

TRANSFERENCE OF MILITARY FARMS.

The transference of three of the Military Dairy Farms to the Agricultural Department will provide the latter with nearly all the equipment necessary for a course on this subject and offers an opportunity of making an early start.

In view of the delay involved in the inauguration of the other proposed courses, the Government of India have decided to accept, as a provisional measure, a 15 months' course in animal husbandry as equivalent to two six months' courses in the other branches. They propose to open the first course next cold weather, at a dairy farm at Bangalore, under the Imperial Dairy Expert and the Physiological Chemist in charge of animal nutrition, finishing off at Pusa under the Imperial Agriculturists. Applications for particulars as to syllabus, fees, etc., should be made to the Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. It is not expected that the tuition fees will exceed Rs. 25 per pupil per month.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Registrar's Report for the year ending 31st July 1922.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

[Punjab]

The year was again one of general progress. The total number of societies rose from 8,453 to 9,310, and members from 239,287 to 269,301. The total working capital rose from Rs. 3,60,58,517 to Rs. 4,30,83,214. Among the various types of societies, the Village Credit Society which meets a vital need of the Province retained its predominance. Co-operation in the towns, however, makes no head way and though there was a large increase (from 303 to 401) in the number of Non-Agricultural Societies, the Registrar considers that the figures are illusory, and that there has been no real progress. Altogether 1,032 new societies were registered during the year. The fact that double this number of new Credit Societies alone could have been registered had funds and the staff to control them been available shows that commendable caution was again exercised.

2. The breaking of the prolonged drought in the early part of the year by no means relieved societies of the difficulties of the previous year. Scarcity of seed was now substituted for general scarcity as the cause of a drain on their resources and the failure of the cotton crop was an added embarrassment. Strenuous efforts were, however, made to attract deposits. Government assisted with a loan of Rs. 1,80,000, and the amount the Agricultural Credit Societies were able to advance to their members (Rs. 79½ lakhs) fell only a little short of the high figure of the preceding year (Rs. 83 lakhs). The societies have successfully weathered the storm, and it is to be hoped that the experience of these two years will drive home the lesson that strong reserves are essential to meet the vicissitudes of agricultural seasons.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture is glad to learn that the Punjab Co-operative Union is steadily realizing its responsibilities especially in regard to its main function of audit and inspection of societies. On its success largely depends the future expansion of the co-operative movement in this Province. The new bye-law of the Union providing against a decrease in the audit fee payable by societies to the Union if they lower their rates of interest on loans and thus reduce their net profits was necessary to rescue the Union from insolvency. Government is prepared as funds permit to assist by a grant-in-aid towards the audit of newly formed societies, but the older societies must shoulder the burden of maintaining a proper staff for their own necessities.

4. The total number of Central Banks (37) and Unions (69) has increased from 94 to 106 and their working capital from Rs. 128 lakhs to

Rs. 164 lakhs. The figures in paragraph 13 of the Report of their paid-up capital and reserve funds at the close of the year give a reassuring account of financial stability and are the more creditable after the difficulties which these Central Societies underwent in the course of the year. Inter-lending was necessarily at a standstill owing to the heavy internal demands for money. But with the return of more prosperous times there should be a recrudescence of "outside" business. The scheme for a Provincial Bank which will facilitate inter-lending has now been submitted to the Government of India. There is no doubt that a Provincial Bank would greatly assist co-operative credit.

5. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose by 627 to 8,232 and as remarked before very many more could have been registered had funds and staff been sufficient. The districts of Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Jullundur still easily head the list. They were first in the field, but Sheikhupura, Lahore and Shahpur have made big advances and Gurgaon, with an enthusiastic Deputy Commissioner, has added 285 societies in two years. The total membership rose by 18,000 to 214,837.

A large number of old societies adopted the bye-law of indivisible profits, which will make for that strengthening of reserves so emphatically advocated by the Registrar. At the same time there still appears to be a tendency to reduce the rate of interest prematurely and the Registrar rightly in some cases used his powers to refuse the necessary sanction. The reserve fund itself increased from Rs. $51\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Rs. 57 lakhs, and the fact that despite two years of heavy borrowings the societies own about half their working capital, is most satisfactory. Repayment of principal amounted to 27 per cent. of the amount outstanding at the beginning of the year as compared with 35·6 per cent in the previous year, and arrears of interest have slightly risen. This is ascribed to the failure of the cotton crop and to expectation of higher prices for unsold stocks of wheat. Substantial repayments are, however, expected during the current year; agricultural prospects are good and better results may now be anticipated.

6. The decline in the supply work in rural areas is disappointing and the reduction of the special supply staff has undoubtedly been a contributory cause. The Registrar, however, is right in ascribing it largely to the fact that the education of the Punjab Zamindar is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable him to appreciate the possibilities of this more complicated form of co-operation. Where leaders are forthcoming as in the case of the Okara Society successful results are attained and there is no doubt that these organizations could function most usefully in the agricultural polity. Much the same must be said of the societies for the sale of agricultural produce and it remains to be seen whether the commission shops which have been opened in the Lyallpur District can command efficient management.

7. The Arbitration Societies increased from 87 with a membership of 10,299 to 148 with 16,628 members. Legal objections have been raised, however, to the constitution of these societies and with the passing of the Panchayat Act permitting the establishment of Panchayats with similar functions it has been thought not to be desirable to encourage this class of society for which the Department anticipated a future of great usefulness.

8. There was a remarkable expansion in the movement for consolidation of holdings. The number of societies rose from 60 to 107, and the

membership almost exactly doubled from 1,698 to 3,397. Ninety-four of the societies are in the three Districts of Gurdaspur (40), Jullundur (32) and Hoshiarpur (22), but progress has begun in Gujrat, which has now 7 societies. Consolidation has now passed beyond the experimental stage and the benefits derived from bigger and less scattered fields are already being experienced. The report that consolidation has enabled many wells to be sunk in consolidated areas is especially significant. The Registrar has at his disposal the nucleus of an expert staff which might obviously be expanded with advantage. Many of the obstacles encountered are inherent in the problem, but it is possible that some might be removed by special legislation.

9. What might be called the minor activities or the by-products of the enthusiasm of the Department in the direction of various forms of agricultural co-operation were pursued with energy and in some cases success. The number of societies for reclamation of Cho waste lands (8) and of lift irrigation (1) remained unaltered ; but there were increases in the number of those for Night Schools (45 to 53 registered), silt clearance (3 to 12), cattle-breeding (11 to 20) and cattle purchase (2 to 5). It is undeniable that these are useful in their own sphere. The only danger is as was noted last year that they might divert the energies of the scanty staff from the main branches of co-operation to those where progress and prospects are comparatively insignificant.

10. The number of Non-Agricultural Societies rose from 303 to 401 with a working capital of Rs. 12 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. The Registrar is however, pessimistic about the progress of co-operation in towns. The movement seems to attain more success among the employees of Government offices presumably because their existing organization offers facilities for the formation of societies. Supply societies generally seem doomed to failure. The competition of ordinary shops is apparently too strong. It is very desirable, however, that co-operation should be encouraged in the towns and the schools appear to offer the best medium for speeding up the attainment of the object. Among other societies the Kot Lakhpat Model Town Society is an experiment of much interest and importance. The terms have been settled with Government and the site near Lahore has been handed over.

11. Weavers' Societies remained practically stationary. The number of the primary societies financed by the three Unions and one Central Store was augmented by only one to 58. Total membership slightly declined and less business was done. The Deputy Registrar ascribed the lack of development to paucity of staff. However, the success of the Pind Dadan Khan Society's silk work at the Patna exhibition is gratifying, and Mr. Trevaskis appears to be right in thinking that the best hope for hand weaving lies in specialised work of high artistic value.

12. Cattle Insurance is still practically confined to the Rohtak District where Chaudhri Baldeo Singh, the special Inspector, has worked hard to make it successful. The total number of societies has risen from 38 to 42. The number of animals insured increased from 409 to 509. Six died and Rs. 381 was paid in claims. The Reinsurance Union paid out Rs. 33. These do not appear to be heavy losses, but there is little doubt that the movement will not make headway until there is adequate protection against

the spread of disease, and some prospect of greater security of life among cattle.

13. A considerable section of the report is given to the outside assistance rendered to the Department by officials and private individuals. Such assistance is of special consequence in the case of a movement in which the departmental element is so small and where the prospects of development depend so largely on popular initiative and appreciation. The Ministry of Agriculture is therefore glad to see the long list of names of officials of every Department who have helped the movement and is particularly indebted to the private gentlemen the list of whose names bulks so largely at the end of the report.

14. The report gives an interesting estimate of advantages accruing from 10 years of co-operation to the 448 societies which attained their 10th birthday during the year. To have reduced unsecured debt from Rs. 41 to Rs. 23 lakhs, redeemed 7,700 acres of land and increased assets by Rs. 17½ lakhs is an achievement to be proud of. No less remarkable also are the instances given of moral progress due to co-operation and the self respect it engenders. Co-operation seems to infect with enthusiasm all who have to deal with it. Its potentialities are unbounded, and it is proving to be the economic salvation of the agricultural classes of India.

15. The aim of the Credit Society is to afford cheap credit and by so doing to reduce the total indebtedness of the members. The report shows that certain debts have been reduced, but the extent to which members of societies have had recourse to fresh loans outside their societies is not stated and is in any case not easy of ascertainment. The success or failure of co-operative credit must be judged, however, by the extent to which members are being released from outside indebtedness. The Ministry of Agriculture would be glad if in future reports mention is made of the total sum by which indebtedness of members outside their societies has been extinguished and the number of members released during the year from outside indebtedness.

16. It would appear that societies are in many cases too small. A few people are induced to form a society and thence-forward the membership is stereotyped. In the opinion of the Ministry this should be corrected and other members besides those originally forming the society allowed to join. There is apparently a prejudice against female members. Women are however more in need of the benefits which co-operative credit affords and propaganda should be employed to remove this unfortunate prejudice.

17. Although the officials of the Department and to some extent the English-knowing public have at their disposal an increasing amount of literature from which they can follow the development of the Co-operative movement throughout the world and estimate the possibilities of adapting new forms of co-operation to Indian conditions the rank and file have practically no opportunity of learning the meaning of co-operation except from their own experience or the oral teaching of their officials. There appears therefore to be considerable scope for vernacular books on the subject of co-operation and especially for books of a simple kind. It may be that private enterprise could be encouraged to supply the want, but if not, the Department should come to the rescue.

18. There was little alteration in the Department's establishment

during the year. No new posts of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors could be sanctioned owing to the imperative need for economy, and for the same reason the temporary posts of Supply Inspector and 14 Supply Sub-Inspectors were brought under reduction leaving only 48 temporary Sub-Inspectors for consolidation of holdings and for audit and propaganda work. Audit and propaganda work are done by Sub-Inspectors some of whom are paid for by Government and other agencies and the rest by the Punjab Co-operative Union. It is hoped that it will be possible to arrange that the whole of the staff of Sub-Inspectors not at present paid for by it shall be taken over by the Punjab Co-operative Union to whom Government would make an annual grant based on the principle that Government will assist in the audit of the younger societies. The establishment of the Department would then consist only of the Gazetted staff, the staff of Inspectors for higher inspection work and the temporary staff entertained for special purposes. The difficulty of finding a sufficient number of official workers is for financial reasons likely to increase rather than diminish, and it seems desirable to seek honorary workers. The Co-operative movement has become firmly established, and its general principles are by now well known. It should therefore not be difficult to enlist for honorary work the services of retired Government officials in sympathy with the movement who would be glad of such an opportunity of employing their leisure time on retirement.

EDUCATION.

Industrial Education in Madras.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are extracts from the report of the Committee appointed by the Madras Government to consider the question of Industrial and Technical Education in the Presidency :—

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

We are unanimously agreed that commercial education should remain under the Director of Public Instruction.

"With reference to existing institutions we are agreed that the present Institute of Commerce, Madras, should be developed into a Commercial College to prepare students for a degree in commerce when such a degree has been established. We are further agreed that it is desirable to include commerce as an optional subject of the intermediate course. We understand that this is in consonance with the recent recommendations of a sub-committee of the Senate of the Madras University. We consider that the system of teaching commercial subjects in secondary schools including secondary schools for girls, should be encouraged and developed and that such secondary school instruction should lead up to the Intermediate examination. We are further of opinion that the present Commercial school at Calicut should be raised to the Intermediate grade and that two more commercial schools should be started one in the north of the Presidency and one in the south, on the model of the present school at Calicut.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

With regard to future developments, we consider that continuation classes should be started in various centres throughout the Presidency to provide training in commercial subjects for persons who have left school and are engaged in occupations where a knowledge of such subjects would be of value : the time table of such classes being arranged to fit in with the ordinary working hours of the students, the classes being held in the mornings or afternoons. Such classes should be recognized and aided by Government on conditions which will ensure that the teachers are properly qualified and that the equipment is modern and sufficient. The classes should prepare students for Government Technical Examinations in commercial subjects and, should, we consider, meet the existing need for instruction in such subjects, the facilities for which are at present quite inadequate.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

With regard to the provision of the necessary teachers of commercial subjects we believe that teachers can be trained at the two new schools which we have suggested should be established, at the present school at Calicut and the Government Institute of Commerce at Madras, somewhat on the lines of the training now given at Calicut. We recognize that the facilities for training teachers of commercial subjects will be insufficient for a year or two if Government accept our recommendations to start continuation classes throughout the Presidency and expand this Branch of education, and we are agreed that it may be necessary for those controlling such classes and schools to accept provisionally, teachers whose professional and general educational qualifications may not be altogether adequate. In the case of such teachers and in the case of existing teachers who may not be quite up-to-date a 'Refresher' course would be desirable at one or other of the institutions mentioned above. Admission to the various types of classes, we have recommended, should be restricted to those who are qualified under the rules for admission to the Government Technical Examinations. We do not consider that it is necessary at present or likely to be necessary in the immediate future to provide special facilities for the training of women and girls in commercial subjects and it is open to them to take advantage of existing facilities, whilst the other classes which we have proposed should be established may also be open to women and girls. We consider that it is not necessary to prepare syllabuses of commercial subjects to be taught in secondary schools, the Intermediate or the University classes. The Secondary schools have already got a curriculam and the curriculam for the Intermediate and the University classes will be drawn up by the authorities concerned when such classes are instituted. With regard to the continuation classes which we propose should be instituted throughout the Presidency, we consider that as the curriculam will have to be drawn up to suit local conditions it is advisable to leave such syllabuses to be worked out by the heads of the institutions concerned in consultation with the officers of the Department of Public Instruction who will inspect and control these institutions.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The members of this Committee are agreed that technical and higher technological education, including engineering training, should remain under the control of the departments now concerned. It is further agreed that the College of Engineering at Guindy should be expanded in due course and developed into a technological institute. We consider that research work can be undertaken in the existing laboratories in this Presidency, e.g., in the laboratories of the College of Engineering, Guindy, the Presidency College, Madras, and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. We think that the local Government should come to some arrangement with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, so that the Institute may be utilized for chemical research as applied to industries. Mr. Cotton has suggested that Rs. 50,000 per annum be provided by the Madras Government towards the maintenance at the Indian Institute of Science of facilities for chemical

research on behalf of the Madras Government. The Committee unanimously support Mr. Cotton's proposal but consider that research work should as far as possible be undertaken within the Presidency itself with the idea of fostering the spirit of research and developing the research of our existing institutions. We consider that facilities outside the Presidency should be utilized only when local arrangements are found insufficient.

We consider that the qualifications for admission into a technical or a technological institute should ordinarily be the Intermediate Standard of the University, but that provision should be made for allowing for exemptions to this rule in the case of persons who have practical training in the professions which they wish to study and who have sufficient general education to profit by the course of instruction provided.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The members of the Committee are unanimously agreed that industrial schools should remain under the control of the Department of Industries. At present the greater part of the Industrial Education in the Presidency is provided by missionary and other charitable institutions. Government should in every way encourage the further development of such efforts, but in addition to the aided schools Government ought, as funds permit, to set up a number of model institutions in areas where aided institutions are few and far between. The Committee observe for example that, with the exception of the small works classes in connection with the Commonwealth Trust Engineering Work-shops at Mangalore, there are no industrial schools, aided or Government, west of Coimbatore, and that with the exception of a Girls' School of needle-work at Bellary and a newly recognised school at Kurnool, little is being done in the direction of Industrial Education in the Ceded Districts whilst in the districts on the East coast, north of Madras, industrial schools are also scarce. We consider therefore that in the immediate future three model industrial schools should be started by Government and located, one in the Ceded Districts, one in the Northern Circars, and one in the West Coast.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that the Government Trades School, Madras, has already demonstrated its usefulness, and should be further developed as funds permit ; and that the existing staff should be placed at once on a permanent footing as we consider that the present temporary arrangement which has now been in existence since 1916 is unfair alike to the staff, the students and the officers of the Department of Industries. We recognize that this type of school is not one which in the peculiar circumstances of industrial development in this Presidency can profitably be started in many other centres, but we are agreed that when the new South Indian Railway Workshops are opened at Trichinopoly, the opening of another school at Trichinopoly on lines similar to that of the Madras Trades School should be considered. We are further agreed that it is desirable to institute in Madras itself as a branch of the Madras Trades School a preparatory Trades School to take pupils who have completed their primary or middle school course as the case may be, and to give them a three or two years' course of general education heavily biased towards industry, with the idea of providing employers with a better qualified type of lads for

recruitment into the works and mills as apprentices and learners. For the present we consider that this preparatory Trades School should be established to cater for about 100 boys when at full strength.

A University for Travancore.

GOVERNMENT ORDER APPOINTING A COMMITTEE.

1. More than five years ago His Highness' Government felt that the time had arrived for considering whether the relations of the Colleges and High Schools in Travancore to the University of Madras should continue, and whether taking into consideration the material for a new University already existing within the State and the probability of its expansion, a new University, adapted to local conditions and environment, should not be instituted in Travancore. They accordingly appointed, by G. O. No. E. 398, dated 23rd November 1917, a large and representative Committee to consider and report on the question.

2. The terms of reference to this committee included besides the consideration of the necessity for the establishment of a local University, the following additional points :—

(1) the nature of the University to be established, i.e., whether it was to be a teaching, residential or an examining body :

(2) the locality whither the University should be established and its constitution ; and

(3) the lines on which the University should be worked, including the conditions of the affiliation of the Colleges, bye-laws, courses of studies, examinations and degrees.

The committee was further directed to give a clear idea of the financial aspects of its proposals, and even to draft a bill embodying its conclusions. In order to allow of adequate consideration, the Committee was given a year for the submission of its report, and this term was later on extended by another year, i.e., till the end of Makaram 1095.

3. The committee thus constituted proceeded with its work, and after several meetings it presented, on the 10th October 1919, two years after its institution, an *ad interim* report, considering that it had attained a stage in its deliberations when such a report should be placed before the Government, before it could proceed to consider the remaining points referred to it.

4. The chief decisions embodied in this *ad interim* report related to the necessity for the establishment of a University in Travancore and the nature and the location of the new University. The Committee decided, by a majority, that the establishment of a University, for Travancore would be justified, considering the number of students and the variety of work of a University standard done in Travancore. It recommended, accordingly, the establishment of a University, and suggested that it should be of the unitary, residential and teaching

type. The committee was of opinion that the new University should not be located in the Capital but that it should be built on a spacious site selected by it at Aruvikkarai outside Trivandrum, but not far away from it. In regard to the organization by means of which it proposed that the University should carry on its academic work, the Committee proposed that, besides University Departments and Colleges, there should be Halls of Residence maintained either by the University or by private agencies in which much of the tutorial work now done in the Colleges could be done hereafter, and which could serve as centres of academic and social life. In regard to the entrance test to the University, the Committee recommended a Matriculation Examination, conducted by the University, in place of the present S. S. L. C. Examination, and it was also of opinion that this examination should be a test of general education. The Committee thought that the new University should provide courses of studies and examinations for degrees in Arts and Science, Law and Teaching, and that courses and examinations for diplomas alone should be provided by it at first, in subjects like Medicine and Engineering. The Committee was agreeable to the new University undertaking courses of studies in Agriculture, Forestry, Technology and Commerce, when the schools dealing with these subjects in the State were more fully developed. It recommended that meanwhile, due facilities should be provided in the University for industrial research, as well as for research in Agriculture and Forestry.

In outlining a constitution for the new University, the Committee proceeded more or less on the lines which were proposed in 1913 by Lord Haldane's Committee for the University of London, and which have since been recommended by the Sadler Commission for the University of Calcutta. The Committee indicated generally the University buildings which would be required, and it recommended the endowment of the new University by large grants of Government land. The Committee concluded by declaring its conviction that the establishment of a University of the type it proposed was fully warranted by the condition of education in Travancore.

5. These recommendations represented only the views of a majority of the Committee and, on most of the points, the members were by no means unanimous. Four of the members (Messrs. A Govinda Pillai, A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai, E. J. John and J. Kurian) held that no case had really been made out for the creation of a separate local University. They were unwilling, however, to give a final opinion on the advisability of a University in Travancore, if one was founded, being of the residential, unitary and teaching type, till they had examined the recommendations of the Sadler Commission on the subject. The main grounds on which they thought that there was no need for a new University in Travancore were the following :—

(1) There was no evidence of a genuine popular demand for such a University in Travancore, while there seemed to be a considerable volume of opinion adverse to the idea.

(2) The alleged disabilities of the teaching staff, and of the students in Travancore, arising from the affiliation of the institutions in Travancore to the Madras University, were not "all" very real and in any case were not sufficient to justify the creation of a University in Travancore, which, among other things, would result in depriving the students and teachers

in the State of that healthy association with men and things outside the State, which they now enjoyed.

(3) Travancore degrees and examinations would not for some considerable time, command the respect which the Madras degrees and examinations now received, despite their defects.

(4) Basing their calculations on the estimate furnished by Mr. K. Venkateswara Iyer, the Secretary of the Committee, they held that the anticipated capital expenditure of Rs. 61 lakhs and the recurring expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs per year would not be justified in the financial conditions of Travancore. "They were, however, prepared to admit that, should the University of Madras, at some future date, decide not to serve the State, a question of real necessity would then arise for the State establishing a separate University." They considered this contingency to be in no way imminent. If it ever arose, they were prepared to recommend a University for all the "Malayalam speaking areas" rather than one restricted to Travancore.

6. On the 8th January 1920, the Government informed the Committee that they approved of the establishment of a unitary type, on the lines suggested by the Committee, and they requested the latter to continue its deliberations and elaborate the further details of the scheme. Shortly afterwards, on a further consideration of the question, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not necessary for the Committee to continue its work further as the Government would like to see what modifications would be made in the constitution of the Madras University, as the result of the consideration by its Senate of the Report of the Sadler Commission. Government accordingly resolved to await the results of such consideration, before proceeding to pass orders on the scheme proposed by the Committee. The Committee was therefore ordered to be dissolved, and it was accordingly dissolved (G. O. No. E. 794-280 of 17, dated 2nd March 1920).

7. Meanwhile, the question of the reconstitution of the University of Madras, in the light of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission, had been taken up by the Senate. In October 1919 a few days after the Travancore University Committee had submitted its, *ad interim* report, the Senate appointed a Committee *ad. hoc.* to go into the question of the changes to be made in the University of Madras, in view of the findings of the Sadler Commission. The report of this Committee came up for discussion in the Senate in March 1921. The Senate passed a number of important resolutions in regard to the reconstruction. Two of the chief findings of the Senate were that the entrance to the University should be 'after' an Intermediate Examination conducted by the University, and that the Intermediate course should represent the completion of school education. The Senate further held that the bifurcation into technical and commercial courses on the one hand, and the purely literary and scientific courses on the other should be made only after this stage. The Senate, at the same time, arrived at two other important conclusions, and expressed them in the form of the following resolutions :—

(1) "that by a system of co-operation between the Colleges and the University, the teaching resources which exist in the city of Madras should be organised in such a way as to create a real teaching University" at Madras ; and

(2) "that the affiliating functions of the University, in regard to mofussal Colleges, should be regarded as subsidiary and as more or less temporary", and that a mode of organisation should be adopted for the mofussal Colleges, which will encourage the 'gradual' rise of new University centres, by the concentration of resources, for teaching research at a few points."

8. After the recommendations of the Senate had been placed before the Government of Madras, that Government introduced, in November 1922, a Bill for the reorganisation of the University of Madras and the measure passed the Legislative Council on the 15th February, 1922.

The aim of this piece of Legislation is to create a teaching, residential University in Madras, and to limit it to a ten-mile radius of Madras. Its effect will be to create a real difference between the "constituent" colleges located in Madras, and the "affiliated" colleges situated outside the University limits.

9. Since the question of a University for Travancore was taken up in November 1917, Universities of different types have been established in various parts of India. The experience of these bodies is thus available for any review of the question which may be now undertaken.

10. At the last Session of the Travancore Legislative Council, a resolution was moved by Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai for the "immediate establishment of a teaching and residential University in Travancore." After discussion this resolution was withdrawn by the mover, by leave of the Council, after the Director of Public Instruction had stated that the whole question would be reconsidered by a fresh Committee to be appointed by the Government.

11. In the course of this discussion, it became clear that there was a considerable volume of opinion in favour of separating from the University of Madras as soon as possible and before the full effects of the New Madras University Act could be felt and that the objective of the mover and his supporters was not so much a University of the unitary, residential and non-affiliating type as a new University founded in Travancore which should, if possible, eventually embrace the whole of the Malayalam Country within its ambit. The sense of the discussion in the Council appeared to be that a beginning might be made by the early co-ordination of the resources in men and material even now available in Travancore, and by the bringing into existence of a local University which such conditions rendered immediately possible, leaving its further development and expansion to the future. The question of the acceptance of the Courses, Diplomas and Degree of the new University by the existing Universities outside, was also referred to in the Council and specific suggestions were made to ensure such external recognition.

12. Since the disposal of this resolution in the Legislative Council His Highness' Government have placed before the Government of Madras their considered views on the probable effects, on higher education in the State, of the passing of the Bill for the reconstitution of the University of Madras. The subsequent completion of this legislation in Madras, and the desire evinced by the responsible authorities there to bring the changes inaugurated in the University Act into force without delay, have rendered the question of creating a new University for the State an urgent one. His Highness' Government have already promised to appoint a Committee for the

consideration of the question. As the work of the large Committee previously appointed is now available and in order to ensure prompt and continuous consideration, His Highness' Government resolve to appoint a smaller Committee constituted as follows :—

1. Rao Bahadur K. A. Krishna Iyangar, Deputy President of the Legislative Council (President).
2. Mr. L. C. Hodgson, the Director of Public Instruction, (Member, Legislative Council, and Fellow of the Madras University).
3. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Member, Legislative Council, and Fellow of the Madras University (Convener).
4. 5, 9 and 7. To be elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council from among their own number.

8 and 9. Two other gentlemen to be nominated by the Government.

This Committee is so constituted as to secure such prompt, and continuous consideration of the questions referred to it as would result in the advice of the Committee being available to the Government as early as possible.

13. In constituting this Committee, His Highness' Government have carefully considered the desirability of adding to it representatives from Cochin and Malabar. While ready to welcome in this matter every form of co-operation from the adjacent areas, His Highness' Government are yet compelled to perceive that there would be little advantage in securing the immediate representation of such areas on the Committee. A new University for Travancore must obviously keep in line with the University of Madras and other sister Universities of India, in regard to its courses of studies, examinations and degrees. Section 35 of the new Madras University Act restricts admission to a course of study for a degree to those who have either passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science "of Madras" or an examination recognised by the Syndicate as equivalent to it, and who possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed. A Travancore University will therefore have to accept the Intermediate Examination, which marks the end of the course in a Second Grade College as the Entrance test in the new University. However much the latter may continue to retain its relation with the existing Second Grade Colleges and High Schools, its constituent institutions will be admittedly only Arts and Professional Colleges, teaching up to a degree standard and technical institutions fit at once to take a similar rank. No institutions of either of these classes now exist in the State of Cochin or in the District of Malabar, although there are Second Grade Colleges in those areas which could supply material to institutions of a University standing. On the other hand, the number of students and the variety of the work of a University standard done in the various institutions in Travancore and the condition of education generally in the State were held by the former Committee even in 1919 to warrant the establishment of a local University. His Highness' Government now maintain, from their own funds, a first Grade Arts College teaching up to an Honours Standard in English, History and Economics, and the ordinary degree standard in English, History and Economics, and the ordinary degree standard in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Sanskrit and Malayalam. Provision exists in this institution, which when developed, will enable it to teach up to a degree in Natural Science and Tamil. His Highness the Maharaja's College had for many years a Chair in Philosophy, and the

equipment formerly provided for this branch of study still exists and could be easily brought up to date. The State also maintains a Second Grade College for women, a Training College with an attached practising school, training undergraduate teachers for a Diploma in teaching as well as Graduates working up to the Madras L. T. Degree and a Law College teaching up to the same standard as the Law College at Madras. Besides these institutions, there are at present within Travancore four other Colleges all of the Second Grade. The State also maintains a Sanskrit College, which is not connected with any University at present, but which might be incorporated into a local University if one came into existence. Central Institutions on Medicine, Agriculture, Forestry, Technology and Commerce might be evolved in due course, if desired, from the schools in these branches of study, which the State now maintains. In recent years about 1,500 candidates have qualified for admission to the present University Courses from among the High Schools of the State, and at least as many students are at present undergoing instruction in University courses of study at the Colleges in Travancore. A considerable number of Travancore students are also studying outside the State at present, mainly owing to the difficulty of finding admission for them in the Colleges within the State. The proportion of the instructional staff to the students in the Colleges in the State is believed to be higher than in the Colleges of the adjacent Presidency. These in the opinion of His Highness' Government, constitute a sufficient basis for the early creation of a University restricted to the State. But they recognise that other schemes of a more comprehensive character are possible and, on careful consideration of all the alternatives, might be found more advantageous, even though the necessary foundation for every new University scheme on the West Coast must be sought in the resources already available within the State.

14. The new Committee will re-examine generally the conclusions and the recommendations of its predecessor contained in the '*ad interim.*' Report of the 10th October 1919, in the light of such changes in the conditions within and without Travancore as have taken place since it was submitted. It will be advised to do so particularly taking into consideration the discussion in the last session of the Legislative Council on Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's Resolution, as well as the debate in the Madras Legislative Council on the University Bill. Such a review might reveal the need to modify in some cases the findings of the earlier Committee. Government can think of one such recommendation, from which there will now be a general agreement to differ. The University Committee proposed that the new University should be of the unitary, residential and teaching type, located outside Trivandrum but on a site near it, and that all University work now done in different stations in the State should be transferred to and concentrated on that centre. The outlook of this Committee was also limited by the terms of its reference to the area and requirements of Travancore. The type of University thus recommended may be good as an 'ideal.' But it has had to be given up elsewhere in India when a new University had to be planned which has to serve large territory in which there already existed a number of colleges scattered over the area, whose claim for continued individual life could not well be ignored, and which could not be removed to a new locality without great and disproportionate sacrifices.

There now seems to be accordingly, a growing disposition to accept in such cases the type which would, whenever it is impracticable to remove a college from its station, or undesirable to close it, would allow it to continue in the same place, and develop, if possible, into an additional University centre, where the provision of adequate residential facilities for the students and the staff might create the right atmosphere for the growth of really satisfactory academic life and traditions. Important changes have taken place in the last three years in the academic conditions of the State. The Second Grade Colleges at Alwaye and Changanacherry have come into existence, a Chair in Natural Science has been established in H. H. the Maharaja's College, a big additional building to the Training College is nearing completion and the construction of a large Hostel for H. H. the Maharaja's College at Trivandrum has been taken in hand. A Government Commercial School has been established at Aleppy. In view of the large expenditure incurred in the past and present, in the localities where the present colleges are situated by the Government or by private agencies, it would be increasingly difficult to view the transfer of all such institutions to a common site as a practical proposition, while the idea of such a concentration may '*a fortiori*' have to be given up, if the new University is to embrace the whole area of the Malabar Coast. The advantages of a compromise between the competing types of a unitary and an affiliating type of University will have, therefore, to be fully explored by the Committee even if it recommends that the new University does not extend its activities beyond the limits of the State.

15. The Committee will have before it the following alternative schemes for the University, each of which has some advantages over the others :—

(1) A University whose headquarters will be in Trivandrum, which would confine its activities to Travancore and have no administrative connection with institutions outside the State.

(2) A University started in the first instance at Trivandrum, on the strength of the resources now existing in Travancore, but keeping its doors open for the incorporation into it of institutions of a University standard in the neighbouring State of Cochin and the adjacent British Districts of Malabar and Tinnevelly, when such institutions spring up and their authorities desire the incorporation, and also prepared to shift the University offices later on, if necessary, to some place within the State, which would be more central than Trivandrum for the entire territory embraced by the new University.

(3) A University created from the very beginning by the conjoined efforts of all these three Governments, whose areas will be comprised in a Pan-Kerala University, maintained by contribution (of all kinds) made from all three States, and governed by University bodies, on which adequate representation is provided to the component areas and institutions.

16. The first of the above alternatives is substantially the same as that recommended in the *ad interim* report with the difference that the latter contemplated an institution of a non-affiliating type. The second alternative is that suggested in the discussions in the Legislative Council on Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's Resolution. The third is very similar to that suggested by the advocates of an All-Kerala University, with a difference,

viz., that some of them have suggested places outside Travancore for the University centre.

17. His Highness' Government will await the advice of the committee now appointed before deciding between these alternatives or any other alternative that may be put forward by it. They feel, however, that on a point regarding the location of the head officers of the University, they should make their position quite explicit even at this stage. Even in an All-Kerala University, Travancore will, it is believed, always maintain the first place in virtue of the number, variety, standard, and size of the institutions of a University type that it would contribute; public opinion in the State has been fully alive to this and would not accept any scheme which ignores and seeks to place the centre of the University outside Travancore. The Government would therefore instruct the Committee not to consider any proposal which would run counter to the idea of locating the headquarters of the University within the State.

18. His Highness' Government also request that the Committee regard the following points as specifically within the terms of reference :—

(1) The location of the head offices of the University now and hereafter, within the State, and proposals as to the several institutions which should form part of the University and their location.

(2) The ways and means to co-ordinate the resources in men and material now existing within the State, so as to create teaching and residential centres, providing facilities for higher work and research.

(3) The departments in which instruction should be offered, the faculties to be organised and the examinations to be provided in the University, on its inauguration, for a few years after it and in successive stages with a clear indication of the order of priority in which they should be opened.

(4) The additions that must be made for the residential accommodation now available in possible University centres for the residence of students and teachers both immediately and for some years to come.

(5) The immediate and proximate requirements of the University within the State, in the matter of buildings, equipment and staff, both for the University itself and for its constituent institutions, with a clear indication of the additions necessary to bring the existing provision under these heads up to the standard, and with rough estimates of their probable cost.

(6) The relations of the University to secondary and intermediate education.

(7) Special features to be provided in the University, such as, facilities for University education of women, the advancement of Oriental Studies and University publications.

(8) The relations that should be established between the University and the Colleges or Halls of Residence or Hostels.

(9) The safeguards to be devised to prevent any improper lowering of the standard of examinations, diplomas and degrees of the University, and the means by which their acceptance outside the State and by other Universities may be secured.

(10) The constitution of the chief constituent bodies of the University, such as, the Senate, the Academic Body, etc., including specific proposals for their composition.

(11) Probable initial and recurring costs, of which, estimate as accurate as possible in the circumstances, should be furnished;

19. In regard to items 1 to 5 and 10 and 11 of the reference in the foregoing paragraphs, the Committee is requested to consider and formulate definite proposals for the scheme ultimately recommended.

20. The Committee is empowered to submit *ad interim* reports whenever it considers that it has reached a stage in its deliberations which would justify its doing so.

21. The Committee is empowered to invite and consider the views of any one in or outside the State, whom it might wish to consult on the matters referred to it, and to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain competent opinion.

JUDICIAL.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

MADRAS COMMITTEE'S REPORT PUBLISHED.

The report of the Committee on the Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Madras, appointed under G. O. 1351—P. H., dated 17th October 1921, has now been published. The Committee was presided over by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Saheb. The report is divided into three chapters, Chapter I—Introductory ; Chapter II—dealing with the problem of medical registration ; and Chapter III—with Medical Relief and Medical Education. The following are the main recommendations of the report:—

From the standpoint of Science, the Indian systems are logical and scientific.

From the standpoint of Art, they are not self-sufficient at present in the surgical line ; but in the medical line they are quite self-sufficient, efficient and economical.

In the best interests of Science as well as of suffering humanity, it is highly desirable that the followers of Indian medicine should study the scientific methods of the West and adopt into their system whatever is useful in Western medicine, and *vice versa*.

To practise the art of medicine without a study of the Science on which the art is based is quackery. Whether it is undertaken by the followers of Indian or European medicine, such quackery is always undesirable and sometimes dangerous or even disastrous.

It is only through the promotion of the Indian systems of medicine that, under the present circumstances, the State can hope to achieve the ideal of bringing medical relief within easy reach of all people—especially in the rural areas.

It is therefore incumbent upon the State to explore to the full the possibilities of the Indian systems of medicine with a view to make them wholly self-sufficient and fully efficient in both their medical and surgical branches.

The first and the most important step that is now undertaken by our Government is to make an immediate declaration of its policy to accord State recognition and State encouragement to the Indian systems of medicine ; *viz.*, the Ayurveda, the Siddha and the Unani.

For a population of 42,318,985 inhabiting the Madras Presidency, the total number of medical practitioners following the European system is not more than 3,000, while the number following the Indian systems is not less than 21,000 ; that is to say, there are at least seven practitioners of the Indian systems to every one practitioner of the European system.

The principle underlying medical registration is not foreign to Indian tradition.

Medical registration is necessary in the best interests of both the public and the practitioner.

The purpose of medical registration is only to discourage the pretentious ignorance and dishonest practice of any particular system, whatever it may be.

Absolute prohibition of unregistered practice, as obtaining in many States of the United States of America, is not suitable for our present conditions ; what may now be attempted is only to secure certain rights and privileges to the registered, as in the United Kingdom.

The establishment of an adequate number of medical schools and colleges from which a sufficient number of efficient practitioners may be expected to be sent out every year, is the first step that ought to be undertaken before medical registration is introduced in respect of the practitioners of the Indian medicine.

The General Council of Medical Registration for practitioners of the Indian systems must be quite distinct from, and independent of, the existing Madras Medical Council. It should be empowered to directly supervise both Medical Registration and Medical Education.

The first register of indigenous practitioners shall include the names of all practitioners who apply for registration within a specified period from the passing of the Registration Act.

The Madras Medical Registration Act IV of 1914 should be amended on the lines of section 26 (2) of the U. P. Medical Registration Act III of 1917 so as to provide for free professional association between practitioners of the Indian and the European systems of medicine. A similar provision should also be introduced in any legislation that may be undertaken to make provision for the registration of practitioners of Indian systems.

The details of such legislation should be settled with reference to conditions that actually obtain at the time when medical Registration for practitioners of Indian medicine is definitely decided upon. It is also desirable that the draft of the contemplated legislation is drawn up in consultation with a Committee of experts containing representatives of all the three Indian systems practised in this Presidency, *viz.*, the Ayurveda, the Siddh and the Unani.

It is a mistake to think that encouragement of Indian medicine consists merely in promoting the investigation of a few indigenous drugs. It is likewise a mistake to think that a knowledge of the Science of Indian medicine is not necessary for a doctor who is to investigate the indigenous drugs.

Foundation of chairs of Indian medicine in existing colleges of Western medicine may be useful in helping Western trained doctors to acquire a knowledge of the essentials of Indian medicine ; but that is not enough to ensure the progress of Indian medicine itself, any more than the institution of Pandits and Munshis in our Arts Colleges is enough to ensure the promotion of oriental classics or vernaculars.

The *sine qua non* for the ordered progress of our indigenous systems is the establishment of a new department of Indian medicine directed by a Commissioner of Indian Medicine working under the Minister holding the portfolio of Medicine and Public Health. It is desirable that the general policy of this new department is directed by a General Council of Indian Medicine.

It is necessary to train as rapidly as possible a large number of qualified practitioners of Indian medicine who will be fully self-sufficient and efficient to deal with both medical and surgical ailments ; to this end, it is highly desirable that students of Indian medicine should come into actual touch with the practice of Western methods, especially on the surgical side.

To attain the object specified in the above paragraph, we think it necessary that the Government should immediately establish colleges and schools, hospitals and dispensaries for the Indian system of medicine. If the Government find it impossible to do so under the present conditions, we suggest as an alternative, that the existing centres of European medical education and medical relief should be made to subserve the interests of Indian systems of medicine also.

In the best interests of Science and suffering humanity, it is best that the followers of each system should appreciate and learn the excellences of the other ; to this end, it is highly desirable that the followers of either system should learn to ring out the existing feelings of mutual dislike and unhealthy isolation, and ring in the spirit of mutual helpfulness and fraternal co-operation.

One of the greatest needs of the hour is the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of Western trained doctors sufficiently learned in Indian Medicine as to be capable of visualising its immense potentialities, and therefore zealous in helping Indian medicine to rapidly regain the ground it has now lost, especially in the field of surgery.

One of the first studies of the Commissioner of Indian Medicine will be to organise the three Committees mentioned below :

(i) Medical Administration Committee ; (ii) Library and Text-book Committee ; (iii) Medical Education Committee.

Under our present conditions, two types of practitioners are required to be trained with two standards of proficiency, a higher and a lower, the principal aim in the training of the latter being the rapid multiplication of fairly efficient practitioners who may be expected to settle down or take up employment in rural areas, while the chief aim in the training of the latter should be to provide for high grade general and consultant practice, specialisation, teaching, and research. Suitable provision should also be made for allowing the lower grade practitioners to qualify themselves for the higher standard of proficiency.

Vernacular is to be the medium of instruction in all lower grades ; in the higher grades, the question of using the classics or the vernacular as the medium may be left to be settled by the teaching staff in any particular institution or linguistic area.

A working knowledge of English is desirable for all students, more especially for those preparing for the higher standard.

The standards of preliminary qualification to be fixed for each of the two standards mentioned above may well be modelled on that laid down for the certificates of proficiency in oriental learning granted by our University ; students who have not followed more the study of 'The Humanities' than that of 'The Sciences' should not be debarred from pursuing a medical career.

Every scheme of study of Indian medicine, whether Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani, should make adequate provision not only for efficient training in

subjects appropriate to itself, but also for the teaching of the essentials of whatever is valuable in Western medicine, e.g., Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, in all its branches, Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence, including Medical Ethics, History of Medicine, and so on.

To attract an adequate number of young and promising youths to the service of Indian medicine, we recommend the adoption of the following among other measures :—

Deputing young and promising graduates of Western and Indian medicine to study Indian and Western medicine respectively. They are to be first recruited into permanent Government service on the pay and prospects of the corresponding members of the existing medical service and then sent on deputation. Granting suitable scholarships to promising youths and guaranteeing them suitable employment ; offering certain prize posts for the first two or three, from among those who qualify every year from recognised institutions.

We recommend the establishment in Madras of a Central College of Indian Medicine and an associated hospital. The cost of this institution is to be wholly met from State funds, and the resources, as regards laboratories dissection halls, clinical teaching, etc., of existing institutions are to be made available, as far as possible, for the purpose of the new college of Indian Medicine.

Approved institutions of Indian medicine maintained or established by local bodies and private agencies should be afforded State aid and such other forms of State encouragement as are accorded to similar institutions of Western medicine.

An Indian University may well be expected to interest itself in the promotion of Indian medicine by adopting such measures as the following :—

Establishment of a University chair of Indian medicine ; (ii) Providing for post-graduate lectures and courses ; (iii) Establishment of a faculty of Indian medicine with a corresponding Board of Studies, Examination Boards, and so on ; (iv) Founding of Research fellowships and scholarships.

It is fervently hoped that, as in every other country private and charitable agencies will contribute their utmost to promote the cause of medicine ; in particular, we appeal to those responsible for the management of our religious and charitable endowments to promote the cause of Indian medicine in all legitimate ways open to them, and to supplement, as far as their resources permit, similar efforts of the State, the Local Boards, the University and other private agencies.

We ask of the Government to make a provision of only five lakhs in their next year's Budget for the promotion of Indian medicine.

Medical relief in rural areas.

GRANTS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

Bihar and Orissa.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1923-24 as voted by the Legislative Council for recurring grants to district

boards for the expansion of medical relief in rural areas. Though district boards have done much for the development of medical relief in recent years, many of them are approaching the end of their resources and find it difficult without assistance from Government to make any further increase in the number of dispensaries or to take further measures for the improvement of the public health. This grant which is sufficient to meet the maintenance charges of 70 to 80 small dispensaries will thus enable them to make considerable progress towards the standard of one dispensary in each police station.

In distributing the grant, Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government have taken into consideration the cess demand of the district board, and the population of the district (excluding municipal areas), so as to make the grants now sanctioned roughly proportionate to the needs and resources of each board. The boards have therefore been divided into three classes according to the cess demand per thousand of population ; class one includes boards with a cess demand of Rs. 150 or less per thousand, class two with a cess demand of Rs. 150 and less than Rs. 300 ; and class three those with a demand of more than Rs. 300. The district of Hazaribagh has temporarily been included in class two in view of the fact that its income has only increased to the present amount in recent years and of the fact that it has to incur heavy expenditure on the development of the communications of the district, which in return will facilitate the development of the mining industry and lead to a further increase of the income of the board.

To the districts in class one the grants have been distributed at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand of population, to those in class two at the rate of Rs. 5 per thousand and to those in class three at the rate of Rs. 3. No grant has been made out of this amount to the district board of Gaya, which already receives a grant from Government for the Intensive Sanitation Scheme, and has been able with that grant to increase the number of dispensaries in the district.

With a view to ensuring that district boards do not use these grants to reduce the expenditure from their own resources under this head and also to ensure that the boards spend an adequate amount from their own funds, these grants are given subject to the condition that the boards do not spend from their own funds less than the amount spent in 1921-22 or a certain percentage of their cess demand whichever is greater. The percentage fixed for the three classes of boards is as follows :—class one, 10 per cent ; class two $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; class three 15 per cent. In most cases the amount spent in the year 1921-22 is greater than the percentage now fixed. In future years, and in particular if they are in a position to give further grants, Government will, if necessary, revise these percentages.

It may not be possible for district boards to spend the full amount of the grant now sanctioned on recurring charges during the current year but Government trust that all boards will take early steps to open new dispensaries and will try to obtain houses on rent or loan for the purpose, if permanent buildings have not yet been constructed. The grant may also suitably be used for the employment of doctors and other staff to deal with epidemics, in particular of cholera and plague, and Government hope that in all districts in which outbreaks of cholera frequently occur, the boards

will make special effort in the present year to meet them. In this way the boards will be able to build up gradually a public health organization.

If, however, it is not possible to spend the whole amount during the current year on recurring charges, the balance may be devoted to meet capital expenditure on buildings or equipment or other charges of a like nature. Any balance outstanding at the end of the year must be carried forward and ear-marked for expenditure under the head "Medical."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Housing Accommodation in Calcutta.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

[*Bengal.*]

In 1919, the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to enquire into the serious increase in house rents in Calcutta, to examine the charges of profiteering made against landlords, and to submit proposals for remedial measures if it was considered practical and desirable to control or limit the rise in rents. The committee submitted their report in February 1920. While deprecating rent control, the committee recommended that measures should be initiated for the development of areas, urban and suburban, in order to relieve the congestion in Calcutta, for improving facilities for traffic, for the extension and electrification of the suburban railway systems, and for providing means for rapid transit between Calcutta and its environs. The Calcutta Rent Act was enacted in May 1920, and the committee's proposals for dealing with the ultimate causes of the lack of housing accommodation were examined by Government and subsequently forwarded to a committee known as the Communications Committee appointed in 1919-20 by the Government of India (Railway Board) to consider a scheme for an electric circular railway for Calcutta and generally to make proposals for solving the problem of rapid transit to and from Calcutta.

2. The committee prepared a valuable and suggestive report, which dealt in detail with the whole question of the expansion and development of Calcutta.

They recommended *inter alia* that a central railway station should be provided in the heart of Calcutta, so as to enable suburban passengers to reach the business centre without a change of vehicle, and they were of opinion that this direct connection between the city and the suburban stations could only be obtained by means of an east and west tube railway, running perhaps from Sealdah or its vicinity *via* Bowbazzar, Dalhousie Square, Clive Street, Harrison Road, Strand Road Junction, and thence under the Hooghly to the East Indian Railway (possibly at Lillooah).

They advised that an expert should be selected at once to investigate and settle all details in connection with the provision of a tube railway connection between the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways.

As regards the electrification of the suburban railway system, the committee were of opinion that apart from the question of tube railways, electrification was a financial proposition which each of the systems concerned must settle independently.

3. In January 1921 the Government of India (Railway Board) appointed Mr. Dalrymple-Hay, Consulting Engineer to Tube Railway in

London, to examine the question of opening tube railways in Calcutta and to submit a preliminary report with estimates. Mr. Dalrymple-Hay sent his Chief Assistant Mr. Ogilvie to obtain all necessary information and to make such enquiries as would enable him to report on the question of the construction of tube railways in Calcutta and the adjoining municipality of Howrah. Mr. Ogilvie returned to London in June 1921, and Mr. Dalrymple-Hay's report was submitted in November 1921. The total cost of construction was estimated at £3,526,154, and it was estimated that the time required for the completion of the tunnels and works and the final adjustment of the permanent way would be four and-a-half years. In forwarding a copy of the report to the Local Government the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), accepted the view expressed by the Calcutta Communications Committee that the scheme, if ever carried out, must be financed locally as a provincial undertaking.

4. The Calcutta Rent Act of 1920 will expire on the 5th May 1923, and a Bill has just been passed to extend the present Act until the end of March 1924. In respect of the better class of house, the supply at present shows some signs of overtaking the demand, but in Calcutta the pressure on the housing accommodation is permanently excessive, and a return to the normal is not sufficient. Moreover, rents are still very high as the result of causes, which were operating also in 1920. Several of the remedies which were then proposed have been examined, but the development of Calcutta on the lines suggested above involves enormous expenditure which Government, local authorities such as the Corporation and the Improvement Trust and private companies, are in no position to undertake. Calcutta still remains in the position she occupied in 1920—a modern city hedged in by railways and canals and surrounded by insanitary and undeveloped suburbs, which are associated with their centre merely by contiguity or concentricity and not linked therewith by adequate radial roads. Rent control in the circumstances which exist can be justified as a temporary expedient but, it has the demerit of producing an artificial adjustment and thus a false security, which must divert attention from the bolder remedies, which the position demands. The reports of the two committees, to which reference has been made, clearly indicate desirable lines of advance, but at the present juncture it is hardly possible to undertake schemes of such magnitude. There are nevertheless certain minor remedies which would undoubtedly mitigate, though they cannot finally solve, the difficulties of the present position.

The substitution of motor transport for the bullock and buffalo cart, the introduction of motor omnibus services by private companies, with possibly some system of guaranteed dividends, the relegation of slow cart traffic to certain routes, the question of tramway extensions, the mere rapid development of the suburbs by the local authorities and by building societies organized on a co-operative basis, improved standard designs for houses of the smaller kind so as to accelerate construction in prepared areas by "mass" methods, the formation of garden suburbs on the outskirts of Calcutta in the vicinity of suburban railway stations—these are matters which need not wait upon the execution of those other more costly schemes which are also essential for the development of Calcutta.

5. The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) have therefore decided that a committee should be appointed :—

(1) to examine the conditions which operate to produce a permanent lack of equilibrium between supply and demand in respect of housing accommodation in Calcutta ; and

(2) generally to suggest what measures whether legislative or of other kinds, appear likely to offer some practicable solution, in spite of financial stringency, of the housing problem and to enable an improvement to be made in the communications between Calcutta and the suburbs.—[Government Resn. No. 1232 M., dated 12-4-1923.]

The Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act 1922.

The following Act which was made by the Governor-General under the provisions of section 67 B, of the Government of India Act and has received the assent of His Majesty signified by an order of His Majesty in Council is hereby published for general information :—

An Act to prevent the dissemination by means of books, newspapers and other documents of matter calculated to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, Princes or Chiefs of States in India or the Governments or Administrations established in such States.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the dissemination by means of books, newspapers and other documents of matter calculated to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection against, Princes or Chiefs of States in India or the Governments or Administrations established in such States ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian States (Protection against Short title and extent. Disaffection) Act, 1922.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject Definitions. or context,—

(a) "book" and "newspaper" have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 ;

(b) "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity ; and

(c) "document" includes any painting, drawing, photograph, or other visible representation.

3. (1) Whoever edits, prints or publishes, or is the author of, any book, newspaper or other document which brings or is intended to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or is intended to excite disaffection towards, any Prince or Chief of a State in India or the Government or Administration established in any such State, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) No person shall be deemed to commit an offence under this section in respect of any book, newspaper or other document which, without exciting or being intended to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, contains comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of any such Prince, Chief, Government or Administration as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or disapprobation of the administrative or other action of any such Prince, Chief, Government or Administration.

4. The provisions of sections 99A to 99G of the Code of Criminal

Power to forfeit certain publications or to detain them in course of transmission through post. Procedure, 1898, and of sections 27B to 27D of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, shall apply in the case of any book, newspaper or other document containing matter in respect of which any person is punishable under section 3 in like manner as they apply in the case of a book, newspaper or document containing seditious matter within the meaning of those sections.

5. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate

Courts by which and conditions subject to which offences may be tried. of the first class shall proceed to the trial of any offence under section 3, and no court shall proceed to the trial of any such offence except on complaint made by, or under authority from, the Governor-General in Council.

SANITATION.

Rural Sanitation.

AN EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME.

The District Board of Gaya in the Province of Bihar and Orissa has given a lead in the right direction by inaugurating what is known as the Intensive Sanitation Scheme. It is contemplated that under this scheme sufficient and efficient medical and sanitary relief will be afforded to almost all if not to parts, of the district.

The experiment was started in the vicinity of Gaya town comprising some 237 villages with an area of 300 sq. miles, in 1921 and is reported upon very favourably. This area is divided into 4 circles each in charge of an assistant H. O. (a sub-assistant surgeon) assisted by a compounder and a set of coolies. The whole area is in charge of an assistant surgeon as H. O. who controls and supervises the entire work.

Each circle has a central dispensary which serves an area of approximately 100 sq. miles in the average ; in other words, it is at the centre of a circle with a radius of 5 or 6 miles.

The medical officer in charge of the circle and the compounder attend to the patients at the dispensary in the mornings, and in the afternoons they go to villages in the circle according to a fixed programme where they afford medical relief to sick persons and see to the sanitary needs of the village. The duties of the doctor may be outlined as follows :—

- (1) To attend to the sick at the dispensary in the morning hours.
- (2) To tour round villages in his charge on a fixed programme and to attend to the sick and afford needed relief especially to those who are unable to attend the dispensary.
- (3) To inspect the sanitary conditions of the village and arrange for preventive measures such as cleansing of wells, removal of nuisances, etc., to be carried out.
- (4) To see to the water-supply and drainage, etc., and to make necessary reports to the board through the district H. O.
- (5) To give instructions to villagers and school boys on matters of Public Health by magic lantern lectures, first aid instructions and by distribution of pamphlets and leaflets.
- (6) The dispensary staff is engaged in levelling village lanes, cutting up trenches, conservancy of insanitary quarters, cleaning up of wells, removal of prickly-pear, etc.
- (7) At times of outbreak of epidemic to proceed at once to the village and arrange for medical relief and also take suitable preventive steps such as disinfection of wells, houses, etc.
- (8) To be in charge of vaccination work in the circle.

The scheme has been in operation for over 15 months and the work has been reported upon favourably. More than all, such a scheme has a large educative value : for, once the medical officer is popular and gets into the confidence of the people, the villagers will be only too willing to promptly report outbreaks of cholera or other epidemic diseases and recognise that the disease can be checked if proper measures are taken in time. They can be made, in course of time, to get rid of the suspicion and consequent fright they get into when they see public authorities trying to stamp out epidemics. The bulk of the population even in large towns are uneducated and illiterate and cannot often differentiate measures intended for their benefit. Although to improve radically the present condition of the villages it would mean several years of patient labour; yet, by slow and steady inculcation of knowledge in health matters they can be persuaded to improve the conditions they live under.

Under this system suitable records are maintained to enable frequent scrutiny of work done by inspecting officers. (*The Local Self-Government Gazette.*)

Bombay milk supply.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

A Note by William Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert and Zal. R. Kothaval, Milk Officer of the Corporation of Bombay.

It is generally admitted that the present conditions of the milk supply of the City of Bombay are unsatisfactory. The quality of the milk sold is generally bad, adulteration is the rule rather than the exception, prices are high and the milk offered for sale to the general public is far from safe from a sanitary point of view.

This condition of affairs is due to various causes, the principal one being ignorance on the part, firstly of those engaged in the dairy industry and secondly, of the consumers, the general public. In other words the force of public opinion in Bombay up to now has not been sufficient to demand and secure a more satisfactory milk supply.

The milk supply of Bombay at this moment differs from that of all the great cities of Europe, America, and the colonies in that it is produced entirely within the city area or immediately adjacent thereto. In fact the milk supply of Bombay is now produced in the same manner as and under somewhat similar conditions to that of London, Paris and New York prior to the introduction of Railways and the commercial application of cold storage machinery. The advent of railways and the application of cold-producing machines to the dairy trade very quickly stopped the production of milk in cities or suburban residential areas close to large towns. The milk supply of all the great cities of the world to-day outside of India is now produced by dairy farmers in purely rural areas, and after proper treatment to ensure its keeping properties, is railed into the cities and distributed from depots properly equipped and organised for the purpose. In no large city of the world which we know of was this change brought about

by any legal enactments such as the prohibition of housing of cows within city limits or such like but the economic laws which govern the production and distribution of all products closed up the city cow shed with extraordinary rapidity, in that it is a self-evident fact that to feed, milk, and look after a cow in the heart of a great city must be a very much more expensive business than to support the same animal under natural conditions on the land where the food is grown.

It should, however, be mentioned here that in all the large World cities the advance of public opinion in regard to sanitation was the means of hastening the elimination of the urban cow shed because improved sanitary conditions of life demanded more expensive cattle sheds and a higher and a more costly standard of cleanliness, ventilation, and general well-being for the city kept cow. This is exactly what is taking place in Bombay to-day.

Public opinion is clamouring for the removal of the existing cattle sheds from the congested districts of Bombay to Trombay or elsewhere, and although this move may be and probably is urgently requisite and necessary from a sanitary point of view, we most strongly hold that it will not solve the milk supply problem of Bombay. On the contrary as more rigid sanitary conditions are enforced and public opinion will see that they are enforced the cost of the city or suburban produced milk will continue to increase and in Bombay the point in production cost is not far distant when the price will be so high that the man in the street will not be able to buy milk at all. Anything therefore in the direction of the removal of the existing city cow sheds to other urban sites is no solution of the problem. It can and must be solved in Bombay, as it has been done in Paris, Berlin, Copenhagen, Chicago, London and New York, and every other large city outside of India by the introduction of a country milk supply produced from cattle fed, housed and milked in rural areas on the land where the fodder is grown and the dairy farmer is forced by economic conditions to keep his cow from year to year and to produce a calf from her year by year so long as she remains fit. The economic conditions governing the existing Bombay system force the cow feeder (he is only a cow feeder and not a dairy farmer) to slaughter the animal after one lactation period.

It is unfortunate that the Indian business man in the past has persisted on looking upon anything in connection with cow keeping as something concerning his religious sentiments rather than a business proposition, and it is largely because of this that private enterprise has not tackled the dairy industry in India and eliminated the town cowfeeder. We must however face things as they are and the task now before the Corporation of Bombay is to introduce into the city a supply of pure safe pasteurised new milk which will sell at a lower price than city produced milk can possibly be offered at, and which will eventually take the place entirely of the existing unclean supply.

There are several ways in which this could be done. The Corporation should take the initiative and start a large dairy farm of their own. They could subsidise all sound rural supplies brought into the city. They could subsidise the railway companies to carry such supplies at very low rates, or they could grant free sites, rebates of Municipal taxes, or other such facilities for the town distributing depots of rural milk companies.

After a full consideration, however, of the whole matter we are of opinion that the best and quickest result in the direction of effecting a real and permanent improvement of the city milk could be obtained by the Corporation guaranteeing for a period of say ten years interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, per annum on the capital of approved limited liability companies formed to produce milk at model dairy farms with sufficient lands, buildings and equipment and to supply the same to the city of Bombay. The Government of India successfully adopted this method in their endeavour to introduce capitalists to lay down railways in India and thereby develop the internal transport of the country.

The conditions under which a guarantee on the above lines could be given may be as follows :—

(1) Corporation to guarantee interest on capital of approved companies at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, per annum for ten years.

(2) Approved company to mean a limited liability company registered in India. The scheme for the promotion, working and location of such company to be drawn up in each case by the Imperial Dairy Expert and the Milk Officer of the Bombay Corporation conjointly.

(3) Plans of all dairy buildings, machinery specifications and schedule of live-stock of all approved companies to be drawn up by the Imperial Dairy Expert and the Milk Officer, Bombay Corporation and no concern to be considered an approved company which does not comply with the requirements of these officers in connection with these items.

(4) The Bombay Corporation through their technical advisers, the Imperial Dairy Expert and the Milk Officer, Bombay Corporation, to approve of all managers or managing directors appointed by approved companies and no firm to be considered as an approved company unless the management is approved of by these officers on behalf of the Bombay Corporation.

(5) Each approved company to guarantee to supply to the city of Bombay not less than 500 lbs. of pure fresh pasteurised milk daily for every Rs. 1,00,000 of capital guaranteed by the Corporation. This supply to commence within one year from the date of approval of the company by the Corporation.

Since our interview with the Municipal Commissioner we have been in communication with two groups of Bombay financiers concerning the capitalisation of such companies and we consider it probable that if the Corporation could agree to these conditions both these companies would materialise. One would operate near Talegaon and the other near Bulsar stations. The proposed capital for each would be Rs. 10,00,000 which would mean a minimum supply of 10,000 lbs. of new milk per day to Bombay. Should the Bombay Corporation favourably consider the proposal we can proceed with the detailed schemes for each of these companies. These detailed schemes would, in addition to building plans, machinery specification, lists of live-stock, etc., include estimated trading accounts for the first, second, third and fifth years' working and it is not unlikely that the Corporation would like to have those details before they finally commit themselves to the guarantee recommended.

It is our opinion that if these approved companies have sufficient lands, the proper class of animal and good management they cannot fail to be

dividend earners. We don't think in pledging their credit in this way, to encourage the dairy industry in Bombay, the Corporation will ever be called upon to pay any interest whatever, provided the Corporation see that the approved companies have not to meet unfair competition, *i.e.*, that persons who sell a mixture of half water for new milk, are not permitted to compete in price with the approved companies selling pure milk. This the Corporation can do under their existing powers. (*The Local Self-Government Gazette.*)

PART IV.—Miscellaneous.

mysore legislative council.

16th. April 1923.

Dewan's opening speech.

EXPECTS.

Finances

The financial position, I am happy to be able to state, shows slight improvement, although it has not ceased to cause anxiety. It is sufficient to state at the present moment that while there are some encouraging features so far as the general revenues are concerned, and I anticipate that our budget estimates will have been more than realised, there have been certain disturbing factors on the side of expenditure creating the necessity for additional grants under certain heads not previously foreseen. I hope, however, that our current year's deficit will not exceed the budget estimate if in the actuals it is not reduced as a result of the year's transactions and further post-budget retrenchments. I think there will be a general agreement in the policy which the Government have now thought it necessary to adopt, viz., that of balancing the next year's budget, and I am devising measures some of which, I fear, may be considered drastic, towards this object which must in my judgment be achieved at any cost in order to restore the equilibrium of our finances as early as possible.

I have much pleasure in announcing that out of the accumulated surplus of the Assigned Tract Revenue for the three years commencing from 1918-19 during which it was withheld, a sum of Rs. 13½ lakhs has been paid, and the surplus accruing during the official year 1921-22 to the extent of Rs. 10,45,000 has also come into our hands recently, making a total of Rs. 23,95,000.

Reforms

The Reforms Committee concluded their sittings on the 7th of March and submitted their report to Government on the 18th of that month. The report which, I believe, will be out of the Press for publication and general criticism on this day, and a copy of which will, I hope, be placed in the hands of the Members of this Council in the course of the proceedings this afternoon, shows a great deal of labour, elaborate discussion and careful thought. I take this earliest opportunity on behalf of His Highness' Government to thank the learned Chairman and the official and non-official members of the Committee for their splendid work in this connection. Two months

have been allowed for public criticism, and I wish to point out that with every possible expedition, it will be a difficult task to introduce the new constitutional changes by October next. A great deal will depend on general public feeling on the subject, and I for one would prefer to hasten slowly rather than rush the introduction of these momentous and far-reaching measures. In this matter, however, the Government will act entirely according to the wishes of the people, for they are determined not only to give them the fullest possible opportunity for discussion and criticism of the detailed scheme as worked out by the Committee but at the same time and for their own part to bestow their own concentrated and most careful consideration on the scheme as a whole, before promulgating its operation.

THE IRON WORKS.

The Bhadravati Iron Works which started operation on the 18th of January have now, as a result of the discussions during my recent tour, been placed under a re-constituted Board of Management under the chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya who, I am glad to say, has agreed, in responsible to our invitation, to associate himself with this undertaking in that responsible position. The prospects of the works, as far as the present enquiries go, seem to be fair, and I have every hope that with the constant vigilance of the re-constituted Board and the effective management of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, who will continue to be our Managing Agents and as such help us with their wide experience and extensive business organization, this undertaking will prove a commercial success.

It is the intention of His Highness' Government to associate an honorable Member of this Legislative Council in the Board of Management, and I have much pleasure in announcing that my much respected friend, Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., has been invited to be a member of the Board and that he has accepted the invitation.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE.

(24th April 1923.)

Dewan's Opening Address.

EXTRACTS.

With the experience of the past few years, I think I am competent to state that the administration of local affairs by the Municipal Councils and local Bodies has, on the whole, been satisfactory. It shows a substantial advance on the conditions prevailing a decade ago. There are at present 8 District Boards, 77 Taluks Boards and 833 Village Panchayats, all of them constituted under the Local Boards and Village Panchayats' Regulation. There is also, in addition, the Sanitary Board of the Kolar Gold Fields, which, although constituted under the Mines Regulation, performs in respect of that area almost all the functions of the District Board. The three District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan have non-official Presidents, and the Bangalore District Board has been given the right of electing its own President. Seven District Boards have non-official Vice-Presidents and not less than two-thirds of the members of the Boards are elected. Sixty-five out of 77 Taluk Boards have non-official Vice-Presidents. The proportion of elected members on these Taluk Boards is one-half. As regards Municipalities, there are at present 2 City Municipalities, 29 Town Municipalities and 71 Minor Municipalities. Four Town Municipalities have been given the right of electing their own non-official Presidents and 85 Municipalities have non-official Vice-Presidents.

Turning now to the financial position of the Local Boards, it will be found from the public reports that nearly 50 per cent. increase in the local resources of the Boards has been effected by the assignment to them of the Local Funds general and the mohatarfa, by Government. The income of Local Boards during 1912-13 was Rs. 9,00,972 and during 1921-22 it had risen to Rs. 13,64,000. The income of the Municipalities has also increased from Rs. 9,85,000 in 1912 to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1921-22. The total income of all the Local Self-Government institutions in the State was over Rs. 42½ lakhs last year, and this large sum indicates the scope that Local Self-Government institutions now have for the fulfilment of their statutory obligations and the management of their own local affairs.

There is, however, another side to the picture. If I represent that side to you, I hope you will not take it amiss ; for I have no desire to disparage the work already done or to discount the merit of the disinterested work that has been in evidence everywhere during the past few years. While there has been a decentralisation of initiative and removal of control by Government so far as Local Self-Government is concerned and also a very substantial increase in their resources, I regret to have to say that the additional duties and functions contemplated by the 1916 scheme have not been attended to in the same proportion. The Taluk Boards and the Union

Panchayats have not got into full working order, with the result that the Panchayats are, for the most part, unpopular amongst the people and representations are very frequently coming up to Government for their abolition. The District Boards have not taken advantage of the privilege of passing resolutions in matters of general interest and as regards economic work also, their activities have been, to some extent, hampered owing to various causes. Although the Local Boards have sanctioned additional expenditure under some of their normal services, very little has been done to take over the enlarged functions, and in fact, nothing has yet been accomplished in respect of the obligations imposed upon Local Bodies for the development of primary education. At present, the contribution from local resources towards the total expenditure of Rs. 17½ lakhs on primary education in the State is as follows :—

Rs. 62,000 from Municipalities.

Rs. 2,75,000 from Village School Fund.

Rs. 1,15,000 from Education cess levied from the three districts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

It is necessary at the present moment, having regard to the great cry from the people in rural parts for more elementary schools, to realise the paramount necessity of making adequate provision for a widely extended scheme of primary education for the people, and this cannot be achieved without the fullest co-operation on the part of the Local Bodies and Municipalities throughout the State in the matter of finance. The scheme laid down in the Education Memorandum has not yet matured, and it is extremely probable that that scheme will have to be revised owing to the fact that the local resources counted upon are not forthcoming. Whether the Government desire to go back to the village aided system under a scheme of enhanced grants and a greater security for the teachers or adhere to the scheme of conversion of aided schools into Government schools, it is evident that an additional sum of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs for primary education alone will have to be found before the State can have Village Elementary Schools of an adequate number representing a reasonable ratio to the total population.

You have to decide at this Conference what proportion of expenditure incurred for primary education, medical relief, veterinary services, etc., should be met from local resources taking into account all the available resources of the bodies, both Municipal and Local, under the existing system. You have also to go into the question as to how far it may be necessary to augment your resources by the levy of additional cesses or whether separate cesses for separate purposes should be levied or whether the Land Revenue Cess alone may be increased to 2 annas, as was once proposed in the previous discussions. It is unnecessary for me to point out that by the transfer of Local Funds General and Mohatarfa, Government made a two-fold sacrifice. Government have promised half contribution in respect of water-supply schemes, the total cost of which will normally be beyond the means of local resources. You will, thus, observe that you still depend very largely on Government subventions and doles which, however, are not regulated at present by any fixed principle.

I wish to bring to your notice one other important matter , and that is the desirability of co-ordinating the work, giving advice and exercising proper supervision over expenditure, in respect of the administration of all Local Bodies. The idea of establishing a Central Board for the purpose has been discussed previously and given up. The proposal was mooted in British India as far back as 1882, and I do not wish to take much of your time by referring to the discussions that have taken place without any definite conclusions being reached on the subject. You may be aware that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report did not approve of the idea. The difficulty lies in the fact that, by establishing such a Board, there may be a tendency towards too much official interference from the Central Government ; local conditions may be ignored and a stereo-typed form of local administration may be set up to the prejudice of local interests. Perhaps an annual Conference of the nature that you are holding now may be useful, or perhaps, a Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council may be constituted to consider problems arising and to advise Government as to the measures necessary. I am sure you will give your careful consideration to this difficult question and favour Government with your views in the matter.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me hope that this Conference will give a powerful impetus to the development of Local Self-Government in Mysore. The Mysore Government have already established a liberal system of Local Self-Government and are not disengaged by the results so far achieved. In fact, they are prepared to go further and give additional scope and privileges. I made a special point of this in my reply to the Kolar Municipal Address last August.

The two City Municipalities have a grave responsibility in this respect, for they get the largest assistance from Government in regard to water-supply, lighting and improvement schemes and have to show the example of civic responsibility that may be emulated by the less fortunate coadjutors. So long as the custodians of local interests who are really the representatives of the people realise that privileges also entail obligations, we need have no fear as to the future success and the ultimate vindication of the progressive and enlightened policy which has been hitherto pursued and which in a larger measure is intended to be continued in future by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

BIRTHDAY SESSION

(22nd June 1923.)

Dewan's opening Address.

EXTRACTS.

When I presented in June last the budget estimates for the current year. I urged the pressing need for balanced budgets, and after referring in brief to the budgets of the three preceding years, the actuals under revenue and expenditure and the resulting deficits, I hurriedly reviewed a period of 20 years' administration of the State with special reference to the important declarations of policy made from time to time in regard to matters financial during these two decades.

I urged the necessity of reclassifying our revenues and items of expenditure with a view to understand them in their true perspective, to locate the deficiencies in our financial policy in their proper places and to adopt suitable measures for remedying them. You may now be interested to hear what measure of success has attended our efforts in the first year after this policy was laid down.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, referring to this matter, I urged the imperative necessity of balancing our budget for the next year and although at that time the data before me did not justify any predication that the budget would be balanced and there were many difficulties and disturbing factors to contend with, I am now happy to be able to produce the revised financial statements of the current year and the estimates of the next year which show results that, I am sure, will give satisfaction.

* ACCOUNTS OF 1921-22.

The accounts of 1921-22 show a revenue of Rs. 312 lakhs and a total expenditure of Rs. 344 lakhs.

These figures are important. Under the ordinary service heads the revenue was only 257 lakhs and the expenditure was 302 lakhs, resulting in a deficit of 45 lakhs. But taking into account the revenue from investments, productive works and gold mines, the deficit was about 32 lakhs and after providing for interest on loans and sinking fund not fully but only to the extent of 29 lakhs and without providing for any of the reserves, the total expenditure was as high as 344 lakhs.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF 1922-23.

According to the budget of 1922-23, we estimated a total revenue of Rs. 3,10,40,000 and a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 3,33,32,000 resulting in a deficit of about Rs. 22 lakhs. Working out

these totals on the basis of the reclassification of our financial transactions as adopted last year, I showed a total ordinary revenue of 251 lakhs and a total ordinary expenditure of 275 lakhs resulting in a deficit of 24 lakhs under Part I of the account and a net deficit of 21 lakhs after taking into account Parts II and III thereof. I am now glad to be able to say that our budget estimates of the current year, which were framed with great caution and which were based on a policy of drastic retrenchments and a fairly liberal estimate of the revenue possibilities, show considerable improvement according to our revised figures. For a correct understanding of the position it is necessary at the outset to refer to one important item of revenue, *viz.*, the surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract which was shown separately in the budget. I wish to explain the manner in which this revenue as actually received by us in the current year, has been shown in the revised budget. We have received a total sum of $23\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs this year of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs represent the surplus of the year 1921-22 and the balance of $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs forms part of the arrears payable for the previous three years. The annual payment of $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs relating to the year 1921-22 has been, as it should be, credited as an ordinary revenue of the year and the balance of $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs received towards the arrears has been omitted from the ordinary revenue accounts and shown as an extraordinary receipt which will in due course go to reduce the deficits of the past 4 years.

REVENUE HEADS.

One of the gratifying features of the revised estimate is that our revenue anticipations have been more than realized. The expected actuals under most of the major heads show a very satisfactory advance over the budget estimate. The total budget estimate of revenue including the extraordinary revenue of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs provisionally adopted as the revenue from the Assigned Tract was 327 lakhs but according to the revised estimates, it is 345 lakhs thereby showing improvement to the extent of 18 lakhs of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was contributed by the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract. The net improvement under the major heads of our normal resources is $10\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs mainly contributed by Land Revenue, Excise, Income and Miscellaneous Taxes, Stamps, Mining and Railway revenues, Krishnarajasagara and Electric works. I may state by way of comparison that the total revenue of nearly 332 lakhs excluding extraordinary items is the highest yet on record in the administration of the Mysore State and the net increase of about 22 lakhs over the budget estimates must be considered as creditable to the revenue producing departments of the State.

EXPENDITURE.

The budget for the current year provided for a total expenditure of $333\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs but the revised estimate shows that the expenditure is likely to be $337\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, *i.e.*, an increase of 4 lakhs. Supplemental expenditure was sanctioned during the current year to the extent of 10 lakhs and this related for the most part to unforeseen and unavoidable items of a non-recurring character properly debitible to previous year's accounts but not actually disbursed and included larger grants for education and civil

works in progress. The total authorized level of expenditure including the supplementl grants therefore was about $343\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and it was only by recourse to most stringent and rigorous control over the departments that the actual expenrdrditur is estimated not to exceed $337\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs showing thereby a saving of 6 lakhs as compared with the sanctioned standard.

Including the extraordinary revenue of $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from the Bangalore Assigned Tract, the net result anticipated in the budget was a deficit of $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The corresponding result according to the revised estimate is a surplus of nearly 9 lakhs and the improvement of $14\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs thus secured from increased revenues and reduced outlay is a result which, I am sure will be viewed with lively satisfaction.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1923-24.

In the next year's budget a total revenue of Rs. 331 lakhs has been anticipated. The variations have been dealt with in detail with the necessary explanation in the memorandum attached to the budget. The total expenditure to be met from this revenue of 331 lakhs is fixed at 330 lakhs, the prospective result of the proposals for the next year being a surplus of about a lakh. This result has been achieved purely and simply by the determination to balance the budget as one of the first principles of sound finance.

I shall now explain some of the features of the revenue and expenditure for 1923-24. On the revenue side, a sum of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been taken credit for under Assigned Tract Revenue on the assumption that the revenue will be paid to Government as it falls due. As regards the other heads of revenue to which I think it is necessary to direct attention on account of their important features, I may mention Land Revenue, Excise, Income and Miscellaneous Taxes, Krishnarajasagara, Electric works and Railways. The comparatively high level of 117 lakhs under Land Revenue in the revised estimate is due to the special sales of land released from Amrut Mahal Kavals and date groves in addition to the other special efforts made by Government for increase of the revenue demand under miscellaneous item. The budget of the next year has been placed at about 116 lakhs providing only for normal growth. The gross revenue from Excise is the same in both the revised and in the budget, viz., 74 lakhs. The increase under Income and Miscellaneous Taxes is due to the inclusion of super-tax the law relating to which is expected to come into force from the next year. The decrease of about 6 lakhs under Railways compared with the revised estimates is happily not due to any declin in the level of this revenue. The gross revenue from Railways is expected to be 80 lakhs, the same as in the current year and the shortage in th net receipts is due to the large grants allowed for renewals on permanent way and rolling stock which have been in arrears for the past several years.

REDUCTION IN TOLAL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure provided in the budget is 331 lakhs as against $337\frac{1}{4}$ in the revised estimates of the current year. The departmental demands for grants have been subjected to very close scrutiny and allotments

applied for have been cut down wherever possible, and the results of the vigorous application of the pruning knife will be noticeable under the heads of Land Revenue, Excise, General Administration, Muzrai, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous, Sanitation and Vaccination, Public Works, Economic Conference and Agriculture. It is needless for me to point out that the limitations imposed on the administration by our present financial policy is causing as it is bound to cause, some embarrassment as well as public disappointment.

INCREASE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Although there is a net decrease in total expenditure, appreciable increases are provided under Forest, Pensions and Allowances. Court of Law, Police, Medical, Education, Industries and Commerce and Military. The higher level of the Forest budget is due to the larger provision made for supplying fuel to the Iron Works and this excess is set off by the corresponding receipts taken on the revenue side. The large number of officers granted leave preparatory to retirement ordered in pursuance of the policy of retrenchments of establishments explains the increase under Pensions and Allowances.

The provisions made for granting additional facilities for the administration of civil justice and for extending the judicial separation scheme to the Kolar District account for the increase under Courts of Law. The increase under Police does not represent any additional expenditure but is due to the inclusion of provision for the full sanctioned scale of charges for the force as fixed in the retrenchment orders. A State grant of 6 lakhs has been made to the University for the next year as against $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the current year. The reduced grant in the current year was due to the fact that the University was allowed to appropriate, from the large balances accumulated, a sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs towards their normal expenditure. For giving effect to some of the measures sanctioned in the orders relating to the expansion of elementary and middle school education, extra provision has been made in the budget of next year to the extent of 2 lakhs as compared with the revised. Under Education including University therefore a total increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs will be noticeable. The budget for the Industries and Commerce Department includes a special provision of Rs. 50,000 for charges connected with the Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924. After making allowance for this item, the estimate is less than the current year's budget or revised estimate. The higher level of Military budget is chiefly due to the different results of the Military Stores operations of the current and next years, there being a net reduction of about half a lakh in the former and a net addition of about quarter of a lakh in the latter.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The main factors that contributed towards the general improvement may be classified under (1) expansion of normal heads of revenue, (2) retrenchments, (3) economies effected in sanctioned expenditure, (4) improvement of the general cash position rendering further borrowing unnecessary and also permitting short term investments, (5) legislative measures for

the enhancement of the stamp duties and court fees, etc., and (6) strict control over purchases of foreign materials resulting in appreciable savings both in the capital and revenue accounts.

RETRENCHMENTS.

The Special Finance Committee submitted their final report on the 31st of July last year to which I have already made reference in my Dasara address. The various resolutions of the Committee received from time to time were disposed of by Government severally in 41 Government Orders passed between the periods from May to December 1922. The final report was reviewed and disposed of in the Government Order of the 13th January 1923 and in para 8 thereof it was explained that the total retrenchment effected during the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 48·60 lakhs representing a reduction of 15 per cent on the total service charges. A comparison of the level of actual expenditure in 1920-21 under the several major heads with that in the budget for the next year will show to what extent retrenchments and economies have been effected. I shall mention some of the heads to indicate the substantial character of the reduction in the standard of expenditure. Land Revenue is less by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs Excise by $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh, Civil Administration by $5\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs, Protection by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, Public Works by $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Military by about 4 lakhs after making allowance for extraordinary charges due to the war, Moral and Material Development by 9 lakhs and Grants for Public Improvements by 2 lakhs.

The total number of posts abolished is 1,625 of which no less than 115 are gazetted appointments carrying a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. There have besides been a reduction in the strength of the Executive Council and considerable retrenchments in the Secretariat and personal staff of the Members of Government.

REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Government are conscious of the fact that the policy pursued has resulted in the cutting down of some of the services to which the public are entitled, retarded the progress of many departments in regard to their normal developments and affected also to some extent their efficiency. It has prevented the provision of adequate means for increasing communications, repairing and constructing irrigation works and expansion of education in all grades and further the abolition and reduction of allowances and other conveniences of public servants have adversely affected their emoluments.

The interest on our non-productive debt with its sinking funds forms a heavy drain on the tax payer and the position of Mysore would have been to-day one of surplus of half a crore of rupees per annum if this liability on account of non-productive debt did not exist. The question as to how many years we shall have to wait before the money spent on capital works and concerns will yield a fair dividend is one that cannot be answered readily at the present movement. The standard of expenditure, making allowance for retrenchments and economies will remain fairly high owing to urgent demands for legitimate developments in every department; but

these have to be provided for duly gradually and to the extent that our financial position in each year can safely permit.

CAPITAL GRANTS.

The budget of the current year included the provision required for all capital works except the Iron Works and provided for a total sum of $46\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The amount required for the Iron Works was proposed to be met from the grant of 80 lakhs allowed for the previous year, the whole of which was not utilised. The revised estimate shows a total expenditure of $66\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. It has been possible to meet this capital expenditure from the cash resources of the State without any inconvenience.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

I am glad to state that the upward tendency of the gross receipts of railways is being maintained in respect of the lines worked both by the M. & S. M. Railway Company and by us. The total earnings of the lines worked by the Company for 1921-22 were Rs. $39\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and in the current year, we expect to realise about Rs. 46 lakhs, i.e., an improvement of Rs. 7 lakhs. For the next year we have placed the estimate at Rs. $46\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, i.e., the same as the revised. The earning of the railways worked by us in 1921-22 were Rs. $30\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and in the current year they are likely to stand at about Rs. $33\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, i.e., an improvement of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The expectation for the next year is $33\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, i.e., about the same as that in the current year.

We have to satisfy ourselves in the next year with practically a nil net return from our State-worked railways owing to the urgency of renewals in the Bangalore-Mysore section and we shall try and follow the principles laid down so forcibly by the Incheape Committee to bring our railway assets and their earning capacity to their proper level.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The total capital outlay to the end of 1922-23 for the hydro-electric works of the Mysore State comes to Rs. 178 lakhs. The gross receipts for the same period come to Rs. 407 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 155 lakh which give a net receipt of Rs. 252 lakhs. Deducting interest on capital, the profits would be Rs. 186 lakhs which is more than the capital invested in the concern. In the current year, the net profits are expected to be Rs. 16 lakhs giving a return of nearly 9 per cent, after meeting interest charges. The return should strictly be calculated by including under Capital a large part of the outlay on the Krishnarajasagara which has ensured a continuous supply of water for generation of power, but even according to this calculation, it will be found that the paying character of this project is all that can be desired. The budget estimate of the next year is fixed at Rs. $37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as gross receipts and Rs. 24 lakhs as net, as against Rs. 22 lakhs of the current year.

KRISHNARAJASAGARA.

In the current year, we have provided for a sum of Rs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under capital expenditure on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works and an additional sum of about Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for certain works rendered absolutely necessary for the safety of the dam. The budget estimate for the next year is Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which includes provision for low level canals and the Mandagere and Chamaraj right bank channels. Every effort is being made to increase the irrigation revenue under the channels.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

The total capital outlay up to the end of March 1923 amounted to Rs. 179.43 lakhs and the further expenditure up to June is expected to be about Rs. 4.6 lakhs. The estimate of the total expenditure in the next official year is provisionally fixed at 10 lakhs which will bring the total capital outlay provided for all requirements to Rs. 194 lakhs. It has been decided to restrict expenditure on the central works to the absolute minimum, limiting also further expenditure on tramways by cutting down the construction of new lines.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL CONCERNs.

Very little capital expenditure has been incurred on the other industrial concerns which are under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The net result of the working of these concerns shows a loss of Rs. 50,000 which will have to be written off in the revenue account. Except the Soap Factory which has done well and earned a total profit of about Rs. 26,000 up to date, the other concerns have yet to be rendered self-supporting. Steps are being taken to re-value the assets, introduce improvements in working and effect economies in expenditure. Government will not hesitate to close down any concern which in spite of such action continues to show further losses.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The reduction of military expenditure of the State is under the active consideration of Government along with the question of the reduction of the subsidy which is still pending orders of the Imperial Government but the present actuals have been provided for in the budget.

SPECIAL GRANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that it has been possible with the general improvement in the financial position to make provision for some urgent schemes of development and these, I may now briefly refer to for your information. The judicial separation scheme will be introduced in the Kolar District next year and necessary provision has been made therefor. As promised by me at the last Dasara Session, Government instituted through the Chief Court, a detailed enquiry into the administration of civil justice with reference to population, area and total litigation in the State.

As a result thereof and on the strong recommendation of the Chief Court, it is proposed to sanction an additional Munsiff's Court for Bangalore and another for Mysore, besides ordering the establishment of the second Court at Tumkur on a permanent basis, and the appointment of chief clerks for some of the heavy courts in the State. Measures for the improvement of the process establishment of Civil Courts are under contemplation.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

The University is now faced with a number of problems which are matters of financial no less than of educational policy. To maintain the University standard of organization, the Government grant will have to be raised further in the near future. This will, however, depend upon the general improvement of the finances of the State. The most urgent needs of the University will be provided for with the grants now sanctioned in the budget year. These include provision for the improvement of the Faculty of Arts in the departments of Philosophy, History and Economics. Provision has also been made for a deputation for training in Archaeology and Cultural History and the strengthening of the tutorial staff. Some improvement in the scale of pay of the members of the teaching staff to the extent found absolutely necessary has also been provided for.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Turning to the Education budget, you will find that there is a net increase of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the grant sanctioned for next year as compared with the budget estimates of the current year. The total expenditure on education leaving out the University, for the next year, will be Rs. 42,98,000 towards which the Municipalities, District Boards and the Education Cess will contribute Rs. 6,44,000.

I may here mention that the aggregate outlay on Education of all grades, including the budgetted expenditure of 7 lakhs for the University comes to half a crore of rupees.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Among developments in the Agricultural Department contemplated for the next year, I may mention a provision of Rs. 8,000 for improved veterinary aid. Three new veterinary dispensaries are proposed to be opened at Malavalli, Challakere and Arsikere, the District Boards concerned having agreed to bear their quota of the cost.

Provision has been made for improvement in the salary and prospects of some of the highly trained officers of this department who have had no encouragement for several years past and for the continuance of the temporary establishment for pot culture experiments and of the Agricultural Engineer's sections. A great incentive to the scientific side of the work of the department will be given by the holding of the next annual meeting of the Indian Board of Agriculture in Bangalore in December next, and necessary provision has been made to meet the expenses in this connection.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

For the improvement of the malnad, an increased provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made and for town municipal improvements and village improvements the current year's grants have been continued. Provision has been made for water supply schemes for towns to the extent of Rs. 60,000 out of which Kolar gets Rs. 15,000 as a fulfilment of my promise made during my last tour. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore get a grant of half a lakh and one lakh of rupees respectively under medical aid.

RETIREMENTS.

The order about the retirement of officers to make room for thrown out men under the retrenchment orders, has attracted a considerable amount of public attention. It is found that out of a total number of 1,800 officials included in the lists received from various offices, the Special Committee has recommended only 273 men for retirement, of whom 214 are men who are either superannuated or are nearly so, 14 are men who have voluntarily asked for permission to retire and 41 have been selected as unfit for retention in service owing to incapacity, inefficiency or misconduct. The Committee's proposals provide for the appointment of 180 discharged young men in the various vacancies thus caused. It will thus be seen that there will be little or no hardship caused, but on the other hand, there will be a partial redress of the grievances of men discharged, owing to retirements.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

You will naturally expect me before I conclude, to make some reference to the impending constitutional developments. As it is now too early to correctly estimate the actual additional expenditure that may be involved, no budget provision has been made. Further than that, the Economic Conference and the Boards have been closed down for the time being mainly because, the new constitution is intended to fit in the Conference in the general scheme and till this is done, money spent will be mostly on establishments. A supplemental grant will be made when necessary as soon as all the details are fully worked out. Recently Government have extended the time for representations and criticisms on the Committee's Report by another month and it will not be possible, taking all the circumstances into account, to introduce the scheme as contemplated in my last Dasara announcement, in October next. It has now been definitely decided that His Highness' proclamation will be promulgated at the next Dasara Session of this Assembly and after the elections, the first inaugural meeting of the new Assembly will be held some time in February 1924, and the first inaugural meeting of the Legislative Council in March that year.

Whatever may be the ultimate form of the scheme that may be promulgated by His Highness' proclamation, I have no doubt that it will be received and accepted by the people of Mysore with their usual deep-rooted loyalty and devotion, as a wise and benevolent decision. Important constitutional changes are in prospect which give a larger voice to the people to influence the policy of His Highness' Government and open greater possibilities for real co-operation.

THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

30th June 1923.

Dewan's Concluding Speech.

EXTRACTS.

It is very gratifying to myself and to my colleagues to hear the complimentary remarks which Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttana Chetty specially and a few of the other non-official members have offered on the general character of the work and the policy of Government as disclosed by the financial statement presented to this Council. No one I think, is a better judge or more competent to give an unbiassed opinion than the Dewan Bahadur on the Mysore finances ; and I acknowledge his generous references with thanks. The general sense of this Council, I take it, is one of approval of our Budget policy and I can only repeat what I said this time last year in concluding the Budget debate of this Council that nothing is more encouraging or stimulating to the Government of the country than the good temper and a sense of confidence of the people with the aid of which they can look to the future without any misgivings. How much I have personally appreciated and depended upon these, during the past twelve months, I have publicly acknowledged in my opening address before the last Representative Assembly. That address deals practically with all questions of policy as well as of detail relating to our financial position and I must not tire your patience by referring to them here a second time. The Budget, I admit, is one that will cause no sensation or thrill. All balanced Budgets are generally dull. But ours is the result of a good deal of spade work although it cannot boast of introducing any original schemes of administration or of development. These are not possible, nay, it will be a folly to attempt them just at the present time. But continuity of policy which I indicated last year and which was so strongly advocated by Mr. Vijaya Deva is its key word and it has been applied with due regard to the strict limitations imposed upon us. It will be the endeavour of Government to carry out the same policy further forward, which I am sure will bring us to the state of securing the position of perfect safety and larger surpluses.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

All questions on which any explanation or answer is necessary have already been touched upon by the other Government members of this Council and my learned colleagues. One point I wish to bring to the notice of the Council, *viz.*, the contribution of a sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum paid by the Mysore Government to the Indian Institute of Science to which a reference was made by Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. We have already made representations to the Government of India on the subject with the object of securing larger representation in the Council of Management for the Mysore Government and larger opportunities for Mysoreans to participate in the work of the Institute and we are going to urge again very shortly the special position and the claims of Mysore in this respect so that they may not be overlooked in fixing the new constitution as well as the scheme of work in the Institute.

Regarding the Bhatkal Harbour, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao will be interested to learn that we have addressed a communication to the Government of India only recently on the subject and the Mysore Government have not abandoned the idea of the harbour. In fact, in my reply to the address presented by the Municipality of Hassan, I made the point quite clear. Regarding Railway administration, I wish only to say that this is one of the special subjects I mentioned in my last year's concluding speech before the Council as one to be taken up for study and attention, and Government are doing everything possible to control, regulate, and economise expenditure both under revenue and capital heads.

I am sorry our friend Mr. Venkatesiah thought it fit to characterise the discussions in the Council as mere waste of time. I fear he is weighed rather heavily by his own somewhat original but far fetched idea of superannuation to which he refers. Government certainly do not think so and have always shown willingness to listen to criticisms or suggestions of the House before finally passing the Budget.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

It is my duty to refer to the programme which Government have fixed for the reconstitution of this Council. The Proclamation will be issued next October, the Representative Assembly will be re-constituted in February 1924 and the New Legislative Council will come into being in March, 1924. The term of this Council will expire next August ; so, there will be an interregnum, but this I am afraid, cannot be helped under the circumstances. There will, however, be another meeting of this Council before it is dissolved.

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